

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

VOLUME
2 OF 2
DBQ

GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Tuesday, June 14, 2016 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

RATING GUIDE FOR PART III A AND PART III B (DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION)

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Visit the site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> and select the link "Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and several times throughout the Regents Examination period.

Contents of the Rating Guide

For **Part III A** Scaffold (open-ended) questions:

- A question-specific rubric

For **Part III B** (DBQ) essay:

- A content-specific rubric
- Prescored answer papers. Score levels 5 and 1 have two papers each, and score levels 4, 3, and 2 have three papers each. They are ordered by score level from high to low.
- Commentary explaining the specific score awarded to each paper
- Five prescored practice papers

General:

- Test Specifications
- Web addresses for the test-specific conversion chart and teacher evaluation forms

Mechanics of Rating

The procedures on page 2 are to be used in rating papers for this examination. More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Global History and Geography and United States History and Government*.

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Rating the Essay Question

- (1) Follow your school's procedures for training raters. This process should include:

Introduction to the task—

- Raters read the task
- Raters identify the answers to the task
- Raters discuss possible answers and summarize expectations for student responses

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

- Trainer leads review of specific rubric with reference to the task
- Trainer reviews procedures for assigning holistic scores, i.e., by matching evidence from the response to the rubric
- Trainer leads review of each anchor paper and commentary

Practice scoring individually—

- Raters score a set of five papers independently without looking at the scores and commentaries provided
- Trainer records scores and leads discussion until the raters feel confident enough to move on to actual rating

- (2) When actual rating begins, each rater should record his or her individual rating for a student's essay on the rating sheet provided, *not* directly on the student's essay or answer sheet. The rater should *not* correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind.
- (3) Each essay must be rated by at least two raters; a third rater will be necessary to resolve scores that differ by more than one point.

Rating the Scaffold (open-ended) Questions

- (1) Follow a similar procedure for training raters.
- (2) The scaffold questions are to be scored by one rater.
- (3) The scores for each scaffold question must be recorded in the student's examination booklet and on the student's answer sheet. The letter identifying the rater must also be recorded on the answer sheet.
- (4) Record the total Part III A score if the space is provided on the student's Part I answer sheet.

Schools are not permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions (scaffold questions, thematic essay, DBQ essay) on this exam after each question has been rated the required number of times as specified in the rating guides, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that the raw scores have been added correctly and that the resulting scale score has been determined accurately. Teachers may not score their own students' answer papers.

The scoring coordinator will be responsible for organizing the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay, recording that score on the student's Part I answer sheet, and determining the student's final examination score. The conversion chart for this examination is located at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> and must be used for determining the final examination score.

Global History and Geography
Part A Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
June 2016

Document 1

NAZI GERMANY 1933–1939



Source: Patrick K. O'Brien, general editor, *Oxford Atlas of World History*,
 Institute of Historical Research, University of London (adapted)

* The Protectorate of Slovakia remained independent although it was aligned with Germany.

1 Based on this map, identify *one* territory annexed by Germany between 1938 and 1939.

Score of 1:

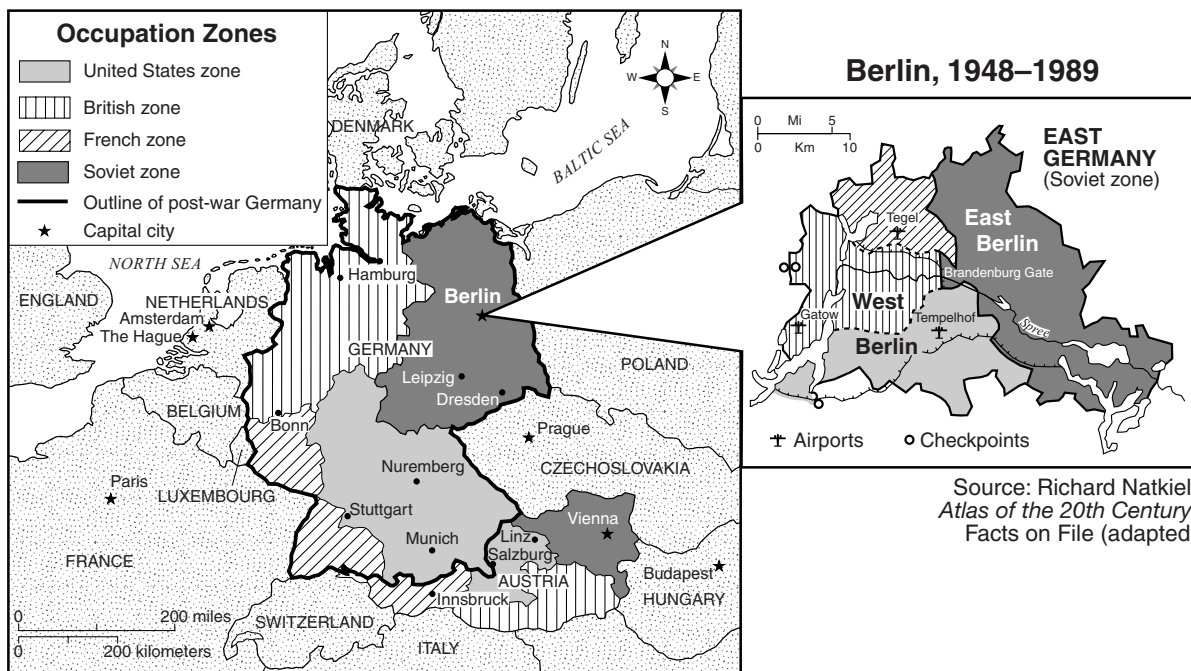
- Identifies a territory annexed by Germany between 1938 and 1939 based on this map
Examples: Sudetenland; Austria; Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia; Poland/General Government of Poland; Memel Territory

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Rhineland; Italy; Sweden; Saar-region; East Prussia; Protectorate of Slovakia
- Vague response
Examples: all of them; its neighbors; protectorates
- No response

Document 2

Post-World War II Germany



Source: *World History: Perspectives on the Past*, Geography Skills Worksheets, D.C. Heath (adapted)

2 Based on these maps, identify *two* impacts World War II had on Germany.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* impact World War II had on Germany based on these maps

Examples: Germany was divided/divided into occupation zones; the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union controlled zones in Germany; the United States *or* Great Britain *or* France *or* the Soviet Union controlled a zone in Germany; Germany was under foreign control/it was occupied by other countries; the capital city of Berlin was separated into different zones/Berlin was divided; Germany lost the war; Austria was no longer under Germany and was occupied; checkpoints were set up between East Germany and West Berlin/travel between East Germany and West Berlin was controlled at checkpoints; Berlin was surrounded by East Germany; Germany lost sovereignty and was under Allied control/Germany lost sovereignty and part of it was under Soviet control

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* impacts World War II had on Germany must be stated. For example, *Germany was divided* and *it was divided into occupation zones* are the same impact expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Germany gained more land; Germany became independent; Germany annexed France
- Vague response
Examples: zones; several countries; different; Berlin
- No response

Document 3a

...After World War II, West Berlin was an island behind the Iron Curtain, a besieged outpost of western powers.

East Berliners began to move to West Berlin in their droves. In fact before the construction of the Wall, an estimated 2,000 people a week were moving from East to West....

The building of a barrier between East and West happened in the dead of night and was shrouded in total secrecy....

In the early hours of 13th August 1961 a barrier was put in place, essentially imprisoning a community of 17 million people [in East Germany]....

Source: "Building the Berlin Wall," BBC World Service

Document 3b

"See how many are staying on our side."



Source: Don Wright, *The Miami News*, 1961

3 Based on these documents, state *one* result the construction of the Berlin Wall had on the people of Berlin.

Score of 1:

- States a result the construction of the Berlin Wall had on the people of Berlin based on these documents

Examples: it was more difficult for East Berliners to move to West Berlin; fewer Germans could cross from East Berlin to West Berlin; some people died trying to cross the Berlin Wall; 17 million people became imprisoned in East Germany; it was very difficult for East Berliners to leave; East Berlin became more isolated/the East Berlin community felt imprisoned; the people of West Berlin were isolated from East Berlin; some people died trying to cross the wall; people were upset about it happening at night/in secrecy

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: it increased the number of people moving from East Berlin to West Berlin; it made it easier for East Germans to move to West Berlin; East and West Berlin were united; 17 million people were imprisoned in East Berlin

- Vague response

Examples: in the dead of night; it was shrouded in total secrecy; moved in droves; it was erected on August 13, 1961; staying on our side

- No response

Document 4

November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government [British], the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice [harm] the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour

Source: Balfour Declaration, 1917

4a According to the Balfour Declaration, what support does the British government offer to the Jewish people in 1917?

Score of 1:

- States the support the British government offered to the Jewish people in 1917 as stated in the Balfour Declaration

Examples: it issued a declaration of sympathy for Zionist aspirations; it issued a declaration of sympathy for Jews to establish a homeland; Britain will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of a national home for Jewish people; Britain views with favor the establishment of a home for Jewish people in Palestine; nothing shall be done which may prejudice the rights/political status enjoyed by Jews in other countries

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Britain opposed the creation of a national home for the Jewish people; Britain would protect the Jews from the Zionists; it made Palestine the Jewish homeland; it may harm the civil rights of the non-Jewish communities; Britain created Israel in 1917
- Vague response
Examples: Zionist Federation was given knowledge; formation was approved by the Cabinet; it supported them; prejudice
- No response

4b According to the Balfour Declaration, what assurance does the British government make to the non-Jewish communities in Palestine?

Score of 1:

- States the assurance the British government made to the non-Jewish communities in Palestine as stated in the Balfour Declaration
Examples: non-Jewish rights shall be recognized *or* protected; nothing shall be done which may prejudice/harm the civil *or* the religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: non-Jewish residents would have to leave Palestine; Arabs will control the government of Palestine; there will be no prejudice problems; nothing shall be done which may prejudice the rights or political status enjoyed by Jews in other countries
- Vague response
Examples: the establishment will be favored; best endeavors; the achievement will be facilitated; it will be clearly understood; nothing shall be done; religious rights
- No response

Document 5a

...The territory was plagued with chronic unrest pitting native Arabs against Jewish immigrants (who now made up about a third [of] the population, owning about 6% of the land). The situation had become more critical with the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Jews fleeing the Nazi persecution in Europe. Some six million Jews were killed in the Holocaust during World War II.

The UN set up a special committee which recommended splitting the territory into separate Jewish and Palestinian states. Palestinian representatives, known as the Arab Higher Committee, rejected the proposal; their counterparts in the Jewish Agency accepted it.

The partition plan gave 56.47% of [the British Mandate of] Palestine to the Jewish state and 43.53% to the Arab state, with an international enclave around Jerusalem. On 29 November 1947, 33 countries of the UN General Assembly voted for partition, 13 voted against and 10 abstained. The plan, which was rejected by the Palestinians, was never implemented....

Source: BBC News

Document 5b

United Nations' Partition Plan, 1947



Source: Peter N. Stearns, et al.,
World Civilizations: The Global Experience,
Pearson Longman, 2006 (adapted)

5a According to the BBC News, what is *one* reason for the recommended division of Palestine?

Score of 1:

- States a reason for the recommended division of Palestine according to the BBC News
Examples: chronic unrest pitting native Arabs against Jewish immigrants; the situation had worsened because hundreds of thousands of Jews had fled to Palestine to escape Nazi persecution/the Holocaust; Jews and Arabs wanted the same territory; Jews made up about one third of the population and owned about 6 percent of the land

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the plan was rejected by Palestinians; the Arab Higher Committee rejected the proposal; there would be an international enclave around Jerusalem; the United Nations voted for it; to guarantee Jewish control
- Vague response
Examples: had become critical; it was a recommendation; territory was plagued; special committee; displacement; 6 million Jews
- No response

5b Based on the borders shown on this map, what is *one* problem that could result from the United Nations plan for partition?

Score of 1:

- States a problem that could result from the United Nations plan for partition based on the borders shown on this map

Examples: Arabs could prevent Jews from getting to Jerusalem; it could be perceived as unfair by the Arabs; disputes over access to the sea and trade; miles of borders between the Jews and Arabs might be difficult to defend/might lead to conflict; it would be difficult to unify the Jewish state *or* Arab areas because of the way the land was distributed by the proposal; some of the Arab areas are almost surrounded by the Jewish state; some of the Jewish state is almost surrounded by Arab areas; disputes over control of *or* access to water; fear by Jews that Arabs could get control of Jerusalem; one side could accept the plan while the other side could reject it; there are choke points between Arab and Jewish areas that could lead to tension; it could be perceived as unfair by the Palestinians

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: the Jews got all the land; Palestine would be surrounded by several Jewish countries; most of the land in Palestine belonged to the Arabs

- Vague response

Examples: it was a problem; it was located on the Mediterranean Sea; it was a plan; unfair; implemented

- No response

Document 6

Events in the Israeli-Palestinian Region 1948–1950

1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Israel declares itself an independent country.• War breaks out.• United Nations efforts to bring about peace fail.• United Nations Resolution 194 includes a provision that would allow refugees wishing to return to their homes and live in peace be allowed to do so at the earliest practical date and compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return. [Although the resolution has been voted on numerous times, it has never been implemented.]
1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Armistice agreements signed between Israel and Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria.• West Bank is under Jordanian rule.• Gaza Strip is under Egyptian occupation.
1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Bank including East Jerusalem is annexed by the Kingdom of Jordan.

Source: Based on The Avalon Project at Yale Law and The Jewish Virtual Library

6 Based on this chart, state *one* result of the failure of the 1947 United Nations plan for partition in the Israeli-Palestinian region.

