

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

VOLUME
2 OF 2
DBQ

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Thursday, August 14, 2014 — 8:30 to 11:30 a.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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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12234

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.

United States History and Government
Part A Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
August 2014

Document 1a

President Harry Truman was in Independence, MO, when he learned that North Korea had invaded South Korea. He flew back to Washington, D.C.

...The plane left the Kansas City Municipal Airport at two o'clock, and it took just a little over three hours to make the trip to Washington. I had time to think aboard the plane. In my generation, this was not the first occasion when the strong had attacked the weak. I recalled some earlier instances: Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria. I remembered how each time that the democracies failed to act it had encouraged the aggressors to keep going ahead. Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had acted ten, fifteen, and twenty years earlier. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist leaders would be emboldened [encouraged] to override nations closer to our own shores. If the Communists were permitted to force their way into the Republic of Korea without opposition from the free world, no small nation would have the courage to resist threats and aggression by stronger Communist neighbors. If this was allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third world war, just as similar incidents had brought on the second world war. It was also clear to me that the foundations and the principles of the United Nations were at stake unless this unprovoked attack on Korea could be stopped....

Source: President Harry Truman, *Memoirs, Volume Two: Years of Trial and Hope*, Doubleday & Company, 1956

1a According to President Harry Truman, how would United States national interests be threatened if South Korea were allowed to fall to the communists?

Score of 1:

- States how United States national interests would be threatened if South Korea were allowed to fall to the communists according to President Harry Truman
Examples: in the past when democracies failed to act it encouraged aggressors to keep going ahead; communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had acted earlier; if the democracies failed to help South Korea, it would encourage aggressors to keep going; communist leaders would be emboldened to override/take control of nations closer to the United States; without opposition from the free world, no small nation would have the courage to resist threats/aggression by stronger communist neighbors; nonaction would encourage aggressors and cause problems for the United States; it would lead to a third world war; the foundations/principles of the United Nations were at stake unless this unprovoked attack on Korea could be stopped

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Manchuria/Ethiopia/Austria were attacked; Hitler; Mussolini; the Japanese had conquered the world; South Korea could conquer North Korea; communism would end
- Vague response
Examples: it was stopped; it was not the first occasion; it was unprovoked; strong had attacked the weak
- No response

Document 1b

President Harry Truman met with congressional leaders on Tuesday, June 27, 1950, to discuss possible United States actions regarding the crisis in Korea. Secretary of State Dean Acheson gave a briefing at the meeting.

...On Monday [June 26, 1950], Mr. Acheson continued, it became apparent in Washington that the United States should adopt a very firm stand in the Far East, for two reasons: (a) the Korean forces appeared to be weakening fast and their leadership was weak and indecisive; (b) the governments of many Western European nations appeared to be in a state of near-panic, as they watched to see whether the United States would act or not. Therefore, Mr. Acheson concluded, the President had called another meeting at Blair House on Monday evening at which he decided, after consultation with his State and Defense advisers, to take additional steps which the President would now describe....

Sen. [Senator Thomas] Connally [Democrat, Texas] said that it was quite apparent that this was the clearest test case that the United Nations has ever faced. If the United Nations is ever going to do anything, this is the time, and if the United Nations cannot bring the crisis in Korea to an end, then we might just as well wash up the United Nations and forget it. There was general agreement around the table that this was the case and the President once again stated that he was going to make absolutely certain that everything we did in Korea would be in support of, and in conformity with, the decision by the Security Council of the United Nations....

Source: President Harry S. Truman Library & Museum

1b Based on this document, why was it important for the United States to aid South Korea?

Score of 1:

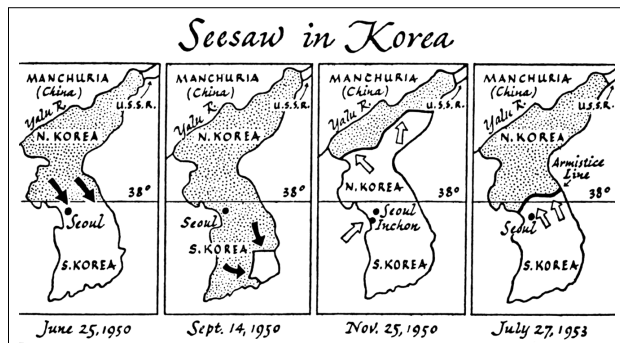
- States a reason it was important for the United States to aid South Korea based on this document.
Examples: Korean forces appeared to be weakening fast; Korean leadership was weak/indecisive; governments of many Western European nations appeared to be in a state of near-panic waiting to see if the United States would act; to support the decision by the Security Council of the United Nations; to help the United Nations bring the Korean crisis to an end/succeed in this test case; to prevent the United Nations as an organization from failing

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Korean forces were strong; Korean leadership was decisive; the United Nations refused to act
- Vague response
Examples: to take additional steps; it was apparent; firm stand; there was general agreement
- No response

Document 2a

A changing front in Korea reflected military victories and losses until an armistice line near the 38th parallel was established.



Source: Thomas A. Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People*, Prentice Hall, 1980

Document 2b

During the “talking war” to reach an armistice, the fighting continued and casualties (dead and wounded) increased.

...It had been a long and terrible war, the cost of which could never be accurately reckoned. The Pentagon estimated that military casualties on both sides came close to 2.4 million. Other sources estimated that North and South Korean civilian casualties were about 2 million. If these figures are approximately accurate, then about 4.4 million men, women, and children were killed, murdered, wounded, or otherwise incapacitated [injured] in the war. Both North Korea and South Korea were utterly ravaged. It would take decades for each nation to rise from the rubble.

Americans paid a high price for President Truman’s decision to “draw the line” in South Korea: 54,246 dead (33,629 killed on the battlefield; 20,617 military dead from other causes) and 103,284 wounded. The cost of the last two years of the talking war, in order to fix the DMZ [Demilitarized Zone] at Line Kansas [armistice line], to guarantee former enemies freedom of choice in repatriation [returning home], and to effect the release of 12,773 surviving UN POW’s [prisoners of war] (including 3,597 Americans), was especially dear: 63,200 American casualties alone, 12,300 of whom were killed on the battlefield...

Source: Clay Blair, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950–1953*, Times Books, 1987 (adapted)

2 Based on these documents, what were *two* results of the conflict in Korea?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* result of the conflict in Korea based on these documents

Examples: establishment of an armistice line near the 38th parallel; Korea remained divided near the 38th parallel; demilitarized zone/DMZ created at the armistice line; according to the Pentagon, military casualties on both sides came close to 2.4 million; 2 million civilian casualties; about 4.4 million men, women, and children died or were injured in the war; 54,246 Americans were killed/33,629 Americans died on the battlefield and 20,617 from other causes; 12,300 Americans were killed on the battlefield in the last two years of the war; it would take decades for North and South Korea to recover from the war; North and South Korea were utterly ravaged; there was an issue with repatriation of POWs/prisoners of war; 103,284 Americans were wounded; the front seesawed/moved back and forth in Korea; Americans paid a high price

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* results of the conflict in Korea must be stated. For example, *there were military casualties on both sides* and *millions were killed or wounded in the war* 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: Seoul became part of North Korea at the end of the conflict; Korea is no longer divided; the Demilitarized Zone was abolished
- Vague response
Examples: it seesawed; it was especially dear; the cost has been reckoned
- No response

Document 3

ALTHOUGH the armistice has remained in effect since July 1953, in the absence of a formal peace treaty a state of war technically continues to exist between North and South Korea. Glaring at each other across the demilitarized zone, the two regimes have as yet not even made any progress toward mutual recognition, let alone toward cooperation. They have no diplomatic or economic relations whatsoever, not even postal or telephone links. Thus, although some 10 million of South Korea's 42 million people have close relatives living in the north, they are unable to communicate with them except, in a very limited number of cases, by means of an occasional supervised visit of an hour or two along the border. Fears of a new Communist attack remain so intense that on the fifteenth of every month the wail of sirens sends the entire population of Seoul scurrying for shelter in a full-dress air-raid drill....

Source: Richard Whelan, *Drawing the Line: The Korean War, 1950–1953*, Little, Brown and Company, 1990

3 According to Richard Whelan, what was *one* result of the Korean War?

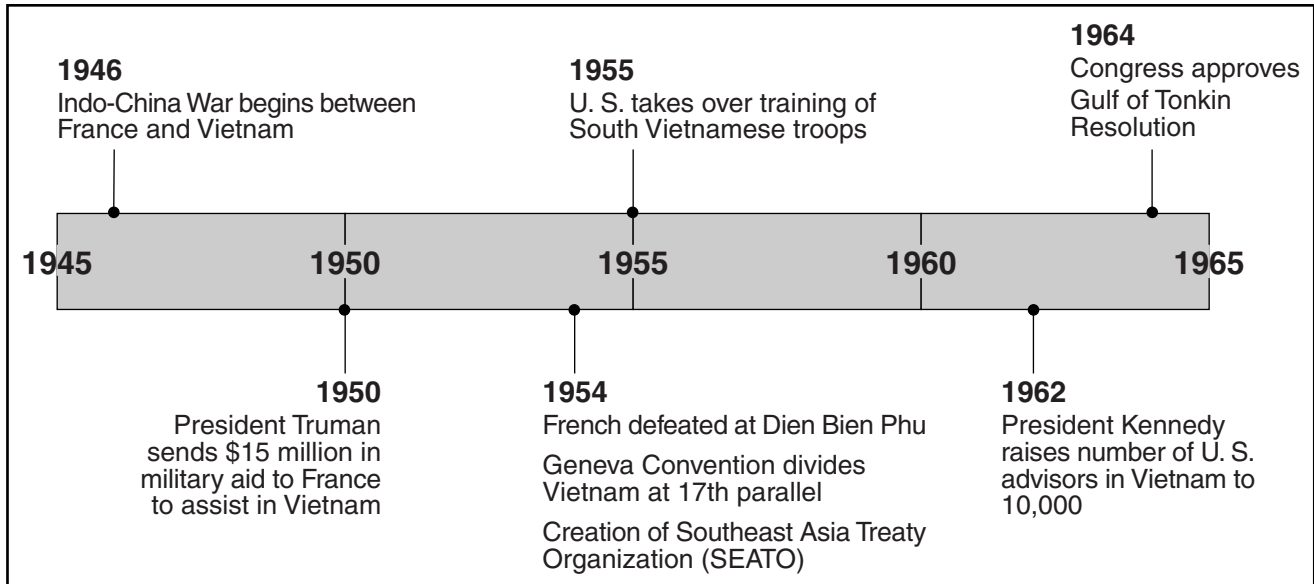
Score of 1:

- States *one* result of the Korean War according to Richard Whelan
Examples: an armistice remains in effect; there has been no formal peace treaty/a state of war technically continues to exist between North and South Korea; tension remains high across the demilitarized zone; there was no progress toward mutual recognition/cooperation; diplomatic relations/economic relations/communication/regular visits have not been established between the two regimes except in limited cases; South Koreans fear another communist attack; air-raid drills continue in Seoul; no postal/telephone links between North and South Korea

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: North Korea and South Korea have established full diplomatic relations; North Koreans fear another communist attack; ten million South Koreans have moved north to be with their relatives
- Vague response
Examples: there are a limited number of cases; there is an absence; along the border
- No response

Document 4



4 Based on this time line, state *one* way the United States was involved in Vietnam between 1946 and 1964.

Score of 1:

- States *one* way the United States was involved in Vietnam between 1946 and 1964 based on this time line
Examples: gave military/financial aid to France to assist in Vietnam; President Truman sent \$15 million in military aid to France; the United States became a member of SEATO; took over the training of South Vietnamese troops/sent United States advisors to train South Vietnamese troops; President Kennedy raised the number of United States advisors in South Vietnam to 10,000; Congress approved the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the French defeated the Vietnamese at Dien Bien Phu; President Truman sent troops to France; President Kennedy pulled United States forces out of Vietnam
- Vague response
Examples: there was a convention; war began; it was approved
- No response

Document 5

This is an excerpt from a speech by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara in which he argues that supporting South Vietnam is in the national interest of the United States.

...We do so in their interest; and we do so in our own clear self-interest. For basic to the principles of freedom and self-determination which have sustained our country for almost two centuries is the right of peoples everywhere to live and develop in peace.

Our own security is strengthened by the determination of others to remain free, and by our commitment to assist them. We will not let this member of our family down, regardless of its distance from our shores....

Second, Southeast Asia has great strategic significance in the forward defense of the United States. Its location across east-west air and sea lanes flanks the Indian subcontinent on one side and Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines on the other, and dominates the gateway between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

In Communist hands this area would pose a most serious threat to the security of the United States and to the family of free world nations to which we belong. To defend Southeast Asia we must meet the challenge in South Vietnam....

Source: *New York Times*, March 27, 1964

5 According to Robert McNamara, what are *two* reasons Vietnam was important to the national interest of the United States?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* reason Vietnam was important to the national interest of the United States according to Robert McNamara
Examples: it is basic to the principle of freedom/self-determination that the Vietnamese people have the right to live and develop in peace; our security is strengthened by the determination of Vietnam to remain free/if it fell to communism it would pose a serious threat to our security; it is important to the forward defense of the United States/it has strategic significance for the United States/it dominates the gateway between the Pacific and Indian Oceans; to protect the east-west air and sea lanes; it is part of the family of free world nations to which we belong; to defend Southeast Asia we must meet the challenges in South Vietnam

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* reasons Vietnam was important to the national interest of the United States must be stated. For example, *it is important to the forward defense of the United States* and *it has strategic significance for the United States* are the same reason expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Vietnam is close to the United States; to help communism spread; it is located between the Atlantic and the Pacific
- Vague response
Examples: to meet the challenges; a free world family; people live everywhere
- No response

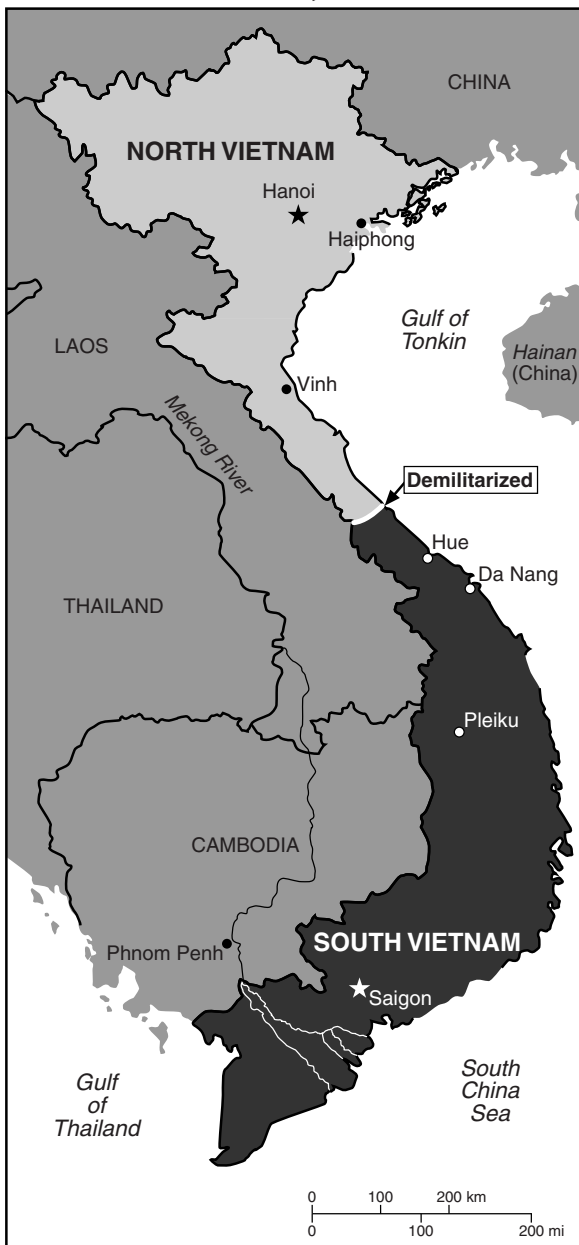
Document 6a

...Under five Presidents and 12 Congresses, the United States was engaged in Indochina. Millions of Americans served, thousands died, and many more were wounded, imprisoned, or lost. Over \$150 billion have been appropriated for that war by the Congress of the United States. And after years of effort, we negotiated, under the most difficult circumstances, a settlement which made it possible for us to remove our military forces and bring home with pride our American prisoners. This settlement, if its terms had been adhered to [followed], would have permitted our South Vietnamese ally, with our material and moral support, to maintain its security and rebuild after two decades of war...