Score of 1:

- States a result of the failure of the 1947 United Nations plan for partition in the Israeli-Palestinian region based on this chart

Examples: Israel declared itself an independent country; war broke out; the creation of Israel resulted in Palestinian refugees; Palestinian refugees did not receive compensation for property; Palestinian refugees were not able to return home; the creation of Israel as a Jewish homeland led to conflict with Arab neighbors *or* Egypt *or* Lebanon *or* Jordan *or* Syria; the West Bank including East Jerusalem was annexed by Jordan; Gaza Strip was occupied by Egypt; United Nations Resolution 194 was passed but never implemented; armistice agreements were signed; increased conflict; increased tension

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: Israel was taken over by Arab neighbors; Arab countries accepted Israel's right to exist; Arab neighbors supported the creation of Israel; Jordan occupied Israel; compensation was paid for lost territory; resolution was not voted on

- Vague response

Examples: United Nations made efforts; provisions were included; there were Arab neighbors; agreements; voted on

- No response

Document 7

The Muslim League

Not all Indians agreed with the approach or the goals of the Congress Party. Many Muslims were uneasy with what they felt was the religious element of the Congress Party. Gandhi's strategies were seen by many Muslims to be Hindu-based—for example, his use of fasting and non-violent protest. More than merely pro-Hindu, the Congress Party was seen as anti-Muslim.

Increasing sectarianism led even moderate Muslim leaders to grow wary of working with Congress. Some feared that a representative democracy, like Great Britain's, would not work in India. They believed the Hindu majority would overwhelm the Muslim minority. Some also felt that Muslims had fallen behind Hindus in formal education, which was now based upon English instead of Persian. Muslims also participated far less in commerce, industry, and local government....

Source: *Indian Independence and the Question of Pakistan*, Choices Program, Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University

7 According to this excerpt, what is *one* reason some Muslims were distrustful of the Congress Party?

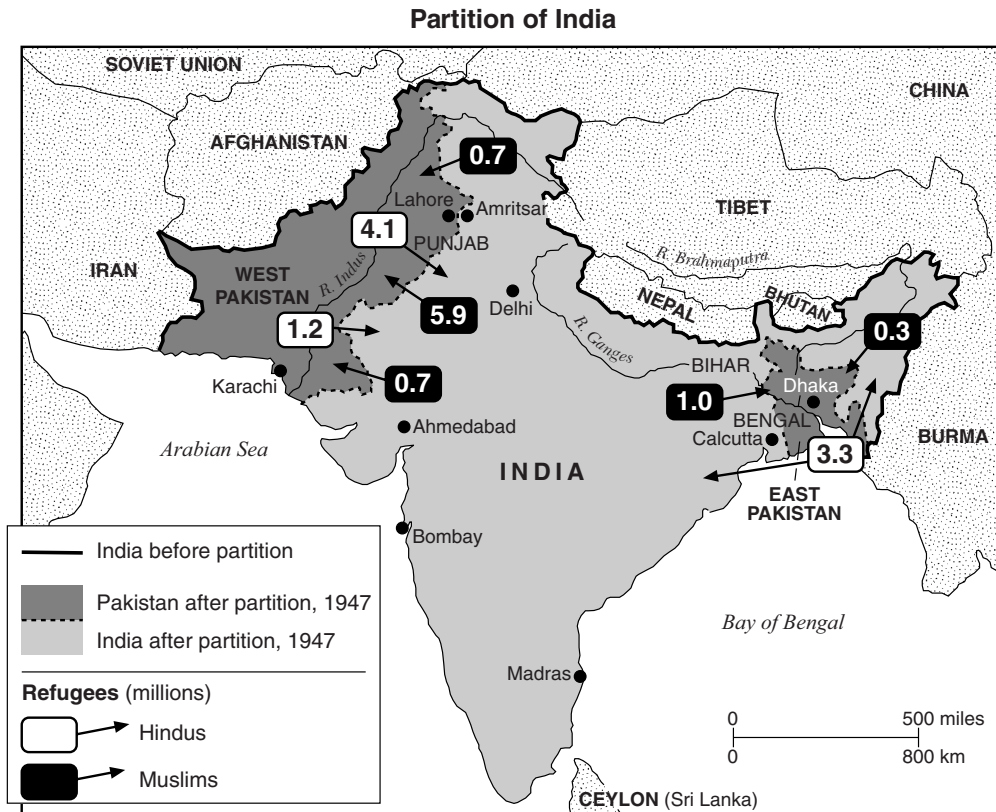
Score of 1:

- States a reason some Muslims were distrustful of the Congress Party according to this excerpt
Examples: Muslims were uneasy with what felt like the religious element of the Congress Party; Gandhi's strategies/use of fasting/nonviolent protests were seen as Hindu based; Congress Party was seen as more than pro-Hindu and as anti-Muslim; Muslims feared if the Congress Party gained control of government, it might discriminate against Muslims; Hindu majority might overwhelm the Muslim minority; increasing sectarianism made them wary of working with the Congress Party; because they were a minority and believed they would be overwhelmed by the Hindu majority; they were a minority; Muslims feared a representative democracy, like Great Britain's, would not work in India; fear that Muslim's lack of education would cause Congress to leave them behind

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Muslims participated in commerce *or* industry *or* local government; Great Britain has a representative democracy; education was based on English instead of Persian
- Vague response
Examples: not all Indians agreed; Muslim leaders were moderate; it was the Muslim League; the Congress Party had goals; democracy; religious elements; they were uneasy
- No response

Document 8



8 Based on this map, state *one* impact of the partition of India.

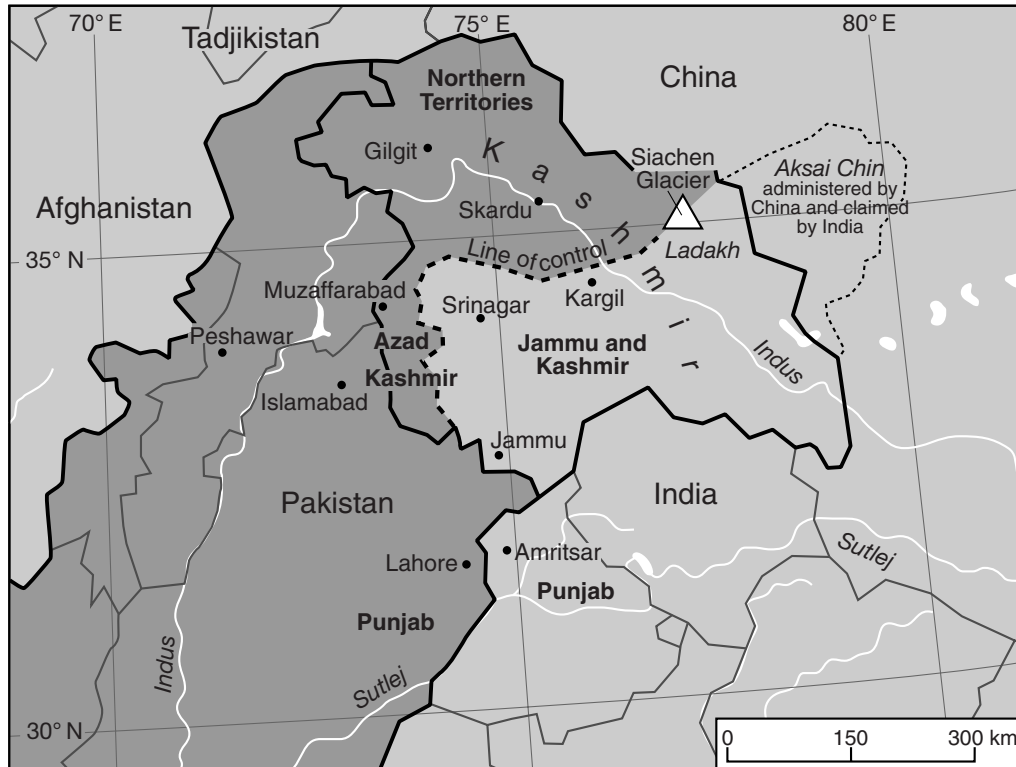
Score of 1:

- States an impact of the partition of India based on this map
Examples: there was widespread migration of religious groups after British India was divided; refugees; many Hindus and Muslims moved between countries; East Pakistan and West Pakistan became a single Muslim country; after British India was partitioned, Muslim refugees moved to West/East Pakistan; Hindu refugees moved into India; Hindu refugees left West/East Pakistan for India; East Pakistan was separate from West Pakistan; the number of refugees crossing the borders was about equal for Hindus and Muslims; people moved; independence for India; independence for Pakistan; West and East Pakistan were separated by about 1,000 miles making it hard to rule as a single country; Karachi became a city in West Pakistan

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: India became a Muslim state; millions of Hindus moved into Pakistan; Muslims ended up with most of the land in India; all Muslims went to Pakistan; all Hindus went to India
- Vague response
Examples: they were different; there was a partition/division; there was a change; Hindus and Muslims
- No response

Document 9a



A week after the partition of 15 August 1947, which gave birth to India and Pakistan, the Himalayan territory of Kashmir, with its Muslim majority, was occupied and divided into an Indian part (Jammu and Kashmir) and a Pakistani part (Azad Kashmir), leaving an unsettled territorial dispute between the two countries. Since then, there have been two armed conflicts (in 1965 and 1999) and numerous clashes between Indian and Pakistani forces.

Source: Philippe Rekacewicz, *Le Monde diplomatique*, English edition, January 2000 (adapted)

Document 9b

This is an excerpt from an interview with Mohammad Sadiq, a Kashmiri hotel manager. The hotel is located in Kargil in the Indian-administered area of Kashmir.

I have been running the Siachen Hotel in the town of Kargil for the past 17 years. It was inaugurated [opened] in 1986.

Business this year [2002] has been the worst ever because of the border tension between India and Pakistan. There have hardly been any foreign tourists and we had many people calling us from overseas to cancel their bookings.

This is a major transit point for mountaineers who enjoy trekking in the Himalayas. But this year the tourists have kept away and we have been wiped out.

Since the Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan in 1999 things improved a bit. Last year tourist traffic picked up. But not this year.

We desperately need India and Pakistan to sort things out once and for all. There has been too much violence and we need to put an end to it quickly.

Things are particularly bad for us because we are right on the frontline.

We are at the receiving end of Pakistan's heavy shelling and it has destroyed our lives.

Every time there is an increase in tension between the two countries, we come under heavy bombing.

We have to leave our homes, our belongings, our lives. It disrupts us and we have suffered as a result....

Source: "Voices from Kashmir," 2003 BBC News

9 Based on these documents, what are *two* results of the border tensions between India and Pakistan?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* result of the border tensions between India and Pakistan based on these documents

Examples: Kashmir was occupied and divided between India and Pakistan; unsettled territorial disputes; there has been much violence/armed conflict/numerous clashes between India and Pakistan; fewer tourists are visiting Kashmir/there are hardly any foreign tourists visiting Kargil/people from overseas have cancelled their bookings/business in the Siachen Hotel in 2002 has been the worst ever; Pakistan shelled Kashmir/the border area comes under heavy bombing/bombings in Kargil; people suffer when they have to leave their homes and belongings/lives have been disrupted; lives have been destroyed; things are bad for the people of Kashmir because they are on the frontlines when there is fighting; India and Pakistan still need to sort things out

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* results of the border tensions between India and Pakistan must be stated. For example, *the border area came under heavy bombing* and *Pakistan shelled Kashmir* are the same result expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: tourist traffic has picked up between India and Pakistan; India and Pakistan have put an end to violence; it has become a major transit point for mountaineers who enjoy trekking in the Himalayas; people are calling from overseas; Siachen Hotel was opened in 1986
- Vague response
Examples: wiped out; it was inaugurated; it happened every time; on the front lines; tourists
- No response

Global History and Geography
Content Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
June 2016

Historical Context:

After World War II, *Germany*, *Palestine*, and *British India* were divided for various reasons. Each division has affected the people of this region, the region, and other countries.

Task: Choose *two* regions mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the division
- Discuss how the division of this region has affected people of this region, the region, and/or other countries

Scoring Notes:

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *four* components (for *each* of *two* regions, discussing the historical circumstances that led to the division of *each* region **and** how the division of *each* region affected people, the region, and/or other countries).
2. The description of historical circumstances that led to the division may focus on immediate or long-term circumstances.
3. The same reasons could be used to discuss the historical circumstances of both regions, but the details will differ, e.g., religious differences have influenced the divisions of Palestine and the division of British India.
4. The effect of the division may be positive or negative. The effect may also be short term or long term.
5. The effect of the division may focus on people of the region, the region, other countries, or any combination of these.
6. In the discussion of an effect on the people of a region, the larger regions associated with those listed in the historical context may be used, e.g., Middle East instead of Palestine, Central and Eastern Europe instead of Germany, South Asia instead of British India.
7. The response may discuss an effect on people of the region, the region, or other countries from different perspectives as long as the information is supported with accurate historical facts and examples.
8. Only two regions from the historical context should be chosen. If three regions are addressed only the first two regions may be rated.
9. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least four* documents in the response, documents 3a, 3b, 5a, 5b, 9a, and 9b may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific separate facts from *each* document.

All sample student essays in this rating guide are presented in the same cursive font while preserving actual student work, including errors. This will ensure that the sample essays are easier for raters to read and use as scoring aids.

Raters should continue to disregard the quality of a student's handwriting in scoring examination papers and focus on how well the student has accomplished the task. The content-specific rubric should be applied holistically in determining the level of a student's response.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops *all* aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the historical circumstances that led to the division of each region and how the division of each region affected the people, the region, and/or other countries
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information) e.g., *Germany*: connects Germany's prewar expansion and wartime brutality, the Allies' decision to occupy Germany, and the differences and distrust between Stalin and the Western powers to the long-term effects of the division of Germany including how East Germany's status as a satellite of the Soviet Union and the economic prosperity of a democratic capitalist West Germany eventually led to the fall of the Berlin Wall; *British India*: connects the legacy of colonialism left by British rule, the uneasiness of some Muslims about a unified India, and the religious differences between the Hindus and the Muslims to the violence that accompanied the division of British India into India and Pakistan, the resulting refugee problem, and the continuing border disputes that have led to some armed conflicts between the countries and an economic impact on Kashmir
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details e.g., *Germany*: racist ideology; lebensraum; demilitarization; Iron Curtain; Cold War; containment; Marshall Plan; 1948 Berlin Blockade; Berlin Airlift; NATO; Warsaw Pact; Checkpoint Charlie; German reunification; *British India*: British imperialism; "divide and conquer"; Muhammad Ali Jinnah; Mohandas Gandhi; Indian Independence Act of 1947; Jawaharlal Nehru; Indira Gandhi; Bangladesh; proliferation of nuclear weapons
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 4:

- Develops *all* aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing all aspects of the task for one region more thoroughly than for the second region *or* by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects of the task
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information) e.g., *Germany*: discusses how German policies of expansion and its eventual defeat in World War II led to the occupation and division of Germany resulting in Stalin's control of Central and Eastern Europe to protect his empire, the communist mismanagement of East Germany, and the uneven economic development of East Germany and West Germany; *British India*: develops the theme that religion and culture have historically divided Indians which has led to the creation of the separate independent nations of India and Pakistan increasing distrust and violence resulting in refugees and border disputes and periodic damage to the Kashmir economy
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 3:

- Develops *all* aspects of the task with little depth *or* develops *at least three* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze and/or evaluate information)
- Incorporates some relevant information from some of the documents
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some minor inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that may be a restatement of the theme

Note: If *all* aspects of the task have been thoroughly developed evenly and in depth for *one* partition, and if the response meets most of the other Level 5 criteria, the overall response may be a Level 3 paper.