Source: President Gerald R. Ford, Address to Joint Session of Congress, April 10, 1975

Document 6b

Vietnam, 1965



Source: *The History Place* (adapted)

Document 6c

Vietnam, 1975



Source: *CIA The World Factbook* (adapted)

6 Based on these documents, what were *two* results of United States involvement in Vietnam?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* result of United States involvement in Vietnam based on these documents
Examples: millions of Americans served; thousands of Americans died; many Americans were wounded/imprisoned/lost; over \$150 billion was appropriated for the war; the United States negotiated a settlement which made it possible to bring American military forces/prisoners home; Vietnam was unified under communism/Vietnam became one country/there is no longer a demilitarized zone in Vietnam/Hanoi is now the capital of a united Vietnam; the United States was not successful in defeating North Vietnam; Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City

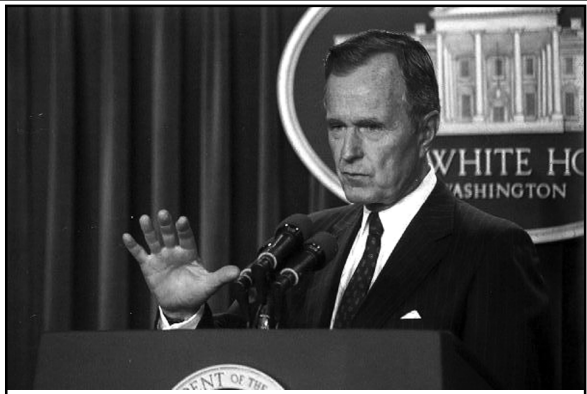
Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* results of United States involvement in Vietnam must be stated. For example, *Vietnam was unified under communism* and *Vietnam became one country* are the same result expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Vietnam remains divided; communism was contained to North Vietnam; Saigon is the capital of Vietnam; South Vietnam remained independent
- Vague response
Examples: United States traded; we negotiated; the United States was engaged
- No response

Document 7

...Less than a week ago, in the early morning hours of August 2d [1990], Iraqi Armed Forces, without provocation or warning, invaded a peaceful Kuwait. Facing negligible resistance from its much smaller neighbor, Iraq's tanks stormed in blitzkrieg fashion through Kuwait in a few short hours. With more than 100,000 troops, along with tanks, artillery, and surface-to-surface missiles, Iraq now occupies Kuwait. This aggression came just hours after Saddam Hussein specifically assured numerous countries in the area that there would be no invasion. There is no justification whatsoever for this outrageous and brutal act of aggression.



President George H. W. Bush gives a press conference regarding Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, August 8, 1990.
Source: George Bush Presidential Library and Museum

A puppet regime imposed from the outside is unacceptable. The acquisition of territory by force is unacceptable. No one, friend or foe, should doubt our desire for peace; and no one should underestimate our determination to confront aggression.

Four simple principles guide our policy. First, we seek the immediate, unconditional, and complete withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Second, Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored to replace the puppet regime. And third, my administration, as has been the case with every President from President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt to President [Ronald] Reagan, is committed to the security and stability of the Persian Gulf. And fourth, I am determined to protect the lives of American citizens abroad...

Source: President George H. W. Bush, Address to the Nation, August 8, 1990

7 According to President George H. W. Bush, what were *two* reasons for United States involvement in the Persian Gulf region?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* reason for United States involvement in the Persian Gulf region according to President George H. W. Bush
Examples: to combat a brutal act of aggression/to confront aggression/to end Iraqi occupation of Kuwait/to bring about the immediate/unconditional/complete withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait; to demonstrate that acquisition of territory by force is unacceptable; to restore Kuwait's legitimate government/to replace the puppet regime; to maintain our commitment to the security/stability in the Persian Gulf; to protect the lives of American citizens abroad

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* results of United States involvement in the Persian Gulf region must be stated. For example, *to restore Kuwait's legitimate government* and *to replace the puppet regime* is 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: to install a puppet regime in Kuwait; to prevent Kuwait from taking over Iraq; to support Iraq
- Vague response
Examples: to combat; there was no warning; President Bush was determined; blitzkrieg
- No response

Document 8

“They set out to confront an enemy abroad,” President [George H. W.] Bush declared last week as he praised the men and women who won the most decisive American military victory since World War II. “And in the process, they transformed a nation at home.”

To a president triumphant, to a nation relieved and to a military that almost seemed to be born anew, the victory over Iraq was only half the story: Desert Storm was also a victory over two decades of American self-doubt. On the wall of the briefing room at the Riyadh [Saudi Arabia] Hyatt Regency Hotel, a hand-drawn cartoon appeared: a rock in the empty Iraqi desert, bearing the epitaph “Here Lies Vietnam.”...

Source: Stephen Budiansky, “A force reborn,” *U.S. News & World Report*, March 18, 1991

8 According to Stephen Budiansky, what was *one* result of the 1991 Persian Gulf War?

Score of 1:

- States *one* result of the 1991 Persian Gulf War according to Stephen Budiansky
Examples: a decisive American military victory; men and women who fought transformed the nation at home; the nation was transformed; it was a victory over two decades of American self-doubt; it restored pride/confidence lost after Vietnam

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the United States lost the war; Iraq was victorious in Desert Storm; Americans had more self-doubt
- Vague response
Examples: it was half the story; they were confronted; the Iraqi desert was empty
- No response

Document 9

...The military campaign had been successful in forcing Saddam Hussein's withdrawal from Kuwait, but the Iraqi leader remained in power.

A UN mandate for weapons inspections was established in a resolution passed in April 1991.

The first operation by the inspections body, Unscm [United Nations Special Commission], was carried out in June, setting in train [starting] seven years of monitoring.

Economic sanctions imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait remained in place, with Iraq banned from importing or exporting anything but food and medicines.

These continued for 12 years, although Iraq agreed in 1996 to a UN offer to allow it to export a limited amount of oil to raise funds for humanitarian supplies.

Source: "Flashback: 1991 Gulf War," *BBC NEWS*, March 20, 2003

9 According to this article, what was *one* result of the 1991 Persian Gulf War?

Score of 1:

- States *one* result of the 1991 Persian Gulf War according to this article

Examples: the military campaign was successful in forcing Saddam Hussein's withdrawal from Kuwait; Saddam Hussein remained in power; a United Nations mandate for weapons inspections was established; weapons inspections were carried out by Unscm; economic sanctions imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait remained in place; Iraq was banned from importing or exporting anything but food and medicines; Iraq was defeated; eventually Iraq was allowed to sell some oil to raise funds for humanitarian supplies

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: Saddam Hussein was removed from power; economic sanctions were totally removed; the military campaign was not successful

- Vague response

Examples: it was a military campaign; it was a mandate; it was the first operation

- No response

United States History and Government
Content-Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
August 2014

Historical Context:

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, protecting United States national interests was a major goal of United States foreign policy. This goal led the United States to fight wars in **Korea (1950–1953)**, **Vietnam (1955–1973)**, and the **Persian Gulf (1990–1991)**. These wars had a significant impact on the United States and on other countries.

- Task:** Choose *two* wars mentioned in the historical context and for *each*
- Describe the historical circumstances that led to United States involvement in that war
 - Discuss the impact of the war on the United States and/or on another country or region

Scoring Notes:

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *four* components (describing the historical circumstances that led to United States involvement in *each* of *two* wars and discussing the impact of *each* war on the United States and/or on another country or region).
2. The historical circumstances that led to United States involvement could be the same for both wars, but the details must be specific to each war, e.g., United States opposition to communist expansion in Korea and in Vietnam.
3. The impact of the war may have occurred during the war, immediately after the war, or may be long term.
4. Details of the war itself could be included as part of the description of historical circumstances or the impact of the war.
5. The impact of the war may be on the United States, on another country, on another region, or on a combination of these.
6. The impact of a war could be similar for two wars, but the details should be specific to each war, e.g., the eventual removal of United States military forces from Vietnam and from Iraq.
7. As is the case with many historical topics, the impact of the war may be discussed from a variety of perspectives as long as the positions taken are supported by accurate historical facts and examples.
8. Only two wars may be chosen from the historical context. If three wars are addressed, only the first two wars should be rated.
9. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using at least *four* documents in the response, documents 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 6a, 6b, and 6c may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific, separate facts from each document.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops **all** aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing the historical circumstances that led to United States involvement in **each** of **two** wars and discussing the impact of **each** war on the United States and/or on another country or region
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Korea*: connects the reasons the United States applied the European containment model in Asia by fighting a limited war in support of the United Nations action to defend South Korea to the failure of the reunification strategy and the necessity of continuing the American troop presence on the peninsula to defend South Korea from a potentially destabilizing nuclear-armed North Korea; *Vietnam*: connects the long-term United States financial support and military involvement in Vietnam that led to the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the Americanization of the war to the domestic social and political turmoil that threatened the cohesiveness of American society in the 1960s and 1970s and led to a rethinking of the United States role in world affairs
- Incorporates relevant information from **at least four** documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to involvement of the United States in wars (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *Korea*: “temporary” split of Korea at end of World War II; definition of containment; terms of the Truman Doctrine; reasons for North Korean aggression; role of 38th parallel; role of MacArthur; reasons for undeclared war; role of China; reasons for police action; role of Soviet Union; *Vietnam*: French colonial war against Viet Minh; role of domino theory; role of 17th parallel; role of Ho Chi Minh; role of Viet Cong; role of military advisors; Tonkin Gulf Resolution; positions of hawks versus doves; role of Kent State; terms of War Powers Act
- 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 may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing all aspects of the task for one war more thoroughly than for the second war *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., *Korea*: discusses reasons for the United States decision to fight a war to contain communism in Korea, the consequences of underestimating the challenges of a long war in Asia, and the commitment necessary to insure South Korean security from aggression from communist North Korea; *Vietnam*: discusses the domino theory’s influence on the growing commitment of the United States leading to the eventual Americanization of the war and the decline of public support for the war as a credibility gap and protest movement developed
- 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** war 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.