Score of 2:

- Minimally develops *all* aspects of the task *or* develops *at least two* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- Incorporates limited relevant information from the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant information copied from the documents
- Presents little or no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

Score of 1:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis
- Makes vague, unclear references to the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant and irrelevant information copied from the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details; may include inaccuracies
- May demonstrate a weakness in organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

Score of 0:

Fails to develop the task or may only refer to the theme in a general way; *OR* includes no relevant facts, examples, or details; *OR* includes only the historical context and/or task as copied from the test booklet; *OR* includes only entire documents copied from the test booklet; *OR* is illegible; *OR* is a blank paper

*The term *create* as used by Anderson/Krathwohl, et al. in their 2001 revision of Bloom's *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives* refers to the highest level of the cognitive domain. This usage of create is similar to Bloom's use of the term *synthesis*. Creating implies an insightful reorganization of information into a new pattern or whole. While a Level 5 paper will contain analysis and/or evaluation of information, a very strong paper may also include examples of creating information as defined by Anderson and Krathwohl.

Germany

Key Ideas from Documents 1–3

Historical Circumstances	Effects of the Division
<p>Doc 1—German control of territories (Poland, Sudetenland, Bohemia-Moravia, Austria, Memel Territory) Expansion of German boundaries (east, west, south)</p>	<p>Doc 2—Division of Germany and Berlin into different zones of occupation (United States, Britain, France, Soviet Union) Berlin, former capital of Germany, located in East Germany</p> <p>Doc 3—Prior to construction of the Berlin Wall an estimated 2,000 people per week migrating from East Berlin to West Berlin Erection of Berlin Wall severely limiting migration of people from East Germany and East Berlin into West Berlin and West Germany Efforts by people in East Germany and East Berlin to try to escape to the West Death of East Berliners while trying to escape</p>

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Historical Circumstances	Effects of the Division
<p>Details about threats of Nazi ideology to European and global stability Historical threat to global balance of power with a unified Germany (Bismarck, World War I, World War II) Refusal of Hitler to unconditionally surrender demanded by Allies Inability of Allies to come up with a plan to administer Germany jointly Different war aims and agendas of Britain, United States, and Soviet Union (World War II conferences, Yalta) Development of distrust between Allied leaders (Churchill, Atlee, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Truman, Stalin) Different ideologies between Soviet Union (communism) and United States (democracy and capitalism) Stalin’s desire to permanently disable Germany (casualties inflicted by Germany in World War I and World War II, his residual distrust of German intentions) Stalin’s plan to create a buffer zone of Eastern European states</p>	<p>East Germany, satellite of the Soviet Union West Germany and West Berlin democratic and capitalist; East Germany communist with a command economy Rebuilding and growth of West Germany; East Germany stagnant under Soviet control Need to airlift supplies into Berlin between 1948 and 1949 by United States and Britain when land routes to Berlin blocked by Soviets (Berlin Airlift) Expansion of the Wall creates “No Man’s Land” Formation of Warsaw Pact (members—Soviet Union and East European satellites) Development of bases in West Germany by NATO Growth of tensions between the superpowers with division and potential threat of nuclear war Demands by Khrushchev that Western powers abandon Berlin Germany two separate countries until approximately one year after fall of Berlin Wall (communist German Democratic Republic, noncommunist German Federal Republic) Economic impact of the reunification of Germany (1990) especially on West Germany</p>

Palestine

Key Ideas from Documents 4–6

Historical Circumstances	Effects of the Division
<p>Doc 4— British government favored the “establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people” (Balfour Declaration 1917)</p> <p>Civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities would not be harmed (Balfour Declaration 1917)</p> <p>British sympathy for Jewish Zionist aspirations</p> <p>Doc 5—Influx of displaced Jews to Palestine region as a result of Nazi persecution (Holocaust)</p> <p>Native Arabs and Jewish immigrants in competition for same land/territory</p> <p>Rejection of United Nations General Assembly plan for partition of Palestine by Arab Higher Committee and acceptance by Jewish Agency</p> <p>Failure of United Nations efforts for peaceful division</p> <p>Doc 6—Israel declared itself an independent country (1948)</p>	<p>Doc 6—War breaks out (1948)</p> <p>Failure of United Nations’ efforts for peace (1948)</p> <p>United Nations Resolution 194 addresses issue of “right of return” and includes provisions on returning refugees and on compensation for refugees (1948)</p> <p>United Nations Resolution 194 never implemented</p> <p>Armistice agreements signed by Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria (1949)</p> <p>West Bank under Jordanian rule and Gaza Strip under Egyptian occupation (1949)</p> <p>West Bank including East Jerusalem annexed by Kingdom of Jordan (1950)</p>

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Historical Circumstances	Effects of the Division
<p>Historical Jewish and Arab connection to same Palestinian land</p> <p>Development of modern Zionism as a result of history of anti-Semitism (pogroms, Dreyfus Affair)</p> <p>Writing of Theodor Herzl on modern Zionism (<i>The Jewish State</i>)</p> <p>British control of much of Palestinian mandate after World War I</p> <p>Desire for self-rule by peoples as a result of disintegration of Ottoman Empire</p> <p>Protests of Arab Palestinians against European occupation of Palestine as a result of increasing unrest of colonial peoples and resistance to mandate system</p> <p>Increased Zionism as a result of Holocaust (refugee situation after World War II)</p>	<p>Series of wars between Israel and surrounding Arab countries</p> <p>Perception of Arab Palestinians as victims of imperialism and Zionism</p> <p>Growth of terrorist groups (early PLO, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Hamas, Hezbollah)</p> <p>Israeli and Palestinian perceptions of each other sharpen and harden</p> <p>Creation of generations of refugees living outside Israeli-controlled areas</p> <p>Neighboring Arab states reluctant to grant refugees full citizenship</p> <p>Development of a strong economy in Israel; economic hardship in newly independent Palestinian areas</p> <p>Details of peace process (Camp David, Oslo Accords)</p> <p>Continuation of controversy surrounding Israeli settlements</p> <p>Continuation of many Arab refugees living in camps</p> <p>Support of Western powers for Israel; support of Palestinians by Arab countries</p>

British India

Key Ideas from Documents 7–9

Historical Circumstances	Effects of the Division
<p>Doc 7—Muslims uneasy with religious element of Congress Party</p> <p>Belief that Gandhi’s strategies of fasting and nonviolent protest were Hindu based</p> <p>Belief that Congress Party was anti-Muslim</p> <p>Increasing sectarianism</p> <p>Increased feelings of alienation (belief by some Muslims that representative democracy would not work in India because Hindu majority would overwhelm Muslim minority; Muslims believed to have less formal education than Hindus; less participation by Muslims in commerce, industry, and local government)</p>	<p>Doc 8—Relocation of millions of Hindu and Muslim refugees in 1947 (migration of Hindus from Pakistan to India; migration of Muslims from India to Pakistan)</p> <p>Division of Pakistan into a western portion and an eastern portion separated by India</p> <p>Doc 9—Division of Kashmir between India and Pakistan</p> <p>Armed conflicts and clashes over division of Kashmir (1965, 1999)</p> <p>Decline in tourism as a result of tensions in Kashmir since partition</p> <p>Disruption and destruction of lives, forcing people out of their homes as a result of violence in Kashmir</p> <p>Continuation of ongoing border tension between India and Pakistan in region of Kashmir</p>

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Historical Circumstances	Effects of the Division
<p>Muslim occupation and treatment of Hindus during historical periods (Delhi Sultanate, Mughal dynasty)</p> <p>British colonial policy of “divide and conquer” creating tension and fear (Muslims and Hindus pitted against each other)</p> <p>Failure of Gandhi’s attempts to preserve a unified India</p> <p>Support for independence by Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League</p> <p>Pre-independence distrust between Hindus and Muslims (riots in Calcutta, 1946)</p>	<p>Legacy of bitterness and hatred as a result of relocation or death of millions (partition-related riots)</p> <p>Support of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for Bengal in its movement for independence from Pakistan (1971)</p> <p>Alignment of Pakistan with the United States during Cold War; nonalignment movement in India</p> <p>India’s friendship pact with the Soviet Union as part of Cold War search for security</p> <p>Escalation of civil disturbances in India because of incidents of individual violence between Hindus and Muslims</p> <p>Key role of partition in defining political landscape for governments in both countries</p> <p>Nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan</p>

In the years proceeding World War II, the nations of Germany and Palestine were partitioned with a crushing affect on the inhabitants. These divisions also destroyed economies, promoted political and social tensions, and in the case of Palestine, opened warfare that still is a problem today.

Immediately after World War II, Germany was divided into occupied territories & Berlin was divided as well (Doc 2). The U.S., Britain, France and the USSR occupied different parts of Germany. These borders were decided by a series of conferences toward the end of the war; hence, the Soviet Union gained most of the eastern part of Germany. Eventually, France, Britain, and the United States combined their territories in the western part of Germany and Berlin to form West Germany, and West Berlin. This division was partly due to the political situation that occurred after World War I. The Weimar Republic was given specific restrictions such as limiting the size of its army as well as having to pay reparations. The humiliation felt as a result of the Versailles Treaty and economic strains of the Great Depression led to the rise of Hitler and his Nazis and eventually World War II. Hitler wanted to rule the world. In order to ensure that another Hitler wouldn't rise to power many people felt that the Allies should take the lead in rebuilding Germany after World War II to make certain that the new Germany would not be a threat but rather an ally. The Allies visions of the new post World War II Germany differed and disagreements led to tensions. In 1949, the American, British, & French zones combined to become West Germany. West Germany wanted to allow civil liberties, capitalism, and democratic policies. However, East Germany, or the USSR controlled area did not

permit these reforms, and instituted a communist government. The west quickly became wealthier and had a higher standard of living. The US government as well as private businesses and corporations saw the profit potential in rebuilding and creating an economically developed area that was friendly to its western allies. On the other hand East Germany became part of the eastern bloc and the USSR did not rebuild or invest much in it. In fact many think that the USSR used East Germany as a means to recoup the economic losses they suffered during the war. Because the differences between the East and the West were so vast many East Berliners and East Germans tried to migrate into West Berlin and West Germany. This is a reason why the Berlin Wall was constructed. East Germany faced a brain drain.

Many Germans in East Berlin wanted to move to West Berlin (Doc 3) for the economic opportunities in that part of the city. Because the partition of Berlin was arbitrary to begin with, many people in Berlin were separated from their families and their jobs. On top of this, a city that used to be united was growing at very different rates and in different ways. East Germans were required to abide by Communist rule, and many middle class & wealthy people were forced to give up their wealth to the government. Many intellectuals and wealthier peoples resented this and attempted to flee, thus the Communists saw the need to build the wall to keep their East Berlin citizens in. Built in 1961 (Doc. 3), the wall lasted until 1989 when it was torn down. After the wall came down a wave of political fury spread throughout Germany and eastern Europe that would eventually contribute to the fall of the Soviet Union. Germany was reunified in 1990 but it was

difficult to rebuild East Germany's economy. The fall of the Berlin wall came to symbolize the end of the Cold War.

In order to gain the support of the Jewish population during WWI, Britain released the Balfour Declaration claiming Britain would favor the establishment of a national home for Jewish people in Palestine. To the Jews this showed British support for the Zionist Movement (Doc. 4). However, in the same declaration the British promised nothing should be done to harm the civil rights and political status of non-Jewish communities, thus setting up a potential future conflict.

Britain gained control of Palestine after World War I. As more Jews moved into Palestine, and as the second world war was fought and ended, tensions and conflict increased between Jews and Arab Muslims. As Britain attempted to terminate its control in Palestine it left the UN to create a plan. The UN plan called for partition. The Jews accepted it and the Palestinian Arabs rejected it. Israel declared itself an independent Jewish state in 1948 based on the UN plan and this led to the first of many wars between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

(Doc 5) Because of these armed conflicts thousands of Palestinian Arabs were forced to flee and became refugees which aroused even more tension. Some of the refugee camps are in neighboring Arab countries. As a result of wars, thousands of soldiers as well as civilians died and Israel's many victories have given them more land to control. (Doc 6).

Terrorist organizations have formed against Israel such as the PLO and Hamas. Some of these organizations have killed innocent civilians by means of assassinations and suicide bombings. Many think that the rise of terrorism has caused greater conflict while solving nothing. Israel still feels threatened and Palestinians still feel

abused and are angry about being denied territory that symbolizes their identity. Tension and conflict continue today, refugees still live in camps, and some areas are overwhelmed by terrorist organizations. Although there has been little progress the Palestinian Authority, the quasi-government of Palestine, has been given some authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. However conditions are still bad and tensions and conflict continue to exist.

As history has progressed, the divisions of Germany and Palestine have caused ethnic tensions, the death of thousands of soldiers as well as civilians, and, economic decline. The division of Germany influenced the decline of the U.S.S.R, and the partition of Palestine has caused open warfare, terrorism, and tensions that still exist in modern time.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the post–World War II division of Germany and Palestine
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Germany*: differences between East and West Germany so vast that many East Berliners and East Germans tried to migrate into West Berlin and West Germany for economic opportunities; wealthy East Germans resented being forced to give their wealth to communist government and attempted to flee; communists saw need to build the Wall to keep East Berlin citizens in; *Palestine*: Balfour Declaration to the Jews showed the British support for Zionist movement; Britain set up potential future conflict with Balfour Declaration; Jews accepted the United Nations plan for partition and Arabs rejected it; Israeli independence which was based on United Nations partition plan led to the first of many wars between Israel and its Arab neighbors)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Germany*: to ensure another Hitler could not rise to power many felt Allies should take lead in rebuilding and make certain new Germany would not be a threat but rather an ally; West Germany wanted to allow civil liberties, capitalism, and democratic policies; East Germany or USSR controlled area did not permit reforms and instituted a communist government; West quickly became wealthier and had a higher standard of living; East Germany became part of eastern bloc and USSR did not rebuild or invest much in it; the Wall torn down in 1989; *Palestine*: Britain released Balfour Declaration during World War I to gain support of Jewish population; because of armed conflicts thousands of Palestinian Arabs forced to flee arousing more tension; Palestinian refugee camps in Arab countries; terrorist organizations formed against Israel killed innocent civilians by assassinations and suicide bombings; Israel still feels threatened and Palestinians still feel abused and angry about being denied territory; refugees still live in refugee camps and some areas still overwhelmed by terrorist organizations)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: immediately after World War II Germany was divided into occupied territories and Berlin separated as well; United States, Britain, France, and the USSR occupied different parts of Germany; Soviet Union gained control of most of Eastern Germany; Berlin Wall built in 1961; *Palestine*: Israel declared itself independent state in 1948; PLO; Hamas)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that states the divisions of Germany and Palestine destroyed economies, promoted political and social tensions, and opened warfare that is still a problem today

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Throughout the response, document and outside information are integrated with analytic statements to demonstrate a solid understanding of the task.

After World War II, the landscape of international power began changing dramatically. Those who had been in supreme control, lost some power and new superpowers emerged. Post-war conditions led to the restructuring of some national borders. For political, social, and religious reasons there were a few instances in which countries were split. In Germany and British India, new international relations and conditions of the post-war era led to them being partitioned and would have a great effect on future world events.

In Germany, the Nazis rise to power was partly a result of Germany's punishment after World War I. Germany had lost the war, lost land, and had to make reparations. The Nazis wanted and tried to return Germany to its former glory. The Nazi regime ruled the nation for years. As a result of defeat in World War II, Nazi rule was now defunct and its leader Adolf Hitler was dead. After being held responsible for the initiation of the first world war, causing the second world war, and being defeated in the second one as well, Germany presented problems for the victorious Allies. At the Yalta Conference, the Allies decided to divide Germany. Germany was divided into four zones of occupation: the area that became the democratic West Germany was made up of three zones controlled by Britain, France, and the United States. Meanwhile, the area that became East Germany was occupied by the Soviet Union (Doc 2). The division of Germany was a major source of Cold War conflict that developed between the Soviet Union and the United States. Different philosophies between the two post war superpowers and the division of Germany seemed to fuel the conflict. East Germany was behind the Iron Curtain and West Germany joined the western European NATO

countries. With this great rift Germany as a whole suffered as it became completely reunified not only politically but also economically. West Germany enjoyed economic stability as a democratic nation aided by the stable Western powers of the United States, Britain, and France while East Germany suffered for years being a communist satellite nation whose purpose was to protect the Soviet Homeland by acting as a buffer state.

The German capital of Berlin, which was buried deep in the East German, Soviet Zone was also divided into zones. Soon however the United States, Britain, and France combined their zones in West Germany and West Berlin. This helped cause one of the first major conflicts in the Cold War. The USSR blockaded West Berlin and refused to allow goods including food to go into West Berlin. The United States sent thousands of flights to West Berlin that dropped food and supplies to the people. Eventually the USSR gave up and reopened checkpoints and specific roads and railroads between West Germany and West Berlin. The people of West Berlin were isolated and they suffered as it was difficult to move into or out of the city. Because it was in the middle of East Germany, West Berlin became a destination for people who wanted to leave East Germany. Thousands of East Germans crossed into West Berlin to flee the Soviet stronghold. This caused the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961. The goal of the wall was to stop East Germans from leaving. The division of Germany greatly effected German families in a negative way, especially if some of the family lived in East Berlin and others lived in West Berlin. This division lasted as long as the Berlin Wall. In 1989, the Berlin Wall fell and East and West Germany eventually

became a unified country.

For years British India has struggled for independence. Religious differences between Hindus and Muslims created the desire to split British India into two nations. The British encouraged the conflict between Muslims and Hindus, hoping to weaken the nationalist movement. Distrust became so bad, that some Muslim leaders accused the Indian Congress Party of being anti-Muslim (Doc 7). National leader Mohandas Gandhi even fasted to the point of near death for Hindus and Muslims to resolve conflicts. Gandhi's fasting worked for only a short time as tensions remained and violent outbursts killed hundreds. Partly because the British felt that the conflict could not be solved they decided to split India into two separate nations: Muslim-populated Pakistan, and Hindu-populated India. Finally, after World War II, British India received independence from its mother country Britain. Not all conflict was done though. The creation of two separate countries did not go very smoothly as several million people felt like they had to migrate depending on where they lived. Many Muslims moved out of India, and many Hindus moved out of Pakistan (Doc 8). During the process of this great migration many acts of violence occurred killing up to a million people. India and Pakistan remain distrustful of each other. They have fought several wars and have had conflicts over disputed lands (Doc 9). Both countries now have weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons which makes this situation even more serious especially because their border disputes have not been resolved. Islamic military has grown in Pakistan since the 9/11 attacks on the United States, and Pakistan has one of the fastest growing nuclear arsenals in the

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 5 – B

world. Fear of potential Pakistan-based terrorist attacks in India make leaders nervous. Tensions between India and Pakistan remain. Partition often seems like the easy solution to difficult problems. However, in both instances the partition plans for post-war Germany and for British India helped create and extend tension which led to greater problems later.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the post–World War II division of Germany and British India
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Germany*: Germany presented problems for victorious Allies and so decided to divide it; different philosophies between two postwar superpowers and division of Germany seemed to fuel the conflict; West Germany enjoyed economic stability as a democratic nation aided by stable western powers; due to location in middle of East Germany, West Berlin became a destination for people who wanted to leave East Germany; *British India*: religious differences between Hindus and Muslims created desire to split it into two nations; distrust became so bad some Muslim leaders accused Indian Congress Party of being anti-Muslim; creation of two separate countries did not go smoothly as several million people felt they had to migrate; India and Pakistan remain distrustful of each other and have fought several wars over disputed lands)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Germany*: East Germany was behind Iron Curtain and West Germany joined Western European NATO countries; United States, Britain, and France combined zones in West Germany and West Berlin which helped cause one of first major conflicts in Cold War; United States sent thousands of flights to West Berlin to drop food and supplies to people; USSR reopened checkpoints and specific roads and railroads between West Germany and West Berlin; Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and East and West Germany eventually became a unified country again; *British India*: British encouraged conflict between Hindus and Muslims, hoping to weaken nationalist movement; Gandhi fasted to point of near death for Hindus and Muslims to resolve their conflicts which worked for a short time; during process of migration many acts of violence occurred killing up to a million people; both India and Pakistan now have weapons of mass destruction which make the conflict even more serious)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: divided into four zones of occupation; German capital of Berlin buried deep in the East German Soviet zone also divided; Berlin Wall built in 1961 to stop East Germans from leaving; families split between East and West Berlin; *British India*: received independence from its mother country Britain after World War II; Muslim-populated Pakistan; Hindu-populated India; one of fastest growing nuclear arsenals in Pakistan)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the landscape of international power began to change dramatically after World War II and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Document information serves as a framework for a thorough treatment of the post–World War II divisions of Germany and British India. Good outside information and supporting facts and details are integrated into an effective analytic discussion on the effects of these divisions.

At the conclusion of World War II, nations were concerned as to how they were going to prevent another war from breaking out. As time progressed, different solutions came about but they did not seem practical. The division of nations such as Germany and Palestine greatly affected life in these countries as well as citizens in different countries.

The main antagonist in the second world war was Germany under the rule of the National Socialist Party (Nazi Party). As the Third Reich began to build, Hitler conquered vast amounts of territory to create his enormous empire shown in Document 1. Austria became part of Germany in what was called the Anschluss, then Germany received the Sudetenland as part of the Munich Conference, and then it took all of Czechoslovakia. When World War II started it then took most of the rest of the continent. After six long years of fighting, the Germans were finally defeated in May of 1945 and as they say "all things come to an end" and Nazi Germany was no exception. As the war concluded, the major Allied powers (Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia, and the United States) decided to occupy Germany and would divide and watch over Germany in the post war period.

Document 2 depicts post-war Germany and the divisions that took place. The problem arose after the United States, Britain, and France combined their zones causing the Soviets to create a blockade around Berlin in protest. The U.S. and Britain airlifted supplies into Berlin to keep the city alive. The blockade lasted for 11 months until the Soviets removed it realizing that the blockade was unsuccessful. Throughout the late 1940s and the 1950s, East Germans would migrate to West Germany to escape the tyrannical rule of the communists. In 1961, the

Soviets built a wall that divided East Berlin and West Berlin. The wall did not allow East Germans to pass through easily as shown in Documents 3a and b. Many were killed trying to escape East Berlin in a desperate attempt for freedom. The wall became a symbol of the Cold War and the tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. East Germans were unhappy with Communism, the general poverty and lack of opportunity compared to those living in West Germany. After decades of pressure from the West and internal protests encouraged by Gorbachev's institution of the policies of glasnost and perestroika, the wall came down and Germany was soon again united.

Another country that received a major division after World War II was Palestine. The Jews believed they had been promised a homeland by Britain as early as 1917 when the Balfour Declaration was written (Document 4). In the early years of the 20th century, Jews were targeted through antisemitic acts such as the pogroms in Russia. It only got worse when the Nazis came to power in Germany. As the Nazis pillaged towns of conquered nations they looked for Jews. Some Jews tried to escape into safer areas such as Palestine. Others were rounded up, sent to camps, and killed. Millions of Jews died. When the war ended, many Jews attempted to move to Palestine. The British and much of the world wanted to support the Jews. The United Nations studied British Palestine, the claims of Palestinians and Jews living in that area and decided to create two states – Israel and Palestine. Unfortunately this was not a good solution for everyone because the Palestinians did not like the plan and rejected it (Document 5). However Israel accepted the plan and in 1948 it declared itself an

independent state. Several wars were fought between Israel and its Arab neighbors. War broke out between Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt causing the United Nations to continue involvement in the region (Document 6). In 1949, armistices were signed between Israel and Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and Jordan bringing peace between these nations, but the peace did not last. War broke out in the 1960s and again in the 1970s. The Jewish population began to grow within Israel and soon Israel expanded into the area put aside for Palestinians. This growth caused tension between the Palestinians and the Israelis. Palestinians still dispute where the boundaries should be and their treatment in the region. Problems and violence between Israelis and Palestinians continue. The partition did not end in peace.

Both of these divisions led to long term effects over the course of the second half of the 1900s. The division of Germany fueled the fire of the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviets. Tensions in the Middle East are still a common sight because of the partition of Palestine. In conclusion, the partition of these two nations ultimately has effected the way of life of generations of people.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the post–World War II division of Germany more thoroughly than the division of Palestine
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Germany*: East Germans wanted to escape tyrannical rule of communists; the Berlin Wall did not allow East Germans to pass through easily; many killed trying to escape East Berlin in a desperate attempt for freedom; *Palestine*: Jews believed they were promised a homeland as early as 1917 with Balfour Declaration; United Nations plan not a good solution for everyone because Palestinians did not like plan and rejected it; war broke out between Israel against Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, and Egypt causing the United Nations to continue involvement; 1949 armistice agreements were signed bringing peace but peace did not last)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Germany*: problem arose when United States, Britain, and France combined their zones causing Soviets to create a blockade around Berlin; United States and Britain airlifted supplies into Berlin to keep city alive; the Wall symbol of Cold War and tensions between United States and Soviet Union; East Germans unhappy with communism, general poverty, and lack of opportunity compared to those living in West Germany; after decades of pressure from the West and internal protests encouraged by Gorbachev’s institution of the policies of glasnost and perestroika, the Wall came down and Germany was soon again united; *Palestine*: in early 20th century Jews were targeted through anti-Semitic acts such as pogroms in Russia and this became worse when Nazis came to power in Germany; Jews tried to escape to safer areas such as Palestine; Jewish population began to grow inside Israel and soon Israel expanded into areas set aside for Palestinians)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: Anschluss; Munich Conference; Allied Powers; blockade unsuccessful; *Palestine*: United Nations plan created two states, Israel and Palestine; Israel accepted United Nations plan and in 1948 declared itself independent state; wars broke out in 1960s and again in 1970s)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states division was one solution to preventing war and a conclusion that discusses the division of Germany began to fuel the fire of the Cold War and tensions in the Middle East continue because of the partition of Palestine

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Document information is used to frame the discussion and is supported by good outside information and some well-placed analytic statements. The strength of the response is in the discussion of the division of Germany.

World War II was a deadly war that led to the death of millions of people. Once World War II ended, some nations became divided. Various nations faced conflicts, which resulted in their division. Two of these nations include Palestine and British India. Many factors led to the division of Palestine and British India, which in effect, greatly impacted the lives of people living in these nations and the regions themselves.

Major conflicts over lands in Palestine led to its division. In 1917, the British government agreed to “favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people” (Doc. 4). The Balfour Declaration, issued by the British government in support of Zionist goals announced this offer to Jews and also ensured to non-Jewish communities that “nothing shall be done which may prejudice their civil and religious rights” (Doc. 4). While this was an early goal of Great Britain it didn’t occur exactly as planned. The Jewish homeland didn’t become a reality until after World War II. “The territory was plagued with chronic unrest pitting native Arabs against Jewish immigrants” (Doc. 5a). Hundreds of thousands of Jews from around the world immigrated to Palestine after World War II, which caused tensions and conflicts between Jews and Arabs. Israel was created in Palestine in 1948 despite Arab objections. This happened as a result of the UN Partition Plan. The Plan was accepted by the Jews but was rejected by the Arabs. It became very controversial because even though Palestinians rejected it Israel declared its independence. Although the British promised to respect civil and religious rights of non-Jews, the Plan seemed to go against Arab rights and so several Arab countries declared war on Israel. After this first war several more wars followed

which resulted in the loss of the Palestinian land that had been theirs under the UN Partition Plan. The region became divided. Jews experienced a more positive impact than the Palestinians because some of the Jewish immigrants who came to their homeland in Palestine became landowners. The Palestinians however experienced negative impacts. Many lost their homes and homeland. Land was taken to form Israel and other land was won taken by Israel as captured territory during wars. Many Palestinians fled to neighboring countries and ended up living in refugee camps. The Jews also experienced negative impacts because some became victims of some angry Palestinians who chose to use violence and terrorism to fight for their lost land. Although the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine caused its division, it had both negative impacts, such as fighting between Arabs and Jews, and positive impacts, such as Jews becoming citizens of a Jewish state that ironically made some Jews feel safer despite the violence that they faced.