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.

Korea (1950–1953)

Key Ideas from Documents 1–3

Historical Circumstances	Impact of War
<p>Doc 1—Encouragement of World War II aggressors by failure of democracies to act Comparison of communism in Korea to past aggression (Hitler, Mussolini, the Japanese) Encouragement for communist leaders to override nations closer to the United States with fall of South Korea Difficulty for small nations to resist communist aggression if communists allowed to force their way into South Korea Concern over an unchallenged North Korea meaning a third world war Challenge to foundations and principles of United Nations Fast weakening of Korean forces Weakness and indecisiveness of Korean leadership Near-panic in governments of many Western European nations watching to see if United States would act Test case for survival of United Nations Doc 2—Crossing of 38th parallel by North Korea</p>	<p>Doc 2— Driving the North Koreans back north of the 38th parallel Continued division of Korea at 38th parallel Estimate by Pentagon of military casualties on both sides close to 2.4 million Estimate of North and South Korean civilian casualties at about 2 million Estimate of 4.4 million men, women, and children killed, murdered, or wounded Destruction in both North and South Korea Death (54,246) and wounding (103,284) of many Americans Release of 12,773 surviving POWs Doc 3—Continuation of state of war between North and South Korea with no formal peace treaty Lack of progress toward mutual recognition or cooperation by North and South Korea as of 1990 Absence of diplomatic/economic relations or postal/telephone links between North and South Korea as of 1990 Limited communication between relatives living in South Korea and in North Korea Monthly air raid drills in Seoul as a result of fears of a new communist attack</p>

Relevant Outside Information
 (This list is not all-inclusive.)

Historical Circumstances	Impact of War
<p>Rise of rival regimes in North (supported by Soviet Union) and South (supported by United States) Korea after the end of Japanese occupation Increased vulnerability of Korea because of its location outside United States defense perimeter in Pacific Attack on South Korea without warning Importance of containment doctrine (post–World War II United States-Soviet Cold War policies and actions in Europe) Condemnation of North Korean aggression by United Nations Security Council and United States</p>	<p>Redefinition by Truman of goal of containment to reunification by force Removal of MacArthur from his command after public disagreement with Truman (Truman’s refusal to retaliate/widen war after Chinese attack, debate over concept of “limited war”) Declining popularity of Truman and Democratic party (election of Eisenhower in 1952) Threat by Eisenhower to use atomic weapons if peace talks not productive Expansion of presidential power (undeclared war) Commitment to global containment (domino theory in Southeast Asia) Development of collective security agreements (details about SEATO, ANZUS) Increase in military spending and foreign aid Continuation of United States troop presence in Korea Development of free, democratic, and capitalist South Korea Long-term alliance between North Korea and China Increase in North Korean anti-American sentiment Impact of communist dictatorship on North Korea</p>

Vietnam (1955–1973)

Key Ideas from Documents 4–6

Historical Circumstances	Impact of War
<p>Doc 4—Commitment of millions of dollars of military aid to France to assist in Vietnam Defeat of French at Dien Bien Phu Division of Vietnam at 17th parallel by Geneva Convention Training of South Vietnamese troops by United States Increase in number of United States advisors in Vietnam Congressional approval of Gulf of Tonkin Resolution</p> <p>Doc 5—Support of South Vietnam as basic to United States principles of freedom and self-determination Belief in support of South Vietnam as basic to right of peoples everywhere to live and develop in peace Strengthening of United States security by determination of others to remain free and by our commitment to assist them Strategic significance of Southeast Asia in forward defense of United States (location on east-west air and sea lanes; domination of gateway between Pacific and Indian Oceans) Serious threat to security of United States if Southeast Asia in communist hands</p>	<p>Doc 6—Service of millions of Americans; death of thousands; wounding, imprisonment, or loss of many Congressional appropriation of over \$150 billion to wage war Negotiation of settlement making possible removal of United States military forces and bringing home American prisoners Lack of adherence to settlement terms that would have permitted South Vietnam to maintain its security and rebuild country Reunification of Vietnam by North Vietnam</p>

Vietnam (1955–1973)

Relevant Outside Information
(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Historical Circumstances	Impact of War
<p>Goal of Ho Chi Minh’s national movement to end French control of Vietnam (self-determination)</p> <p>Application of domino theory (Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson)</p> <p>Americanization of war after alleged North Vietnamese attack on United States destroyer in Gulf of Tonkin</p> <p>Influence of earlier Cold War actions in Europe, Korea, and Latin America (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Korean War, Castro)</p>	<p>Deaths of many North Vietnamese soldiers and civilians</p> <p>Escalation in troop levels during Johnson administration as result of South Vietnamese instability and inability of South Vietnamese army to defeat Vietcong</p> <p>Emergence of differences in public opinion (hawks vs. doves)</p> <p>Growth of deficit spending, higher taxes, inflationary trends, and cuts in social programs as result of war expenditures</p> <p>Slowdown of Great Society reforms (President Johnson’s declining popularity, increased war costs)</p> <p>Resentment over draft lottery (college students, middle-class parents)</p> <p>Organizing of protest marches in major cities</p> <p>Widening of credibility gap after Tet offensive (cynicism towards government)</p> <p>Support for granting right to vote to 18-year-old citizens</p> <p>Student protests and increase in violence after invasion of Cambodia (Kent State, Jackson State)</p> <p>Reassessment of expansion of presidential powers (repeal of Tonkin Gulf Resolution, passage of War Powers Act)</p> <p>Expansion of war into Cambodia, secret bombing campaign</p> <p>Civil war in Cambodia</p> <p>Reevaluation of domino theory</p> <p>Difficulty in readjustment for returning veterans</p> <p>Settlement Vietnamese refugees in United States</p> <p>Decline of national support for military interventions (Nixon Doctrine, Vietnam syndrome)</p> <p>Disagreement over formal recognition of communist Vietnam</p> <p>Claim that North Vietnam violated terms of Paris peace agreement</p> <p>Growth of United States commerce with Vietnam in 21st century</p>

Persian Gulf (1990–1991)

Key Ideas from Documents 7–9

Historical Circumstances	Impact of War
<p>Doc 7—Invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi armed forces without provocation or warning Negligible resistance from Kuwait to Iraq’s invasion and occupation No justification for Iraq’s act of aggression Imposition of puppet regime unacceptable Forceful acquisition of territory unacceptable Need for immediate, unconditional, and complete withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait Need for restoration of Kuwait’s legitimate government Commitment of United States to security and stability of Persian Gulf Need for protection of American citizens abroad</p>	<p>Doc 8—Most decisive of American military victories since World War II Transformational event for United States Decline of American self-doubt that had been created by failure in Vietnam Doc 9—Withdrawal of Hussein from Kuwait Continuation of Hussein’s power in Iraq United Nations mandate for weapons inspections (1991 resolution) Seven years of UNSCOM inspections Continuation of economic sanctions—banning Iraq from importing or exporting anything but food and medicines Agreement by Iraq to United Nations offer (1996) allowing export of a limited amount of oil to raise funds for humanitarian supplies</p>

Relevant Outside Information
(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Historical Circumstances	Impact of War
<p>Concerns about oil reserves in long-term national security interests in Middle East (Eisenhower Doctrine, Carter Doctrine) Goal of Hussein to acquire Kuwait’s petroleum industry because of debt incurred from war with Iran Claim by Iraq that the land of Kuwait once belonged to Iraq Threat to key United States ally in region from invasion (Saudi Arabia) Passage of resolution by United Nations Security Council condemning invasion and demanding withdrawal of Iraqi troops Joining of United States-led coalition forces in opposing Iraq Authorization by Congress to use military force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait</p>	<p>Deaths of Iraqi soldiers and civilians Repression of Iraqi Shiites and Kurds by Hussein Establishment of Iraqi no-fly zones to help protect Shiites and Kurds Reported illnesses following coalition soldiers’ participation (Gulf War syndrome) Environmental impact of burning oil wells Strengthening of Islamic extremism with continued presence of United States forces in Saudi Arabia to enforce no fly zone Influence of Hussein’s failure to cooperate with United Nations weapons inspectors on United States decision to go to war (Iraqi War, 2003)</p>

The US has entered numerous wars over foreign policy issues. The 20th century was definitely the time for many of these conflicts. After WWII with the formation of the UN and especially the UN Security Council there was hope for world peace. The US had become one of two great super powers in the world. This title came with great responsibility. From 1945 till 1991 we were engaged in a cold war with communism. This war was in part fought through proxy wars like Vietnam. After the fall of the USSR there were other tyrants to deal with. Sadaam Hussein of Iraq had invaded Kuwait and threatened American interests in the Persian Gulf. These wars are often considered to be very different from each other when time, money, and casualties are considered. Despite this both wars show that as a superpower, sometimes we've had to get our hands dirty and intervene in situations that threatened our national interests.