British India also became divided due to religious conflicts and problems within its region. For years Indians had fought the British for independence. The Congress Party also known as the Indian National Congress formed in the late 1800s. However because it was seen as predominantly “Hindu based” and “anti-Muslim” many Muslims feared the Congress Party (Doc 7). Muslim leaders were afraid a representative democracy would not work in India and that “the Hindu majority would overwhelm the Muslim minority” (Doc. 7). Some Muslims also felt that they had fallen behind Hindus because they had less participation in the economy and government. Because of this Muslims wanted to form their own country separate from a

Hindu India.

The Partition of British India into India and Pakistan led to profound changes to India and its people. Provinces that used to be in British India became part of West and East Pakistan or India (Doc. 8). This partition also caused a large number of refugees. Millions of Indian Muslims living in India became refugees and moved to West and East Pakistan, while millions of Hindus that were living in West and East Pakistan became refugees moving to India. Millions left their homes and thousands died along the way.

The 1947 partition gave birth to "territorial disputes between the two countries," India and Pakistan" (Doc. 9a). As a result, "there have been armed conflicts and numerous clashes between Indians and Pakistani forces" including several wars over their borders. (Doc. 9a) Conflicts between India and its neighbor Pakistan have brought negative impacts on their economies. Especially hard hit is the disputed area of Kashmir. For years the areas in Northern India and parts of Pakistan near the Hindu Kush Mountains have been considered unsafe for travelers. According to Sadiq, a hotel manager in Kashmiri, tourism has greatly declined and the fighting has brought a decline in the economy (Doc. 9b). India and Pakistan have each developed nuclear weapons making the situation more dangerous. Unfortunately Pakistan is politically and economically more unstable than India heightening concerns. The people in India and Pakistan have been negatively impacted because of the 1947 partition of India.

Many factors led to the division of both Palestine and British India. The division of these nations caused a few positive impacts and

many negative impact on the regions, the people, and neighboring countries. The division of these nations continue to affect the world today because conflicts still exist between Arabs and Jews, and Pakistanis and Indians. These conflicts have profound affects on people's lives, countries, and the contemporary world.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the post–World War II division of Palestine and British India
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Palestine*: in 1917 British agree to favor the establishment of a national home for Jewish people; Jewish homeland not reality until after World War II; United Nations partition plan controversial because even though Palestinians rejected it, Israel declared its independence; although Britain promised to respect civil and religious rights of non-Jews, plan seemed to go against Arab rights so several Arab countries declared war on Israel; *British India*: divided due to religious conflicts and problems within region; Muslim leaders afraid representative democracy would not work in India and Hindu majority would overwhelm Muslim minority; some Muslims felt they had fallen behind Hindus because they had less participation in economy and government; for years areas in northern India and parts of Pakistan near Hindu Kush Mountains were considered unsafe for travelers; fighting brought decline in economy)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Palestine*: hundreds of thousands of Jews from around world migrated to Palestine after World War II; many Palestinians lost their homes and homeland; many Palestinians fled to neighboring countries and ended up living in refugee camps; some Jews victims of angry Palestinians who chose violence and terrorism to fight for lost land; Jews became citizens of a Jewish state that made some feel safer despite violence they faced; *British India*: for years Indians fought British for independence; Congress Party also known as Indian National Congress formed in late 1800s; many thousands of refugees died in move; both Pakistan and India developed nuclear weapons; Pakistan is politically and economically more unstable than India heightening concerns)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Palestine*: Israel created in 1948 despite Arab objections; *British India*: provinces that used to be in British India became part of West and East Pakistan or India; millions of Indian Muslims became refugees moving to West and East Pakistan; millions of Hindus living in West and East Pakistan became refugees moving to India; partition led to armed conflicts and numerous clashes between Indian and Pakistani forces)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states these conflicts have profound effects on people's lives, countries, and the contemporary world

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. A document-framed discussion that includes analytic statements from the documents is supplemented with scattered outside information demonstrating an understanding of the task. Additional supporting facts and details would have strengthened the discussion of the division of British India.

Following World War II, several nations were partitioned, and many people who resided in these countries were largely affected by these new changes. Germany and India were two countries who have been divided after the Second World War.

Germany, before World War II, annexed and took control of territories, such as Poland, Austria, and parts of Bohemia (Document 1). During the war, Hitler and the Axis powers were able to take almost the entire continent. However, after Germany's defeat in the war, the four Allied powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, partitioned Germany so as to avoid another outbreak of war (Document 2). Each Allied power received part of Germany and managed it as they wanted. The Soviet Union made East Germany communist. The western parts were combined and become West Germany. The Cold War had just begun and the division not only served to check Germany's power, but was seen as one of the first Cold War battles. The United States believed they had to contain communism in Eastern Europe. Berlin too was divided amongst the four Allied nations because it was the capital, even though geographically it was located in communist East Germany. It became a divided city and an important part of the Cold War. (Document 2). Increasing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union led to events such as the Berlin Airlift in the late 1940s and the erection of the Berlin Wall in the 1960s. The Berlin Wall was one of the most symbolic structures during the Cold War, as it separated the capitalistic economy of the West portion of Berlin from the communist East (Document 3a). The wall was built by the East German government to stop the East Berliners and East Germans from

fleeing to West Berlin. The wall separated workers from jobs, families, and neighbors, and after the wall was built it would be extremely difficult for East Germans to leave the East or to communicate in person with loved ones in the West. Many East Berliners were trapped in the Eastern sector, lacking the privileges and opportunities provided in the West, so many tried to escape, but with little success.

(Document 3b) The division of Germany, overall, had greatly affected its residents.

In South Asia, ethnic and religious differences among its people also led to its eventual partition in the post World War II period. Most Muslims in British India believed Hindus were too powerful. They believed the Congress Party was Anti-Muslim, and that a representative democracy would further weaken the Muslim minority because Muslims would probably always be outvoted. As a result their interests would be ignored. (Document 7). To establish territories where Muslims could reside in British India was divided. West and East Pakistan were formed as a Muslim country and India was a different country. This division however almost immediately led to some major problems. A map of India showing where people lived during this partition shows that the division caused many Muslims to migrate to Pakistan. Many Hindus also migrated from or left their homelands that now belonged to the Muslims and went to Hindu dominated India. During this migration many people were killed in violent clashes or died because the trip was difficult and dangerous.

(Document 8). Since this partition, territorial disputes have periodically escalated among Hindus and Muslims, especially in the Himalayan territory of Kashmir. Kashmir was further divided into

Jammu and Kashmir (Indian control) and Azad Kashmir (Pakistani control). These disputes led to clashes in 1965 and 1999 (Document 9a). These battles have led to threatening situations for civilians. Artillery shelling has disrupted Kashmir's economy destroying homes and property, and killing residents (Document 9b). Businesses and families who live in that region suffered with the loss of business. Many people have found it difficult to make a living because the violence and instability have caused tourists and others to avoid this area (Document 9b). The division of British India has led to an especially dangerous conflict for its people since both India and Pakistan became nuclear powers.

All in all, the partitioning and dividing of countries generally leads to conflicts. In the case of Germany, many citizens in the East were trapped behind the Soviet Union's Iron Curtain and deprived of basic rights. In the case of British India, the division of land had led to increasingly dangerous tensions, that threaten the safety of civilians. Both, however, exemplify the conflicts brought about by the division of nations.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so unevenly by discussing the post–World War II division of Germany more thoroughly than the division of British India
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Germany*: each Allied power received part of Germany and managed it; capital of Berlin divided among four nations even though geographically located in communist East Germany; Berlin Wall built by East German government to stop East Berliners and East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin; many East Berliners trapped in eastern sector lacking privileges and opportunities provided in West; *British India*: most Muslims in British India believed Hindus too powerful; most Muslims believed Congress Party was anti-Muslim and representative democracy would further weaken Muslim minority because they would be outvoted; since partition, territorial disputes periodically escalated between Hindus and Muslims especially in Himalayan territory of Kashmir; many people in area have found it difficult to make a living because violence and instability caused tourists and others to avoid the area)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Germany*: Allied powers partitioned Germany to avoid another outbreak of war; Soviet Union made East Germany communist; western parts combined and became West Germany; division checked Germany’s power but also seen as one of first Cold War battles; United States believed communism in Eastern Europe had to be contained; increasing tensions led to Berlin Airlift; Berlin Wall symbolic structure of Cold War; after the Wall built it would be extremely difficult for East Germans to leave the East or to communicate in person with loved ones in the West; *British India*: during migration many people were killed in violent clashes or died because trip difficult and dangerous)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: Germany annexed and took control of territories such as Poland, Austria, and parts of Bohemia; United States, Great Britain, France, and Soviet Union Allied powers; Berlin Wall erected in 1960s; *British India*: divided so East and West Pakistan formed as a Muslim country; many Muslims migrated to Pakistan; many Hindus left homelands belonging to Muslims for Hindu-dominated India; Kashmir was further divided into Indian-controlled sector of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistani-controlled sector of Azad Kashmir)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that discusses partitioning and dividing countries usually leads to conflict

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The strength of the response is in the discussion of the division of Germany which integrates document information and relevant outside information supported by some analytic statements. Although minimal outside information is included in the treatment of British India, the response demonstrates a good understanding of the task.

Throughout history, ethnic diversity has caused a great deal of tension throughout different areas of the world. Territorial disputes are issues that exist in many nations of the world and often lead to disagreements between cultures. In the time period that followed World War II, the areas of Palestine and British India were divided for a number of reasons which included territorial disputes and cultural diversity. Many individuals and government groups tried to implement changes in these areas that would solve these problems.

In the first area, Palestine, competition for land and religious differences between two groups, the Arabs and the Jews, resulted in a partition of this area. One reason that Jewish people began to immigrate into Palestine was the 1917 Balfour Declaration which supported Zionism, the movement that supported the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. This movement was founded by Theodore Herzl (o.i.). This same declaration also assured the Palestinians that they would not face prejudice against their civil and religious rights (doc. 4). More Jewish people immigrated into the area from Europe to escape from Nazi persecution (doc. 5a). The Holocaust was led by German ruler Adolf Hitler. The main objective of the Holocaust was to rid the area of anyone not considered a part of his ideal Aryan race (o.i.). Large numbers of Jewish refugees and Holocaust survivors immigrated to Palestine. Many Arabs already lived in the area as their families had for generations (o.i.). The increased migration of Jewish people into Palestine resulted in conflict because the same land that was supposed to form a Jewish state was already home to Palestinians. This sped up the British desire to partition this area. A partition plan was created by the UN but was rejected by the Palestinians who saw

major problems in the plan. They got less land than the Jews. The Palestinians felt cheated out of their own country. Israel declared itself independent in 1948 and war immediately broke out (doc. 6). The partition led to many wars which had a negative effect on the lives of people living there.

In the second area, British India, cultural and religious differences between Hindus and Muslims led to a partition of this area. These religious and cultural differences had led to mistrust. When Britain imperialized India because India was a source of raw materials and markets even more problems started. Muslims felt like Hindus were treated better by the British, who often worked in the government and got educated under the British system. In some ways the Muslims felt left out. When Indians got fed up with British rule and abuse they started a movement for independence. Some Muslims were mistrustful of the Congress Party that led the independence movement because they seemed to be pro-Hindu and anti-Muslim. The Congress Party leader Gandhi was thought by some Muslims to be pro-Hindu (doc. 7). Although Gandhi was seen as pro-Hindu, he did not agree with the caste system and the lack of social mobility caste created. Nor did he agree with the idea of partition and the creation of two separate countries. Still, British India was partitioned into two separate countries in 1947. An effect that the partition of India had on people of the region was even more tension because many Hindu and Muslim refugees migrated. Many Hindus who lived in Pakistan after partition fled and traveled to India. Many Muslims who lived in India after partition fled and traveled to Pakistan (doc. 8). Another effect that the partition had on India was increased warfare due to territorial

disputes. There was often bombing along the border which had a negative impact on the lives of not only civilians but also visitors. (doc. 9b). A long term, negative effect of partition was the continued distrust by both countries made worse with the development of nuclear bombs by both Pakistan and India. If either launched a nuclear weapon at the other it could cause massive destruction and deaths of possibly millions of people (o i). The partition had an overall negative impact on the lives of people living in the region.

Ethnic diversity can be a positive thing, but in British India and Palestine, diversity was negative. Territorial disputes often lead to war which negatively affects the lives of civilians living in these regions.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops with some depth the historical circumstances for the post–World War II division of Palestine and develops all aspects of the task with minimal depth for British India
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Palestine*: competition for land and religious differences between Arabs and Jews resulted in partition; Jewish people immigrated into area from Europe to escape Nazi persecution; Balfour Declaration assured Palestinians their civil and religious rights would not be prejudiced against; Balfour Declaration caused conflicts because the same land that was supposed to form a Jewish state was already home to Palestinians; Palestinians saw major problems in United Nations partition plan; *British India*: cultural and religious differences between Hindus and Muslims led to partition; Muslims felt Hindus were treated better by British since they worked in government and were educated by the British system; some Muslims mistrustful of Congress Party because they seemed pro-Hindu and anti-Muslim; partition led to increased warfare due to territorial disputes)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Palestine*: Zionist movement founded by Theodor Herzl; main objective of the Holocaust to rid area of anyone not considered Aryan; *British India*: when Britain imperialized India for raw materials and markets, even more problems between Hindus and Muslims started; when Indians got fed up with British rule and abuse they started a move for independence; Gandhi did not agree with idea of partition and creation of two separate countries; development of nuclear bombs by Pakistan and India)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Palestine*: Arab families had lived there for generations; partition plan rejected by Palestinians; Israel declared itself independent and war broke out; *British India*: many Hindus who lived in Pakistan after partition fled and traveled to India; many Muslims who lived in India after partition fled and traveled to Pakistan)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states reasons for the division and changes that were tried in an attempt to solve problems and a conclusion that states ethnic diversity can be positive but in the case of India and Palestine was negative

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response is framed by document information supported by some outside information and a few analytic statements demonstrating an understanding of the task. However, the effect of the division of Palestine is mentioned but not developed weakening the effort.