Although the French wanted Vietnam back after WWII, they were not able to compete with Ho Chi Minh so they were unsuccessful. He defeated the French and a convention was held at Geneva to decide Vietnam's fate. Ho Chi Minh's popularity meant that any free election to unite a divided Vietnam would not work out well for our containment policy, as Vietnam would be united under a communist government. We feared if Vietnam fell to communism, neighboring countries would too. The date of US entry into the conflict in Vietnam is often disputed. Some say we entered the conflict in 1955 when we sent "advisors" to train South Vietnamese troops. Others say it was in 1964 with passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (Doc 4). The Tonkin Gulf attack moved Congress, like Pearl Harbor did, to give the president more authority to respond to the situation in Vietnam, but without a declaration of war as in 1941. Since war was never

officially declared, its constitutionality was questioned many times throughout the war. With the Tonkin Resolution and the military buildup that had taken place since NSC-68, we were ready to tackle the communist foe in North Vietnam. We went into this war with a lot of power and technology assuming we could win but in the end the results were not worth the costs. After years of fighting US forces accomplished little, there were thousands of casualties on both sides and a growing public distrust of the US Government. Napalm and Agent Orange were used without restraints to destroy villages, forests, and strategic locations in Vietnam. These chemicals increased birth defects in Vietnamese babies and serious illnesses in returning veterans. The psychological toll was high as well. The Tet Offensive of 1968 made many Americans realize that maybe the government was wrong and the war couldn't be won. Tet was unexpected because the Johnson administration had been claiming great progress in Vietnam. Terrible acts on civilians like the My Lai massacre took a toll on the Vietnamese as well as American soldiers. In the end, many Americans wanted us to pull out of Vietnam after Nixon's process of Vietnamization led to the invasion of Cambodia, way more bombing, and more antiwar protests. Without the Americans and with the peace settlement not being followed South Vietnam fell to communism after years of fighting. (doc 6) This conflict would leave a scar on our country that wouldn't be repaired for almost 20 years. The Vietnam Syndrome of fearing intervention would continue to affect our foreign policy until after the Persian Gulf War.

1990 was a great year for America. The Berlin Wall had already fallen and the Soviet Union was weakening. It seemed as if we were winning the Cold War. The military dictator from Iraq was looking to

change the Middle East. In August of 1990, Sadaam Hussein, Bathist leader of Iraq, had invaded Kuwait for its oil and its seaports. In a matter of hours, the small nation was occupied and incorporated as an (Doc 7) Iraqi province the way Hussein claimed it should be from past history. Saudi Arabia, a big US trading partner and neighbor of Iraq, was frightened. They wanted US troops on the border to protect from a possible Iraqi attack. The US led a multinational coalition including many Arab states to get Sadaam out of Kuwait. After a bombing campaign and limited combat resulting in minimal US casualties the invasion was a success and Iraq's troops were forced out of Kuwait. We had won quickly and made up for the quagmire that was Vietnam (doc 8). After the actual conflict, the UN set up sanctions and established an inspection of weapons that Iraq would have to submit to. Despite the "successful" US action, Sadaam stayed in power and went on to persecute his own people including the Shiites and Kurds. In response, the US and key allies enforced "no fly zones" over Iraq throughout the 1990s. Sadaam's actions and his noncooperation with weapons inspectors would bring us to the 2003 Iraqi war that would prove to be more like Vietnam in terms of time and money (9).

Extreme disagreements often lead to war. This explains why righteousness or "Good vs evil" like in World War II and the Cold War led to conflicts. Vietnam was a war against an ideology in a terribly difficult setting which became impossible to win. In the Persian Gulf war we had a clear objective and a clear enemy that resulted in a clear victory. The results of these wars do affect our country as well as other countries and regions. Some effects of war can impact a country right away but other effects take longer to appear.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for wars in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Vietnam*: date of United States entry into conflict often disputed; we went into war with much power and technology assuming we could win but in the end the results were not worth the costs; after years of fighting United States forces accomplished little, there were thousands of casualties on both sides, and a growing public distrust of United States government; without Americans and with the peace settlement not being followed, South Vietnam fell to communism after years of fighting; conflict left a scar on our country; a war against an ideology in a terribly difficult setting which became impossible to win; *Persian Gulf*: military dictator from Iraq looking to change Middle East; in a matter of hours small nation of Kuwait was occupied and incorporated as Iraqi province; war helped make up for quagmire that was Vietnam; despite successful United States action Hussein stayed in power; war had clear objective and a clear enemy that resulted in a clear victory)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Vietnam*: Gulf of Tonkin attack moved Congress, like Pearl Harbor did, to give president more authority to respond to Vietnam situation; since war never officially declared constitutionality questioned many times; with military buildup since NSC-68 United States ready to tackle communist foe in North Vietnam; napalm and Agent Orange used without restraints to destroy villages, forests, and strategic locations; chemicals increased birth defects in Vietnamese babies and serious illnesses in returning veterans; Tet Offensive made many Americans realize government wrong and war could not be won; acts on civilians such as the My Lai Massacre took a toll on Vietnamese as well as American soldiers; Nixon's Vietnamization led to invasion of Cambodia, way more bombing, and more antiwar protests; Vietnam Syndrome continued to affect foreign policy until after Persian Gulf War; *Persian Gulf*: invasion of Kuwait threatened American interests in Persian Gulf; Hussein invaded Kuwait for its oil and seaports; Hussein claimed Kuwait should be part of Iraq; Saudi Arabia, a big United States trading partner and neighbor of Iraq, frightened about events and wanted United States troops on border to protect from a possible Iraqi attack; United States led coalition including many Arab states; after bombing campaign and limited combat resulting in minimal United States casualties, invasion a success; Hussein's persecution of his own people and noncooperation with weapons inspectors brought us to 2003 Iraqi war)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Vietnam*: United States sent advisors in 1955 to train South Vietnamese troops; Gulf of Tonkin Resolution passed in 1964; *Persian Gulf*: Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait; Iraq's troops forced out of Kuwait; after conflict United Nations set up sanctions and established inspection of weapons Iraq would have to submit to; "no fly zones" enforced)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses that with the title of one of the great superpowers came great responsibility and a conclusion that states some effects of war can impact a country right away but others take longer to appear

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Significant outside information supports document interpretation providing a strong evaluative approach to the task. The integration of good historical connections contributes to thoughtful, analytic conclusions.

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, the US foreign policy has been marked by the effort to not only protect National security and interests, but to try and help world wide security as well. Two different wars help to demonstrate this idea. The US looked to protect their world wide interests and security through both the Korean war and the Vietnam war.

After World War Two Korea was divided at the 38th parallel with the hope that the country would some day be united. In 1950, the North, armed by the Soviets, attacked the South hoping to reunify Korea under communist rule. The US, remembering the type of aggression that led to World War Two, decided to support the UN's police action against North Korea. Several different circumstances led up to this decision. Since World War Two, the US had been standing guard against communist moves, especially in Europe. When the Soviets pushed Nazi forces out of Eastern Europe, they were determined to have friendly regimes rule there. These Soviet puppets were oppressive and taken by the West as a sign of Soviet hopes to expand further. As a result, the US adopted the policy of containment, or, in other words, stopping the threat of communism from spreading. When North Korea unexpectedly invaded South Korea, the US immediately had reason to suspect that the Soviets were behind the attack on South Korea, hoping to spread communism in Asia and beyond (doc 1a). Though this was the main reason the US entered the war, other contributing factors included the fact that not only was the US expected to help South Korea by almost all of the anti-communist Western European nations of the UN, but also because the US was looking to protect themselves against the spread of communism.

(doc 1b). The U.S felt it needed to support the UN military action in Korea and to extend its use of containment to the region. All of these reasons led to U.S involvement in Korea.

The war lasted for over 3 years in Korea, which was marked by large fluxations of who was winning. North Korea invaded South Korea and pushed them to the very edge of the peninsula, where they were then saved by U.S forces led by General MacArthur. When the UN troops pushed North Korea up to the border of China, hoping to eliminate communism from the peninsula, they were met by Chinese troops and disaster. MacArthur's reaction was to suggest bombing Chinese bases and escalating the war, which resulted in him getting fired after publicly disagreeing with the President. Many Americans disagreed with the President which led them to question his wartime leadership. Nevertheless, China and North Korea pushed the U.S/South Korean Forces back to the 38th parallel, where several months of marginal gains ensued and containment was achieved as a result of a stalemate. In 1953, an armistice was declared, creating a tense peace but never outright ending the war, causing numerous effects. One of the biggest was the sheer number of casualties from the war, as well as the destruction both North and South Korea experienced (doc 2b). The war was expected to be limited and short but it was neither and the costs were huge. Another major effect was the continuation of the two separate countries, with little hope of being united (doc 2a). But the biggest effect the armistice had was the constant fear South Korea faced, and still faces today. No treaty was ever drafted, so the South Koreans are in a constant fear that North Korea will abruptly decide to attack them again (doc 3). North Korea has spent most of its money on its

military with help from China. South Korea depends on US troops to protect it. The effects of the war continue to be costly. These are just a few of the important effects of the Korean War.

A second example of how the US looked to protect National security and the security of other nations in the late 20th century is the war in Vietnam. Once again, US involvement is marked by the policy of containment, especially in Vietnam, which the US considered a stepping stone to the Philippines, other Southeast Asian nations, and even the US itself (doc 5). The US had first become involved in the war when France decided in 1946 to retake Vietnam which had been one of their colonies. The US could have chosen to back Vietnam's independence but instead backed their old ally France in an effort to suppress communism and protect the security of the free world (doc 5). However, after a defeat at Dien Bien Phu, a French fort, the French decided to pull out of the war. The US chose to remain involved in order to follow anti-communist policy and to protect the South Vietnamese from the communist North and Ho Chi Minh. This was justified in part by the "domino theory" which claimed that a loss in South Vietnam would lead to further communist victories in neighboring countries. But even as the US was moving to support South Vietnam, the situation there became more complicated. A new source of opposition arose from South Vietnam's own peasants that became the National Liberation Front. They led an insurrection in South Vietnam that grew, even as the US sent more military advisors to help the government. The US escalated fighting in the war after the Tonkin Gulf conflict. The escalation resulted in thousands of American soldiers dying and billions of dollars being spent.

The US decision to support South Vietnam resulted in various effects. The American commitment grew through 5 presidents, damaging the standing of the last 2, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. But the sheer length of the war, the human costs, and the effort wasted fighting another Asian war that became impossible to win, was tragic (doc 6a). The war angered many US college students and young adults and they protested against it. There were several reasons for this including the escalation of troops and bombing, and the failure to win. A main turning point, however, was the result of the Tet offensive, a large scale effective guerrilla attack on South Vietnam. Although the US was able to defeat the NLF and the North Vietnamese, to the dismay of the US troops and Americans back at home, the US and its South Vietnamese allies were not looking like they could win the war against such a well-organized enemy. After watching the war and the protests on television news more Americans turned against the war, eventually leading to the withdrawal of US troops in 1973. Many Americans supported the ideas behind the Nixon Doctrine, which seemed to promise limits on the use of US troops.

The US looked to protect national security through two major wars of the late 20th century: the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Both of these wars helped to show the limitation of US military supremacy and our anti-communist policies.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Korea*: United States had reason to suspect that the Soviets were behind the attack on South Korea hoping to spread communism in Asia and beyond; South Korea pushed to edge of peninsula where it was saved by United States forces; after several months of marginal gains containment achieved; armistice created tense peace but never outright ended war; war expected to be limited and short but neither; *Vietnam*: United States involvement marked by containment especially as Vietnam considered stepping stone to Philippines, other Southeast Asian countries, and even United States; United States backed France to suppress communism; fighting another Asian war that became impossible to win was tragic; American commitment grew through five presidents, damaging the last two; to dismay of United States troops and Americans back home, United States and South Vietnamese allies not looking like they could win against well-organized enemy)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Korea*: North armed by Soviets attacked South hoping to reunify Korea under communist rule; remembering the types of aggression that led to World War II, United States decided to support United Nations police action against North Korea; General MacArthur suggested bombing Chinese bases and escalating war which resulted in him getting fired; many Americans disagreed with the president which led them to question his leadership; South Korea depends on United States troops to protect them; *Vietnam*: France decided to retake Vietnam which had been one of their colonies; United States wanted to protect South Vietnam from the communist North and Ho Chi Minh; domino theory claimed that a loss in South Vietnam would lead to further communist victories; new opposition arose from South Vietnam's own peasants that became the National Liberation Front; United States escalated fighting in war after Tonkin Gulf conflict resulting in thousands of American soldiers dying and billions of dollars being spent; many United States college students and young adults protested war; Tet Offensive was large-scale guerilla attack on South Vietnam; after watching war and protests on television news more Americans turned against war)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: war lasted three years; South Korean forces pushed back to 38th parallel; armistice declared in 1953; both North and South Korea faced destruction from war; *Vietnam*: after defeat at Dien Bien Phu French pulled out of war; Nixon Doctrine; United States withdrew its troops)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the United States looked to protect its worldwide interests and security through both the Korean and Vietnam wars and a conclusion that states both wars helped to show the limitations of United States military supremacy and our anticommunist policies

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. A good historical context is established for a discussion of circumstances leading to United States involvement in both the Korean and Vietnam wars that is supported by insightful document interpretation and the integration of substantive outside information.

From 1950 to 1973, communism was greatly feared by the growing global power, the United States. As a result of this fear, the United States developed policies to stop communism from spreading. The United States chose to become involved in both the Korean and Vietnam wars to contain communism. Most Americans supported these wars in the beginning but started to oppose the wars before they were over. Both wars had a big impact on the U.S. and on the lives of many Americans. In both cases Americans thought involvement in these wars would be shorter and more successful than they ended up being.

The Korean War was a shorter yet costly war, while the Vietnam War was longer and even more costly. The involvement in both wars, however, was primarily driven by the need to contain communism. Memories of Hitler's step by step aggression in the 1930's was strong during this time, making people believe if one country fell to communism, so would its next door neighbor. President Harry Truman was concerned with this at the onset of the Korean War, and was even afraid that communist leaders would rise up and attack other countries close to the U.S. if South Korea fell to communism (Doc 1a). This was a major trigger in the U.S. involvement in the war. Earlier, Truman issued the Truman Doctrine, a way to aid Greece and Turkey to stop the spread of communism and that idea of containment was used again in Korea and Vietnam. Another reason for the United States' involvement in the Korean War was to help support the United Nations and keep it from falling apart (Doc 1b). It was believed that without the support of the U.S., the League of Nations after World War I could not stop the aggression that led to World War II. Truman did not want the United Nations, an organization so important to world peace, to be proven useless.

Similar to the involvement in Korea, the U.S fought in Vietnam extending the policy of containment into Southeast Asia. By the mid-1950's, the "domino theory" was accepted which claimed that the loss of Vietnam would then lead to the loss of its neighbors. At first, the U.S was simply aiding France economically to fight the war, but after the French's defeat at Dien Bien Phu, the U.S began to become more involved and eventually Vietnam became a full scale war (Doc 4). Truman and the presidents who followed him were determined to make sure that there was security on the U.S home front and that the "dominoes" would not reach the U.S. The problem of Vietnam got worse in the 1960's, with president Lyndon Johnson facing the real chance of South Vietnam being lost to communism. This was an unacceptable outcome, leading him to escalate the war with hundreds of thousands of U.S troops. Neither Johnson or president Richard Nixon could manage to win the war, despite massive effort (Doc 5). The policy of containment drove the U.S into full fledged wars in both Korea and Vietnam, ultimately causing the loss of precious American lives in the end and not the victories the U.S had hoped for.

The deaths of many Americans, however was not the only result of either the Korean or Vietnam war. In Korea, communism was successfully contained at the 38th parallel (Doc 2a). However, to achieve this result, countless numbers of Americans ended up dead, creating anti-war feelings and causing some Americans to wonder if the war was worth the sacrifice. Not only that, but there is still tension between the North and South and still a fear that the North Korean communist government is a serious threat to the security of the South. The Korean war brought an increased fear of communism at home and