When World War two ended Germany, British India, and Palestine were partitioned. There were different reasons why they were divided but each partition led to a large refugee population, and to further conflict. Muslims and Hindus in Pakistan and India have disputed their borders in the Kashmir, Arab Muslims and Jewish immigrants in Palestine, and in Germany, Russia sought to cut off all western influence because of the ongoing Cold War between communism and capitalism (disguised as democracy).

In the recently decolonized area of British India, Muslims and Hindus were combatting each other in politics over representation for the Muslim minority. The Muslim League was founded to give voice to the Muslim minority in British India ("The Muslim League") because they felt that the Indian National Congress only served the interests of the Hindu majority. When the British imperialized India they exploited this difference to maintain their influence over their colony believing that if Indians were divided that they would be less likely to rebel against Britain. However the religious tensions led to the division of South Asia. Mohammed Ali Jinnah pushed for an independent Pakistan and Nehru became the first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of India. Pakistan and India were separate Muslim and Hindu nations, but the people of differing religious belief were still mixed within each. This new division led millions to flee to their respective religious dominant countries in order to escape persecution by their suspected rivals ("Partition of India") however, mass carnage and increased violence occurred by the distraught homeless masses. Not only were the divisions intensified by the separation of the religions, but also by the dispute over their borders in

the Kashmir, a rich agricultural land between Pakistan's southern and India's northern border. (Mohammed Sadiq). Even now they exchange fire and harm innocent civilians should they be caught in the "battle zone." This conflict and political division has allowed nationalism to be combined with religious tension only worsening the situation.

Post World War II Palestine was also divided (BBC News) causing greater conflict between Palestinian Muslims and Zionist Jewish immigrants and Jewish settlers who all seek to call Palestine home and Jerusalem their Holy City. Tensions between Jews and Palestinians had been building as more Jews moved to the area. During World War I, the Balfour Declaration vaguely guaranteed British support for the Zionist cause (Balfour Declaration, 1917) while still promising the Palestinians civil and religious rights. After World War I the number of Jews entering Palestine continued to increase. By the beginning of World War II and the Holocaust, the British decided it was necessary to limit the number of Jews entering Palestine and passed laws limiting Jewish immigration to reduce the disturbance. The UN stepped in after World War II because of tension in the region due to the large number of Jews who had migrated to the area (BBC News). The large influx of Jewish immigrants into Palestine caused unrest among the Palestinians who were being displaced. Surrounding Arab countries were hostile to the building of a Jewish homeland in their midst. Once again, after the partitioning of Palestine into areas for Palestinians and Israelis border disputes developed because the Jews were given more land than the Palestinians who claimed it was theirs. Terrorist groups such as Hezbollah and

Hamas arose and wars to 'fight the infidels' began. Civilians have been killed mercilessly and there has been greater discrimination between the two religious groups. Despite attempts at making peace, by the U.S., Anwar Sadat of Egypt and the United Nations, tensions in the Israeli-Palestinian region have only resulted in further border disputes, the Assassination of Sadat (Egyptian President killed by Muslim fanatic) and the murder of Rabin (Israeli leader killed by a Jewish fanatic). There has been greater violence as the opponents gain access to more and more devastating weaponry.

Finally, in Post war Germany, the divisions between east and west, communist and capitalist, were accentuated by the building of the Berlin Wall (Don Wright) and led to such drastic measures as the Berlin Airlift. The Cold War pitted the controllers of West Germany (France, U.S. & Britain) against the superpower of Soviet Russia in the east. They had differing views in politics and in methods of economic organization which brought about hostility that parted families, friends and an entire nation. Despite the tensions that resulted from the partition of Germany, its actual purpose was to prevent the rise of another fascist dictator like Hitler and to prevent a third world war. However, these divisions fostered tensions between the growing Soviet and Western powers. Although many wished to cross from east to west, the Berlin Wall was constructed in 1961 in order to prevent any exchange with the west ("Building the Berlin Wall").

The divisions made by European World powers in post WWII Germany, South Asia and Palestine caused greater tensions by separating people of different beliefs and creating border disputes that endangered and harmed civilians. These divisions also brought about

discrimination and violence because of religious rivalries (British India and Palestine). They divided families and neighborhoods for political and cultural reasons. Great migrations in India and Pakistan led to the death of thousands while hostilities continue in Palestine and the forces at work in Germany brought about the deaths of millions during the Cold War.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with some depth for the post–World War II division of British India and Palestine
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*British India*: Muslim League felt Indian National Congress only served interests of Hindu majority; Pakistan and India separate Muslim and Hindu nations but people of differing religious beliefs mixed within each; division led millions to flee to their respective religious-dominant countries to escape persecution by suspected rivals; Muslims and Hindus exchange fire in Kashmir and harm innocent citizens caught in battle zone; *Palestine*: Balfour Declaration vaguely guaranteed British support for Zionist cause while promising Palestinians civil and religious rights; large influx of Jewish immigrants into Palestine caused unrest among displaced Palestinians)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*British India*: Muslim League founded to give voice to Muslim minority in India; Muhammed Ali Jinnah pushed for an independent Pakistan; Nehru first prime minister of Democratic Republic of India; British believed if Indians were divided they would be less likely to rebel against them; *Palestine*: British passed laws limiting Jewish immigration to reduce disturbance; terrorist groups Hezbollah and Hamas formed and wars “to fight the infidels” began; despite attempts to make peace by Anwar Sadat of Egypt and United Nations, tensions resulted in further border disputes, assassination of Sadat, and murder of Israeli leader Rabin)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*British India*: Hindu majority in India; Kashmir located between Pakistan’s southern border and India’s northern border; *Palestine*: Holocaust; Palestinians displaced; United Nations stepped in after World War II)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses reasons for divisions of British India, Palestine, and Germany and a conclusion that discusses results of each division

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Analytic statements and some relevant outside information establish a context for the discussion of the negative effects of division of regions. Generalizations are found throughout the narrative and would have been enhanced by providing additional supporting facts and details. Three regions are addressed; however, only British India and Palestine can be rated.

After World War II ended many countries faced internal turmoil. Germany was divided into sections after Hitler was defeated. Many people in East Germany and Berlin did not like being ruled by German-backed Soviets and fled to the Western section. Palestine also faced conflict when Arabs and Jews claimed the same land. Warfare broke out because of the ethnic tensions.

The conflict of World War II was centered around the Allies defeating Hitler and his allies. After this task was completed the Allies wanted to find a way to make sure that Germany would not be a threat again. To strengthen the countries around Germany economic aid was offered. Germany itself was divided into four zones, each governed by an Allied power. Berlin the capital was also divided into four sections even though it totally was located in the Soviet controlled section of Germany. Each section of Berlin was governed by an Allied power, United States, Soviet Union, France, or Great Britain (Doc 2). The Western Powers sought to rebuild Germany but always watched for any Soviet military action. The Soviet Union on the other hand was only interested in rebuilding herself and using East Germany as a buffer zone. East Germany saw little economic rebuilding or growth in comparison to West Germany.

People of East Germany and East Berlin wanted lives like those in West Germany and West Berlin. The economy of East Germany was depressed while West Germany was starting to pick itself up onto its feet because of aid from policies like the United State's Marshal Plan. Many East Berlin citizens fled to West Berlin to escape from the Communist control. In the 1960's the Communists decided to stop this and built the Berlin Wall around West Berlin to keep the East German

citizens from escaping (Doc 3). This caused a huge conflict between the superpowers and was a significant event in the Cold War.

Palestine also faced division issues after World War II. In 1917 the Balfour Declaration was created by Great Britain (Doc 4). This supported a homeland in Palestine for Jews. The only problem was that Great Britain also supported land in Palestine for the native Arab Palestinians. These two different ethnic groups clashed over Palestine. One of the UN's first assignments was to find a way to fix this problem. The UN decided to split Palestine into different sections between the Jews and Arab Palestinians in the area, but this plan was not accepted by the Arab Palestinians. (Doc 5). Arab Palestinian families were uprooted and moved to foreign places to escape the warfare.

Arabs and Jews became violent over this issue. After a year of warfare in 1948-1949 an armistice was signed between Israel and its Arab neighbors. (Doc 6). The problem between the Israelis and the Palestinians though has not yet been solved. Ethnic tensions flare up periodically when Arab nationalists and terrorists want to draw attention to the situation of Arab Palestinians.

World War II had many effects on the world we live in. Countries like Germany and Palestine were divided up in a hope to help keep the peace. This affected the lives of the people who lived there greatly. Many conflicts that formed from these divisions have not yet been solved even today.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops an aspect of the task with some depth for the post–World War II division of Germany and all aspects of the task with little depth for the division of Palestine
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Germany*: Western powers sought to rebuild Germany but watched for any Soviet military action; capital of Berlin was divided into four sections governed by Allied powers even though totally located in Soviet-controlled part of Germany; Soviet Union interested in rebuilding itself and using East Germany as a buffer zone; many East German citizens fled to West Berlin to escape from communist control; *Palestine*: Balfour Declaration supported a homeland in Palestine for Jews but Great Britain also supported land in Palestine for native Arab Palestinians; ethnic groups, Jews and Arabs, clashed over Palestine; Arabs and Jews became violent)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Germany*: after defeat of Hitler, Allies wanted to find way to make certain Germany would not be a threat again; East Germany saw little economic rebuilding or growth compared to West Germany; economy of East Germany was depressed while West Germany was starting to pick itself up because of policies such as United States Marshall Plan; Berlin Wall caused huge conflict between superpowers and was a significant event in the Cold War; *Palestine*: Arab-Palestinian families uprooted and moved to foreign places to escape warfare; problems between Israelis and Palestinians not yet solved; ethnic tensions periodically flare up when Arab nationalists and terrorists want to draw attention to the Arab-Palestinian situation)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: Allied powers United States, Soviet Union, France, and Great Britain; Berlin Wall built in 1960s; *Palestine*: Britain issued Balfour Declaration in 1917; United Nations plan not accepted by Arab Palestinians; armistice signed)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses reasons for conflict in Germany and Palestine after World War II and a conclusion that discusses that Germany and Palestine were divided in the hope that it would help keep peace

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Some relevant outside information and a few analytic statements are present in the response, especially in the discussion of Germany. The effects of both the division of Germany and Palestine include details such as the mention of the Marshall Plan, but lack of development detracts from their effectiveness.

World War II caused many changes throughout the world. The borders of many countries were changed. Germany and Palestine were both divided after World War II. The divisions affected the people, the region, and other countries.

After World War II, Germany was divided. During World War II, Germany fought against France, the United States, Britain, and the USSR. At the end of World War II, Germany was defeated. As part of the end of the war, Germany was divided into sections that were under the influence of one of the opposing countries. Berlin was also divided into four sections (Doc 2). During the division, the sections that were under French, British, and United States occupation experienced free-trade, and rights. The section under USSR influence had communism and a strict government. Many Germans fled from East Germany to West Germany in search of a better life. On August 13, 1961 a wall was built to keep people from fleeing East Germany (Doc 3b). This led to many people becoming trapped in East Germany, and not being permitted to leave. Many people attempted to escape East Germany, and were possibly killed in their attempt. The region of Germany became split into two major sections; communism and free trade. Many other countries disliked the Berlin Wall, and United States President Ronald Reagan made a speech urging it to be torn down. The division of Germany greatly affected the people, the region, and other countries.

After World War II, there was a divide in Palestine. The Jewish population, and the non-Jewish Arab population had consistent conflicts (Doc 5a). During World War II, Jews were persecuted, so many fled to Palestine which increased conflicts. Many groups such

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 2 – A

as the United Nations wanted to establish a separate Jewish country in Palestine to ease conflict (Doc 5b). They also didn't want to upset the Palestinians (Doc 4). Eventually, in 1948 Israel was created as a separate Jewish country (Doc 6). This led to many many conflicts between the Israelis and Palestinians. Many people have been hurt, and war has occurred. The region of Palestine has been violent with religious conflicts, and war over land. Many other countries have taken sides. The division of Palestine had many effects on the people, the region, and other countries.

World War II drastically changed many areas of the world. Countries were often divided. The divisions in Germany and Palestine greatly affected the people that lived there, the region, and other countries.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the post–World War II division of Germany and Palestine
- Is primarily descriptive (*Germany*: as part of the end of World War II, Germany divided into sections; many Germans fled from East Germany to West Germany in search of a better life; the Wall led to many people becoming trapped in East Germany and not being permitted to leave; many people attempted to escape East Germany and were possibly killed in their attempt; *Palestine*: constant conflicts between Jewish and Arab population; many Jews fled to Palestine because of persecution during World War II; United Nations and other groups wanted to establish a separate Jewish country in Palestine; creation of Israel led to conflicts between Israelis and Palestinians); includes faulty and weak application (*Palestine*: groups such as United Nations did not want to upset Palestinians)
- Includes limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, 5, and 6
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Germany*: sections under French, British, and United States occupation experienced free trade and rights; section under USSR influence had communism and a strict government; many other countries disliked Berlin Wall; United States President Ronald Reagan made a speech urging that the Wall be torn down)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: during World War II fought against France, United States, Britain, and USSR; defeated at end of World War II; Berlin divided into four sections; *Palestine*: Jews persecuted during World War II; Israel created as separate Jewish country in 1948)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response is framed by document information, demonstrating a basic understanding of the task. Broad generalizations, particularly for the discussion of Palestine, lack details and development.

After World War II, the areas of Germany and British India were divided for a number of reasons. These divisions have affected the people of these regions as well as other countries. Some of these regions are still affected today.

Post World War II, much tension could be felt between the main “superpowers” of the war. This tension was blamed on Germany. Germany had been defeated by the Allies of this war; France, Great Britain, & The United States. These powers thought it only right to divide & control Germany so it could not start war again. Germany was divided into 4 zones of occupation, controlled by France, Britain, the U.S, and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was given a zone of Germany because though they had fought along-side Germany at the beginning of WWII, the Soviet Union decided to abandon Germany & withdraw from the war. Not long after the division of Germany, the Allies decided to unite their portions to make one unified West Germany. (Doc. 2) This division caused many problems for the people of East & West Germany. Now East was controlled completely by the Soviet Union & their leader. Soon because of tension between the U.S.S.R and West Germany, a wall was built to divide them permanently. This was the Berlin Wall which separated the former capitol of Germany into an East & West portion as well. At this time many citizens of the East tried to escape to the West to get away from the terrible rule going on in the East. (Doc. 3b) This led to the death of many citizens in East Berlin. Other countries affected by the division of Germany are the U.S and the U.S.S.R. The separation of Berlin & the building of the Berlin Wall can be seen in history as a cause to the Cold War between these countries. Many conflicts occurred because of this

division and it was not until the wall was taken down that peace could finally be found in the region.

Another region that was divided was the region of British controlled India. After WWII, India was divided into two countries, India and Pakistan. (Doc. 8) The main reason for this division was the religious between the two main groups of India, the Muslims and the Hindus. Due to religious differences, both of these groups felt that they should have control of India. Soon the country of Pakistan was formed for the Muslim people & Hindus would stay in India. This division caused the killing of many people from both groups.

After the partition, many Hindus began migrating to their new lands, but this meant for Hindus & Muslims to cross paths which caused many attacks & killings of both Hindus & Muslims. This division also affected people from other countries. While Muslims & Hindus fought over land called Kashmir, many tourists from other countries were in danger. (Doc. 9b) Tension has harmed many people who visit this area because many bombings & shootings occur between Pakistan & India still today. This conflict is still known in present day & has yet to be stopped.

Often countries are divided to ease religious or ethnic conflict. In the cases of Germany & India, the divisions of these regions have not only affected the countries negatively but also others. Conflict can not be solved by division because their will still be war.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the post–World War II division of Germany and British India
- Is primarily descriptive (*Germany*: division caused problems for people of East and West Germany; citizens of the East tried to escape to West to get away from terrible rule in East; *British India*: religion main reason British India was divided; after partition many Hindus began migrating to their new lands; crossing paths of Hindus and Muslims caused attacks and killings; while Muslims and Hindus fought over Kashmir, tourists from other countries put in danger); includes faulty and weak application (*Germany*: not long after division of Germany, the Allies decided to make one unified West Germany; it was not until the Berlin Wall was taken down that peace could finally be found in region)
- Includes limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, 8, and 9
- Presents relevant outside information (*Germany*: defeated by Allies who thought it was right to divide and control Germany so it could not start a war again; *British India*: bombings and shootings between Pakistan and India still occur today)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: Soviet Union given a zone of Germany; Berlin Wall separated former capital of Germany into an East and West portion; many citizens of the East died trying to escape; *British India*: after World War II, India divided into two countries of India and Pakistan; Pakistan was for Muslims and Hindus would stay in India); includes inaccuracies (*Germany*: tension between main “superpowers” of post–World War II blamed on Germany; Soviet Union fought alongside Germany at beginning of war but decided to abandon Germany and withdraw from war)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Document information frames the response and a brief development of all aspects of the task demonstrates a limited understanding of division of regions. Faulty application of information and inaccuracies weaken the response.

After World War II ended, places like Palestine & British India ended up being divided. This was for many reasons. This division had very strong impacts on different aspects of that particular society as well as surrounding areas. The divisions of Palestine & British India would have strong impacts on the people, the region, & the nearby countries.

Palestine & Jerusalem have always been areas of conflict for competing religious groups. After World War II, it became even more of an urgency for the territory to be properly divided & for Jerusalem to be won by a certain group. In 1947, the United Nations proposed a plan to divide Palestine between the Arabs & the Jews. Jerusalem would become international territory for all to more or less share. The UN's plan was to give the Arabs the area closer to Jerusalem & the Gaza strip, while the Jews would get the outermost territory. This caused much controversy, and after voting & rejection of the plan by Palestinians, the plan was never implemented (Docs 5a & 5b). Jerusalem has always been a sacred area, & the failure of this division plan to pass caused unrest among the Arabs & Jews, as well as in that territory especially. Following this, in 1948, war breaks out after Israel declares itself an independent country. (Doc 6). These events show the continued effects of the proposed division.

In British India, there were divisions as well, that followed World War II. There was a partition of India by the British, who controlled them. This partition caused 8.6 million Muslims to migrate out of India, past the partition, to Pakistan, while another 8.6 million Hindus migrated out of Pakistan to India (Doc 8). This shows how strong the impact of the partition was on the people affected by it. One

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 2 – C

week after the partition in 1947, Kashmir, a predominantly Muslim area was divided into Muslim-Hindu territory, causing much unrest & violence. Tourism there had decreased, as well as revenue. Pakistan would heavily bomb & kill many & leave much destruction (Doc 9a & 9b).

Clearly, post World War II divisions were destructive and had a very clear & strong impact on people, regions, & surrounding countries.

Anchor Level 2-C**The response:**

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for the post-World War II division of Palestine and British India
- Is primarily descriptive (*Palestine*: in United Nations plan, Jerusalem would become international territory for all to share; United Nations plan would give Arabs area closer to Jerusalem and Gaza Strip and Jews would get outermost territory; failure of United Nations plan caused unrest between Arabs and Jews especially in Jerusalem; *British India*: predominantly Muslim Kashmir was divided into Muslim and Hindu territory causing unrest and violence; tourism and revenue in Kashmir decreased as a result of violence; Pakistan's bombing killed many and left much destruction)
- Includes limited relevant information from documents 5, 6, 8, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Palestine*: Palestine and Jerusalem have always been areas of conflict for competing religious groups; Jerusalem has always been a sacred area)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Palestine*: war breaks out in 1948 after Israel declares independence; *British India*: 8.6 million Muslims migrated out of India to Pakistan; 8.6 million Hindus migrated out of Pakistan to India)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response relies on document information and generalizations. There is little to no development of the historical circumstances for either division. Lack of details and development weaken the effort.

After WWII Both Palestine and British India were split up, so the Religions that lived in both had a holy land to live on. Hindu's and Muslims resented one another while Jews and Arabs felt the same.

In Palestine, the Jews wanted their promised land back from the Arabs. Since the Arabs lived there, they didn't want to give it up. So they had heavily heated disputes and finally had the land Partitioned. This land split didn't work though, because people felt either, they didn't get enough or gave away too much. This again led to bloodshed and this is still heavily debated about.

In India, the Natives wanted independence. Lead by Mahatma Gandhi, they led civil disobedience policy and peacefully didn't cooperate with the British, this led to the land being independant, but yet they still struggled between religions. So it was split up between Pakistan and India. The migrations though led to bloodshed and people with hatred towards each other.

Many times land splitting helps some problems but in this case, just leads to others. Religous tensions caused Breakdowns in both countries and now the tension will be there due to people always thinking they don't get enough or they're giving too much away.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task for the post–World War II division of Palestine and British India
- Is descriptive (*Palestine*: Arabs did not want to give up their land to the Jews since they lived there; land split did not work because people felt either they did not get enough or they gave away too much; *British India*: natives led by Gandhi wanted independence; after independence there were still struggles between religions); includes faulty and weak application (*British India*: so the religions that lived in both had a holy land)
- Includes minimal information from document 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Palestine*: Jews wanted their promised land back from Arabs; division is still heavily debated; *British India*: Gandhi led civil disobedience and did not cooperate with British and led to being independent)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Palestine*: land partitioned; division led to bloodshed; *British India*: land split between Pakistan and India; migrations led to bloodshed)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Although some relevant outside information is included, the discussion is limited in scope and lacks details and development.

After World War II nations such as Germany, Palestine, and British India were divided. When divided they were either broken up and became new nations or divided and occupied by other nations. These two ideas seemed like a logical idea to prevent another war. However in some cases dividing lands affected peoples lives in a good and bad way. It also affected nations that did not want to lose land.

The nation Germany was affected severly, because it was divided into four zones occupied by four other nations. It also had land within it's country divided into two, which was Berlin. When East and West Berlin was established it later cause problems. When the Berlin wall was built it caused the people to be unable to go out and forigners to come in.

Another Palestine was affected a bit because it lost land because of Jewish states. It also caused conflicts when it got some land in the himalayan territory. This caused conflicts them and Indian part of the land, the Jammu and Kashmir part. Their numerous clashes caused the people of the land to suffer and the business of the nation also suffered.

These nations circumstances were not easy on the people but they got through it. The dividing of nations were costly to the original nation. World War II cost many changes in nations.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally addresses an aspect of the task for the post–World War II division of Germany
- Is descriptive (*Germany*: establishment of East and West Berlin caused problems); includes faulty and weak application (*Germany*: when Berlin Wall built people unable to leave and foreigners unable to come in)
- Includes minimal information from documents 2 and 3
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: divided into four zones occupied by four other nations; Berlin divided)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; contains digressions; includes an introduction and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Although an attempt is made to address the task for the division of Germany, minimal explanation and disconnected statements about Berlin weaken the effort.

World War II caused many problems for many nations. It caused some nations to get divided. Two nations that were divided were Germany and British India. They were divided for different reasons, and the division did not always have positive effects. Each nation had it's own reasons for the divisions, but each nation also had it's own effects.

Germany was divided at the end of World War II. It was divided into four parts with each part being controlled by a different nation. (2) The United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union all controlled part of Germany. (2) The French, British and American portions of Germany were capitalist and were called West Germany. The Soviet Union part was called East Germany and was communist. The capitalist and communist sides had very different standards of living. West Germans living in the capitalist areas were given more opportunities to become successful and rich. East Germans in the communist areas were given little aid and had to deal with a general lack of opportunity. This was most obvious in Berlin where the different sectors could be right across the street. This led to many people defecting from the east to the west so on August 13, 1961, the Soviet Union built the Berlin wall. (3a) The Berlin wall was built to keep East Germans, and East Berliners, out of West Berlin. (3) It went up virtually overnight, splitting up families, and stopping immigration. (3) This split of Germany can still be seen today. Currently, what was East Germany is not as wealthy when comparing it to the area that used to be West Germany. A lot of Germany's tax money when they were reunified went to the Eastern portion of Germany. This has made some of the "West Germans"

angry, because they had to contribute to it.

Another country that experienced a division after World War II was British India. British India won independence from Britain in the late 1940s using Gandhi's civil disobedience method. Gandhi as well as other independence leaders such as Nehru were part of the Hindu majority, and used fasting and nonviolent methods in order to gain independence. (7) These leaders gained worldwide fame which made some Muslims nervous. Some of the Muslim minority feared that the Hindu majority would take away their rights. The Congress Party that was formed seemed to be pro-Hindu and anti-Muslim. (7) The Muslim leaders did not think that a representative democracy would work in India because the Muslim minority would never be heard in a predominantly Hindu country so they decided that they wanted their own country. (7) They also wanted their own country because religious tension between Hindus and Muslims was present in India especially in the North. This became very apparent after many riots erupted between Hindus and Muslims. After the decision was made to split British India into India and Pakistan, there were many people who were forced to leave their homes. (8) Many Hindu people left their homes because their homes were in the new Muslim country of Pakistan. (8) Many Muslims left their homes in India and moved to Muslim controlled places. (8) As the migrations occurred, fights would break out because some Hindus blamed the Muslims for forcing them to leave their homes, and vice versa. There was also tension at the border because there was an unsettled territory dispute. (9) These tensions have made the lives of the people who lived near the border very stressful, and they experienced suffering. (9) Businesses have failed

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – A

in that area because tourists no longer wanted to go there, and there were bombs dropped during the points of high tension. (9) Some people left their homes, belongings, and lives because they had suffered so much there. (9) The border tension from the division of India caused a lot of suffering for the people who lived there.

The splitting of a country is not always good, and does not always have positive effects. It causes hardships for the people because they have to leave their homes. It also leaves lasting effects in the region. This can mean tensions that last for many years.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

After World War II Germany and Palestine's territory was divided. Each territory had a variety of reasons as to why they were divided. As a result, the people living there were affected along with neighboring people and countries.

Before World War II Germany had control over a lot of territory but as the war progressed people began to realize they were spiraling down. When Germany lost the war they came under control. Documents 2, and 3 explain how it happened and how it affected the people.

Document 2 shows the control of different countries over Germany. Berlin was under the control of the Soviets, United States, and the British. Document 3 explains how the people were affected. Germany built the Berlin Wall when they saw that most East Berliners were moving to West Berlin. As it is displayed in the cartoon even though there was the Berlin Wall Berliners tried to climb over but they died in the process. The division of Germany also affected other countries because they received territory from the division. As a side point they were also happy because there was no more war with Germany.

The division of Palestine was vastly different to that of Germany. In Documents 4 and 5 and 6 discuss everything involved in the division and how the people were affected. Document 4 explains how the whole idea of establishing a Palestine came to be. The Balfour Declaration, written by Arthur James Balfour, explained to Lord Rothschild that the Jewish people deserved a state because of what they went through in the Holocaust. He said that the British government would do whatever necessary to make sure this happens. James also said that the non-Jewish people already living there would not be disrupted. Document 5 explains how the people's lives were affected. Not

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

only were the Jews affected but the Arabs as well. The Arabs felt that it was unfair that the Jewish people get land. Also the Arabs wanted this land as well. The territory was plagued with chronic unrest pitting native Arabs against Jewish immigrants. This is why the United Nations recommended splitting the territory. Even after the division it wasn't stable because a lot of the Arab territory surrounded the Jewish territory which resulted in war. Document 6 shows the result of Israel declaring itself an independent state resulted in the United Nations failure to maintain peace.