abroad and some Americans began to support McCarthyism, where people would sometimes be wrongfully accused of communist actions. Fears of being accused of communist leanings continued during the Vietnam War. During the Vietnam War the anti-war movement was stronger. The invasion and bombing of Cambodia by president Nixon caused an uproar at Kent State by a group of college protestors in the 70's, leading to the death of four innocent students. In the end, after the US pulled out of Vietnam the almost 20 year war was considered senseless by many because the North took over all of South Vietnam (doc 6a). Going forward, the United States was concerned about fighting faraway wars to contain communism because the amount of American lives lost in Korea and Vietnam was upsetting to the country. This failure helped limit our willingness to fight for the next two decades. Overall, the US got involved in both the Korean and Vietnam wars for the purpose of containment. As a result, the US suffered a high death toll and even greater fear of communism than before. The impact of the wars outweighed the reasons to join in, and left American attitudes changed forever.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is both descriptive and analytical (both wars primarily driven by need to contain communism; both wars caused loss of lives and were not the victories the United States had hoped for; *Korea*: Truman feared communist leaders would rise up and attack other countries close to United States if South Korea fell to communism; *Vietnam*: longer and more costly than Korea; at first United States aided France economically but after France's defeat United States began to become more involved; President Johnson facing real chance of South Vietnam being lost to communism; after United States pulled out many considered almost-20-year war senseless; United States saw a rise in concern for fighting far-away wars to contain communism because amount of American lives lost in Korea and Vietnam upsetting to country)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Korea*: memories of Hitler's step by step aggression in 1930s were strong; people believed if one country fell to communism so would its neighbor; President Truman concerned with previous aggression at onset of war; Truman Doctrine issued to aid Greece and Turkey and stop spread of communism; Truman did not want an organization so important to world peace to be proven useless; countless numbers of Americans died creating antiwar feelings and causing some Americans to wonder if the war was worth the sacrifice; still tension between the North and South and still a fear that North Korean communist government is a serious threat to security of the South; war brought fear of communism at home and abroad and some Americans began to support McCarthyism; *Vietnam*: United States fought there extending the policy of containment into Southeast Asia; domino theory claimed loss of Vietnam would lead to loss of its neighbors; presidents after Truman determined to make sure there was security on the home front and that "dominoes" would not reach United States; fear of being accused of communist leanings continued during war; during Vietnam, antiwar movement was stronger; invasion and bombing of Cambodia by President Nixon caused an uproar at Kent State by college protestors in 1970s leading to death of four innocent students)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: 38th parallel; supported United Nations; *Vietnam*: French defeated at Dien Bien Phu; hundreds of thousands of United States troops; North Vietnam took over all of South Vietnam after United States pulled out)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses that communism was greatly feared by the growing global power of the United States and a conclusion that discusses that the United States became involved in both the Korean and Vietnam wars for the purpose of containment

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The organization establishes a framework for a comparative effort that at times leads to repetitive statements. Although historical support for document interpretation is provided, additional facts and details would have further strengthened the discussion.

During the 20th century, the “Red Scare” was on the minds of the American public. At times there was hysteria about the spread of communism, and many Americans were fearful for the security of the nation. Therefore, one of the main goals of the U.S government was to enact a policy of containment, with the goal of stopping the spread of communism. The Korean War and the Vietnam War were fought primarily for this purpose, and the effects of the wars were felt both in the United States and in the affected Asian countries.

The Korean War was fought from 1950 to 1953 on the Korean peninsula. After WWII a temporary border had been established at the 38th parallel, as seen in Document 2a. North Korea, well armed and we believed with encouragement from the Soviet Union, invaded South Korea in 1950 to unify the country under communism. They were almost successful. As the leader of the free world the United States felt an obligation to intervene militarily as it needed to honor its commitment to the United Nations and set an example that would be followed for intervention in future attempts to stop the spread of communism, as conveyed in Document 1b. To support the UN Security Council Truman sent troops under General MacArthur to stop the aggression. The war ended in 1953, with a border established between the Koreas that was nearly identical to the one originally established at the 38th parallel after World War II. Communism was contained, which was our original goal. We gave up trying to eliminate communism from North Korea because it had already caused a Chinese-American war that had cost us heavy casualties. The Korean War set an example of military intervention that would be followed by the United States in future conflicts to contain communism, such as in Vietnam. There

was a more direct long lasting effect on the Koreans, however. As seen in Document 3, North and South Korea have made almost no progress towards cooperation or recognition of each other. Few economic or diplomatic relations have been established between the two nations and occasional skirmishes, some serious, occur at the demilitarized zone, even at the present day. It doesn't appear that the unification once hoped for will ever take place because of the hard line communist rule of Kim Jong-un. Presidents since Truman including President Obama have had to deal with North Korean military threats. US troops remain stationed at the 38th parallel DMZ. Given North Korea's nuclear weapons and erratic behavior, it would not be surprising to find ourselves in another major crisis with them.

The Vietnam War was fought during the 1950s and 60s for the same purpose of containing communism, this time in Southeast Asia. The United States feared a domino effect, declaring that if one nation fell to communism, others would follow. Worrying about dominoes falling, the United States began to increase its presence in Vietnam and send troops and advisors to Vietnam during the 50s and early 60s in order to aid the South Vietnamese against the North. But these efforts did not fix South Vietnam. Losing Vietnam to communism was not an option so President Johnson sent combat troops and bombed heavily to help the weaker South Vietnamese army. The American public's support for the war was fractured before 1968, with massive student protests and political disagreements at home. These got worse as the war dragged on without victory. American troops suffered thousands of casualties and many returning troops had psychological problems due to the atrocities they had witnessed during

the war. The Vietnamese civilians arguably suffered appalling treatment, as exemplified by the My Lai Massacre which resulted in the execution of hundreds of civilians. The Vietcong suffered thousands of casualties during the Tet Offensive which was one the most brutal battles during the entire war. Publication of the Pentagon Papers further undercut public support because it increased public distrust of US officials. The war was fought for over a decade, but nonetheless ended in disaster after US withdrawal. As seen in documents 6a and 6b, the North Vietnamese quickly conquered the South and Vietnam was united under communism. Without a victory for the United States the outcome of the Vietnam War diminished the confidence Americans had in our government, as well as in the military.

Containing communism was a primary interest of the US government in the 20th century. In order to achieve these goals, the United States became involved in Asian wars, including the Korean and Vietnam War. While the two wars had important effects on the United States and on the Asian nations, they both show US concern about the spread of communism, and show some real limits on American power.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Korea*: a well-armed North Korea and we believed with encouragement from Soviet Union invaded South Korea; as a leader of the free world the United States felt an obligation to intervene militarily as it needed to honor its commitment to the United Nations and set an example for intervention in future attempts to stop spread of communism; war ended with a border established between the Koreas that was nearly identical to the one originally established at the 38th parallel; communism was contained which was our original goal; North and South Korea have made almost no progress toward cooperation or mutual recognition of each other; few economic or diplomatic relations have been established; given North Korea's nuclear weapons and erratic behavior, would not be surprising to find ourselves in another major crisis; *Vietnam*: losing Vietnam to communism was not an option; war ended in disaster when United States withdrew; North Vietnamese quickly conquered the South and Vietnam was united under communism; without a victory for the United States the outcome of the war diminished confidence Americans had in our government as well as in the military; American public's support for the war was fractured by 1968)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Korea*: Truman sent troops under General MacArthur to stop the aggression; United States gave up trying to eliminate communism from Korea because it had already caused a Chinese-American war; occasional skirmishes, some serious, occur at the demilitarized zone even to present day; it does not appear that unification once hoped for will ever take place because of hard line communist rule of Kim Jong-un; presidents since Truman including Obama have had to deal with North Korean military threats; United States troops remain stationed at 38th parallel DMZ; *Vietnam*: United States feared a domino effect declaring if one nation fell to communism others would follow; with worry about dominoes falling, United States began to send troops and advisors to aid the South Vietnamese against the North; Johnson sent combat troops and bombed heavily; many returning troops had psychological problems due to atrocities witnessed during the war; Vietnamese civilians arguably suffered appalling treatment as exemplified by My Lai massacre which resulted in execution of hundreds of civilians; Vietcong suffered thousands of casualties during Tet Offensive, one of most brutal battles during the war; publication of the *Pentagon Papers* further undercut public support because it increased public distrust of United States officials)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: war fought 1950–1953 on Korean peninsula; after World War II temporary border established at 38th parallel; *Vietnam*: American troops suffered thousands of casualties)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discusses the role of the containment policy in the Korean and Vietnam wars

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. While document information is used to frame the treatment of the circumstances leading to United States involvement in Korea, the overall discussion integrates relevant outside information. Thoughtful concluding statements reflect a good understanding of the long-term impacts of both wars.

Throughout history, the United States has been proclaimed as the defender of liberty; and since the late 1800s a policeman of the world. Through many presidencies and declarations such as the Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt Corollary, and the Truman and Eisenhower Doctrines, we have established ourselves so. After World War II, the growing threat of communism challenged us. We responded by adopting the containment policy, meant to keep the Soviet Union from expanding. We would engage in multiple conflicts to ensure the safety and freedom of other nations, as well as our own.

From 1950 onward, Vietnam slowly became a prime interest of the United States. We sent military aid to France, who were attempting to keep hold of their colony. Eventually France withdrew, and we sent military advisors during the Eisenhower and Kennedy presidencies. During the Johnson administration we sent troops and arms of our own when South Vietnam looked like it might fall. Vietnam was important to the US because communist rule anywhere even if it was far away in the Southeast Asia region would threaten our own security. We also needed to assert to the world that the United States would refuse to let communism spread any further without attempting to stop it, unlike the appeasement of Hitler before World War II. Although during the Johnson administration the US had pumped over half a million troops into Vietnam we were not able to defeat the communists. Huge numbers of American men were killed, captured, or had wounds that affected them the rest of their lives. The war became one of the longest wars in US history, resulting in more men being drafted and more people starting to disagree with our involvement in Vietnam. People began to question why American troops were there at all when we had important issues to deal with in the United States like civil rights. By the end of our

involvement in Vietnam, the US was hopeful the South would be capable of holding back the communist North on its own. Shortly after the US withdrew though, the North had over taken the South. To much of the US public, Vietnam would be seen as a failure and a waste of money and lives as Vietnam continues to be united under communism.