The division of Germany and Palestine had an impact on the world. There was the complete breakdown of Germany proving that their power was deflated and under control neighboring countries. It affected the people because many died trying to flee Berlin. The division of Palestine affected the Middle East because there was extensive war between the Jews and the Arabs. This division affected the people because many died in the wars. All in all the divisions of Germany and Palestine had a big impact on the world.

After World War II Palestine and British India were divided for various reasons. The main reason for both Palestine and British India being divided was due to religious conflict. As a result of the divisions, both British India and Palestine and the surrounding areas experienced mass migrations of people. However even though they both were divided neither area resolved their religious conflicts.

After World War I Palestine fell under British control because of the Mandate System. But even before the British received the mandate they had already made plans for the territory. In 1917 the British government issued the Balfour Declaration. The Balfour Declaration stated Britain's support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine (doc 4). This declaration was influenced by the Zionist movement. Zionists were people who were in favor of establishing a Jewish homeland.

At the same time Britain showed support for the Jews in the Declaration, they also showed support for the Palestinians stating their civil and religious rights should not be harmed. The Balfour Declaration, laid the foundation of the anger and conflict between Jews and Arabs. After World War II hundreds of thousands of Jews moved to Palestine, creating conflict with native Arabs. The United Nations recommended a division of Palestine to ease the violence. The UN Plan proposed to partition the land with 56.47% going to the Jews and 43.53% going to the Arabs (doc 5a). In 1947 the UN General Assembly voted on the partition plan — 33 countries voted for the partition, 13 countries voted against it and 10 countries abstained. The plan which was rejected by the Palestinians was never implemented (doc 5a). Then, in 1948 Israel declared itself an independent country. Soon after, war broke out (doc 6). As a result, many Arab people

migrated out of fear. They lost their homes and their land. Many Palestinians were forced to live in refugee camps. Various wars have been fought between Arabs and Jews since then including the Yom Kippur War and the Six Day War. Most of the wars have been won by Israel who often gained more land with each win. With the unrest, Palestinian lives in the refugee camps have worsened with time and some, as a result, have joined terrorist groups. These groups have targeted Israeli sites creating what seems like a continuing cycle of anger and hatred.

By the end of World War II, British India had experienced years of imperial rule. In the early 1900s, the Indian National Congress formed with the goal of independence and key leaders like Gandhi and Nehru emerged. The Muslim League was created a little later as a way to protect and support Muslim interests and a key leader was Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Many Muslims were unhappy being a minority in British India and felt the Congress Party was better suited to serve the Hindu majority (doc. 7).

As a result of Hindu-Muslim conflict, British India was partitioned into two independent countries in 1947. Pakistan was created as a predominately by Muslim country and India had a Hindu majority. The partition of British India resulted in the migration of millions of Hindus to India from Pakistan and millions of Muslims from India to Pakistan. About a million died along the way (doc. 8). However the partition didn't settle the violence between Muslims and Hindus. Kashmir, an area with a Muslim majority that was claimed by India and Pakistan has been the site of violence between Indian and Pakistani forces (doc 9a). The violence over this territorial dispute has caused many problems for those living

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – C

in Kashmir. People have been killed, people have lost their homes and businesses have faced economic hardship due to the violence between India and Pakistan (doc. 9b). India and Pakistan fought several wars over borders as well as other issues. There are also problems within these countries between different religions. Anti-Hindu violence in Pakistan and Anti-Muslim violence in India continues to affect each country.

The end of World War II did not necessarily bring an end to violence in the world. In the Middle East, Palestine was in turmoil because of tensions between Arabs and Jews. In 1948 Israel declared itself a free nation, but violence between Arabs and Jews continues to this day. British India faced a similar problem after World War II. Fears and tensions over who would have power divided the Hindu majority and Muslim minority. In 1947, British India was partitioned and gave birth to the independent nations of Pakistan and India. Violence continued with a territorial dispute between India and Pakistan in Kashmir and along the borders. The division in both India and Palestine greatly affected the people involved resulting in war, death, migration and unrest in the affected regions.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

In the wake of World War II, many global changes arose. This included the division of Germany into four different zones and the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine. These actions have resulted in tensions and conflicts, both regionally and worldwide.

Before and during World War II, Germany expanded significantly. For example between 1938 and 1939 both Poland and Austria were annexed (Document 1). However, with their surrender after World War II Germany was divided into four different occupation zones. These included a British, French, United States and Soviet zone. Furthermore, despite being located within Soviet controlled territory, Berlin was divided between these four nations (Document 2). This fostered the development of an East Berlin, occupied by the Soviets, and a West Berlin, occupied by the British, French, and Americans. In the late 1940s after some disagreements with the Western Allies the Soviets blockaded West Berlin. The Americans responded by beginning the Berlin Airlift. For almost a year supplies were flown into West Berlin by the Americans and the British. Many of the people of West Berlin who could have died because of the blockade were saved. The Berlin Wall was erected in August, 1961 to divide East Berlin from West Berlin. Friends, families, & communities were separated. Before the wall's construction, hundreds of thousands of people fled from East to West Berlin. However, the Berlin Wall stemmed this movement and thus, was "essentially imprisoning a community [East Germany of 17 million people...]" (Document 3).

On a global scale, Berlin was a key center in the Cold War. Soon

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

after WWII only two major superpowers emerged: the US and the Soviet Union. Tensions between these two nations began after the war's end and continued until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Since it was occupied by the Soviets & the Americans, incidents in Berlin helped to foster these tensions.

In 1917, the Balfour Declaration was issued and stated that the British government would support the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine (Document 4). The movement for a Jewish homeland called Zionism was strengthened during World War II. With the Final Solution & the mass genocide of the Jewish population in Europe, hundreds of thousands of Jews fled to Palestine some during, and many after World War II. This wave of Jewish settlers came into conflict with native Arabs. Partly because of these rising tensions between the Arabs and Jews, the UN General Assembly took up the issue and voted on a plan for the partition of Palestine in 1947 (Document 5). With the establishment of Israel in 1948, war erupted. UN intervention did not result in peace, despite Resolution 194 that was supposed to allow refugees to return to their homes. In 1949, armistice agreements were signed between Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, & Syria (Document 6).

Tensions between the Arabs and Jews however have continued and have resulted in numerous conflicts. The Palestinians and Israelis still haven't made peace. Outbreaks of violence still happen.

The divisions of Germany and Palestine have fostered tensions. However, new events have occurred relatively recently. The Berlin Wall has been taken down & the unification of Germany followed.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

Additionally, negotiations between Israel and Pakistan have occurred in an attempt to reach some degree of peace. Although some of the consequences from these divisions remain, steps are being taken to promote unity & peace.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – E

In Pakistan (The Pakistanian Region), Pakistan divided itself into 3 different zones. A zone for the Arabs, a zone for the Jews, and an international zone. (Doc 5) In the region Israel declared itself an independent state, later war breaks out and the United States attempts to bring out peace which failed, then they said that they made a provision where it would allow all refugees wishing that they could return home and live calmly could do so as soon as possible (Doc. 6). The same division was happening in India. Muslims believed that Gandhi's strategies were Hindu-based. So the Muslims had started to think that it was an anti-Muslim region (Doc. 7).

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops most aspects of the task with some depth for the post–World War II division of Germany and British India
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Germany*: French, British, and American portions of Germany were capitalist and called West Germany; Soviet part communist and called East Germany; in Berlin different standards of living in different sectors could be seen right across the street which led to people defecting from East to West; Berlin Wall built to keep East Germans and East Berliners out of West Berlin; the Wall built virtually overnight splitting up families and stopping immigration; *British India*: Muslim minority feared Hindu majority would take away their rights; Muslim leaders did not think representative democracy would work in India; Muslim minority feared they would never be heard in a predominantly Hindu country; as migrations occurred, fights would break out because some Hindus blamed Muslims for forcing them to leave their homes and vice versa; businesses have failed because tourists no longer want to go there)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Germany*: West Germans living in capitalist areas given more opportunities to become successful and rich; East Germans in communist areas given little aid and had a general lack of opportunity; much of Germany’s tax money when reunified went to eastern portion angering some West Germans; *British India*: independence leaders such as Nehru part of Hindu majority; independence leaders gained worldwide fame which made some Muslims nervous)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: United States, France, Britain, and Soviet Union all controlled part of Germany; Berlin Wall built in 1961; *British India*: won independence from Britain in late 1940s; split into India and Pakistan; many Hindus left homes because homes in Muslim country of Pakistan; many Muslims left homes in India and moved to Muslim-controlled places)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response is primarily document driven but lacks information about the historical circumstances for the post–World War II division of Germany. Some good outside information is scattered throughout the discussion but better integration and explanation of that information would have strengthened the effort.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the post–World War II division of Germany and Palestine
- Is primarily descriptive (*Germany*: controlled much territory before World War II but as war progressed it spiraled down; Berliners tried to climb over the Wall but died in the process; countries were happy because there was no more war with Germany; *Palestine*: Balfour Declaration said non-Jewish people living in the area would not be disrupted; territory plagued with unrest pitting native Arabs against Jewish immigrants; much Arab territory surrounded Jewish territory which resulted in war; United Nations failed to maintain peace); includes faulty and weak application (*Germany*: Berlin under control of Soviets, United States, and British; Germany built Berlin Wall)
- Includes limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: controlled by different countries after World War II; *Palestine*: Balfour Declaration written by Arthur James Balfour to Lord Rothschild; United Nations recommended splitting territory; Israel declared itself independent); includes an inaccuracy (*Palestine*: Balfour Declaration explained that Jewish people deserved a state because of what they went through in the Holocaust)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that summarizes information in the response

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although all aspects of the task are addressed, single statements about the effects lack explanation especially in the treatment of Germany. The response is dominated by simplistic use of document information.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the post–World War II division of Palestine and British India
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Palestine*: Balfour Declaration influenced by Zionist movement; even before British received mandate they made plans for Palestine; Balfour Declaration laid foundation of anger and conflict between Jews and Arabs; after World War II United Nations recommended a division of Palestine; war broke out soon after Israel declared independence; *British India*: British India experienced years of imperial rule; many Muslims unhappy as minority and felt Congress Party better suited to serve Hindu majority; partition did not settle violence between Muslims and Hindus; Kashmir site of violence between Indian and Pakistani forces)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Palestine*: Zionists favored establishing a Jewish homeland; wars fought between Arabs and Jews including Six Day War and Yom Kippur; many Arab people migrated out of fear; Palestinian refugees lost their homes and their land; with unrest, Palestinian lives in refugee camps worsen with time; some Palestinians joined terrorist groups; terrorist groups targeted Israeli sites causing continuing cycle of anger and hatred; *British India*: India had Indian National Congress formed with goal of independence; Muslim League created as a way to protect and support Muslim interests; about a million refugees died in migration; anti-Hindu violence in Pakistan and anti-Muslim violence in India continues to affect each country)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Palestine*: British issued Balfour Declaration; United Nations plan proposed to partition land with 56.47 percent going to Jews and 43.53 percent going to Arabs; partition plan never implemented; 1948 Israel declared itself independent; *British India*: Gandhi, Nehru; Mohammed Ali Jinnah; India partitioned in 1947; Pakistan predominantly Muslim; India had a Hindu majority; Kashmir Muslim majority)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses religious conflict was the main reason for the division of Palestine and British India and a conclusion that discusses the end of World War II did not necessarily bring an end to violence in the world especially in Palestine and British India

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. A document-framed discussion is supported with relevant outside information demonstrating a good understanding of the task. Additional analytic statements would have strengthened the response, especially in the discussion of British India.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Germany*: despite being located within Soviet-controlled territory Berlin was divided between four nations; Americans responded to Soviet blockade by beginning Berlin Airlift; before construction of Berlin Wall hundreds of thousands of people fled from East to West Berlin; *Palestine*: partly because of rising tensions between Arabs and Jews, United Nations General Assembly took up issue and voted on plan for partition of Palestine; United Nations intervention did not result in peace)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Germany*: in late 1940s after some disagreements with Western Allies, Soviets blockaded West Berlin; supplies flown into West Berlin by Americans and British; friends, families, and communities separated by Berlin Wall; tensions between United States and Soviet Union began after end of World War II and continued until collapse of Soviet Union in 1991; *Palestine*: movement for a Jewish homeland called Zionism was strengthened during World War II; tensions between Arabs and Jews have continued and have resulted in numerous conflicts; Palestinians and Israelis still have not made peace)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Germany*: Poland and Austria annexed between 1938 and 1939; Berlin Wall erected August 1961 to divide East from West; *Palestine*: 1917 Balfour Declaration stated British government would support establishment of national home for Jews in Palestine; with establishment of Israel in 1948 war erupted; United Nations Resolution 194 was supposed to allow refugees to return to homes; armistice agreements signed between Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria in 1949)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states although consequences from the divisions remain, steps are being taken to promote unity and peace

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. While some analytic statements and outside information on the Cold War characterize the discussion of Germany, document information frames the discussion of Palestine. Additional facts and details to support generalizations would have enhanced this response.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 0

The response:

Fails to develop the task

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 0. Although there is an attempt to use isolated statements from the documents, no understanding of the task is demonstrated.

Global History and Geography Specifications

June 2016

Part I

Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

Standard	Question Numbers
1—United States and New York History	N/A
2—World History	1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 22, 27, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50
3—Geography	3, 4, 6, 9, 13, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 35, 42
4—Economics	12, 21, 25, 26, 29, 37, 46
5—Civics, Citizenship, and Government	2, 18, 28, 40, 45

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Human and Physical Geography	Standards 2, 3, and 4: World History; Geography; Economics
Document-based Essay	Human and Physical Geography; Belief Systems; Human Rights; Conflict; Citizenship; Movement of People and Goods; Imperialism; Nationalism; Power; Change	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

Scoring information for Part I and Part II is found in Volume 1 of the Rating Guide.

Scoring information for Part III is found in Volume 2 of the Rating Guide.

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2016 Regents Examination in Global History and Geography* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the Global History and Geography examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

Suggestions and feedback from teachers provide an important contribution to the test development process. The Department provides an online evaluation form for State assessments. It contains spaces for teachers to respond to several specific questions and to make suggestions. Instructions for completing the evaluation form are as follows:

1. Go to <http://www.forms2.nysed.gov/emsc/osa/exameval/reexameval.cfm>.
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.