Another conflict that the US became involved with, towards the late twentieth century was the Persian Gulf war. This was a different conflict, because there was brief but intense combat, as we managed to push Iraq out of Kuwait and “win”. After the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces under Saddam Hussein, US president George H. W. Bush called Hussein’s act brutal and outrageous. This resulted in economic sanctions being placed on Iraq, but they failed to force him out. The invasion was an action we could not neglect, because Kuwait was a major exporter of oil and we were worried about what might happen with Saudi Arabia, our long-term ally and trading partner. In Anthony Swofford’s memoir *Jarhead*, he recalls serving as a Marine sniper in the conflict, and how the Iraqis had set fire to and destroyed oil rigs across the country. This created serious environmental problems for Kuwait and health hazards for coalition troops. If the US had not taken action, the economic impact of Saddam Hussein’s control of so much oil would have probably created a deep gash in our business and trade as well as the world’s economy. After the war, sanctions continued to be imposed against Iraq for their actions. The US at home, very much different from Vietnam, felt a surge of nationalism and pride, for we had successfully defended a nation against tyranny and invasion. Although it was a short war it was an expensive war and leaving Hussein in power created problems for presidents Clinton and George W. Bush.

The US would remain to hold its stance as a world power to be

reckoned with. Vietnam and the Persian Gulf war remain as examples of how the US exerted its power throughout the world in the twentieth century with varying degrees of success.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for wars in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Vietnam*: communist rule anywhere even if far away in Southeast Asia region would threaten United States security; United States needed to assert to the world that we would refuse to let communism spread any further; by the end of our involvement United States was hopeful that the South would be capable of holding back communist North on its own; *Persian Gulf*: different conflict because there was brief but intense combat and we managed to push Iraq out of Kuwait and “win”; President George H. W. Bush called invasion of Kuwait brutal and outrageous; unlike Vietnam, United States felt a surge of nationalism and pride for we had successfully defended a nation against tyranny and invasion)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Vietnam*: during Johnson administration United States sent half a million troops into Vietnam; United States not able to defeat communists and huge numbers of American men killed, captured, or had wounds that affected them for the rest of their lives; war became one of the longest wars with more men being drafted and more people starting to disagree with our involvement in Vietnam; people began to question why American troops were in Vietnam when United States had important issues to deal with such as civil rights; to much of United States public it would be seen as a failure and a waste of money and lives as Vietnam continues to be united under communism; *Persian Gulf*: economic sanctions failed to force him out; Kuwait a major exporter of oil and United States worried about what might happen with Saudi Arabia, our long-term ally and trading partner; Swofford’s memoir *Jarhead* recalled how Iraqis had set fire to and destroyed oil rigs across the country creating serious environmental problems for Kuwait and health hazards for coalition troops; if United States had not taken action, economic impact of Hussein’s action would have probably created a deep gash in our business and trade as well as world’s economy; although a short war it was an expensive war and leaving Hussein in power created more problems for Presidents Clinton and George W. Bush)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Vietnam*: United States sent military aid to France; shortly after United States withdrew North overtook South; *Persian Gulf*: Iraq under Hussein invaded Kuwait; after war economic sanctions continued to be imposed against Iraq)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses that after World War II we adopted the containment policy and engaged in multiple conflicts to ensure the safety and freedom of other nations as well as our own and a conclusion that states Vietnam and the Persian Gulf remain as examples of how the United States exerted its power throughout the world in the 20th century with varying degrees of success

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The discussion of the Persian Gulf War integrates good statements of comparison to points made in the discussion of the Vietnam War. While the treatment of the impact of both wars includes good historical references, additional supporting facts and details would have strengthened the effort.

In the 1900s, the United States became more involved in world affairs. It was nearly impossible for the country to adopt the isolationistic attitude of the days after World War I when we did not join the League of Nations. After World War II we joined the United Nations and led the fight to stop the spread of communism. The Korean War and the Vietnam War are just two of many conflicts that the United States became involved with due to containment and the protection of our national interests.

The Korean War, often referred to as the Forgotten War, started in 1950 and didn't end until 1953. During this time, many Americans were afraid of communism, especially as the effects of McCarthyism spread throughout the nation. Some supported loyalty oaths and black listing as their fears of communism increased. So when North Korea, which was communist, started to invade South Korea, which was non-communist, the United States became alarmed that this might just be the beginning of more communist expansion. The United States decided to join UN troops and step in. According to President Truman, intervention was necessary if a third world war was to be prevented. Through the three years the war was fought, the situation in Korea rocked back and forth from North Korean successes to U.N. successes. By 1953, the UN forces had contained communism at the 38th parallel where a DMZ was set and the war concluded. However, the terrible dispute wasn't without unforgettable effects. Thousands of Americans died in combat or otherwise and many more innocent Koreans died during the course of the war. With some help from the United States, the South modernized and today has a successful capitalistic economy with trading partners all over the world. Even

today, the impacts of the Korean War are felt as U.S. troops still man the 38th parallel. Koreans families that live on either side of the line rarely, if ever, see each other. Despite America's involvement and success in containing communism, the war brought terrible hardship and strife. (Doc. 1a, 2a, 2b, 3)

Yet another conflict that brought great despair to the American people, and the world, was the long conflict in Vietnam. With the Viet Cong, Vietnamese supporters of communism, anxious to take over Vietnam and make the country communist the U.S thought it best to intervene. At first, the U.S simply provided money for military aid for the French to get their colony under control. But as the Viet Cong grew more powerful and defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu, the U.S realized that money was not enough and they would have to train South Vietnamese troops. Once again following the policy of containment, the United States eventually sent thousands upon thousands of men into the swampy jungles to fight another Asian war that didn't go well. Back on the homefront, American citizens were growing increasingly outraged by a long war being fought for reasons that didn't seem to be in our national interests. Although many Americans thought we were winning the war because of what the government was saying, the complete opposite was true. It wasn't until the Tet offensive by the Viet Cong that the people of the United States really understand the bad shape they were in. Television news provided images to support this realization. \$150 billion and thousands of casualties and deaths later, the United States pulled out of Vietnam and the communists unified the country. Both Vietnams like the Koreas suffered devastation from the war and it would take a long

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 3 – A

time for Vietnam to recover. Like South Korea, Vietnam has recovered economically and it has also gained trading partners all over the world by adjusting its economy to include elements of capitalism.

(Doc. 6a, 6b, 6c)

The United States has often intervened in international affairs for the purpose of restoring peace and preserving freedom. The Korean and Vietnam Wars are just two examples of how we intervened to try to promote and protect national interests.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Korea*: when North Korea invaded South Korea, the United States became alarmed that this might just be the beginning of more communist expansion; United States decided to join United Nations troops; Truman thought intervention was necessary if a third world war was to be prevented; Korea rocked back and forth from North Korean successes to United Nations successes; many more innocent Koreans died during the course of the war; Korean families that live on either side of 38th parallel rarely if ever see each other; *Vietnam*: although many Americans thought we were winning the war because of what the government was saying, the complete opposite was true; thousands of casualties and deaths later, the United States pulled out of Vietnam)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Korea*: many Americans afraid of communism especially as the effects of McCarthyism spread; some Americans supported loyalty oaths and blacklisting; with United States help South Korea modernized and now has a successful capitalistic economy with trading partners all over the world; *Vietnam*: Vietnamese communists were anxious to take over Vietnam and make the country communist; again following the policy of containment the United States eventually sent thousands upon thousands of men to fight another Asian war that did not go well; American citizens grew increasingly outraged by a long war being fought for reasons that did not seem to be in our national interests; not until Tet Offensive did the United States really understand the bad shape it was in; both Vietnams like Koreas suffered devastation from the war and it would take a long time to recover; like South Korea, Vietnam has recovered economically and also has gained trading partners all over the world)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: started in 1950 and did not end until 1953; communist North Korea invaded noncommunist South; by 1953 United Nations forces contained communism; in 1953, the 38th parallel was where a DMZ was set and the war concluded; thousands of Americans died in combat; United States troops still man 38th parallel; *Vietnam*: United States provided military aid to French to get their colony under control; United States trained South Vietnamese troops; United States pulled out and communists unified the country); includes a minor error (*Vietnam*: as the Viet Cong grew more powerful and defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states in the 1900s it was nearly impossible to adopt the isolationist attitude of the days after World War I and a conclusion that states the United States often intervened in international affairs to preserve peace and freedom

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The discussion of both wars references good outside information and has some well-placed analytic statements. Points of comparison are included; however, further explanation of these would have strengthened the response.

Both the Vietnam War and the Persian Gulf War resulted from the United State's wish to protect weaker nations and our own interests. The United States took their role as a protector and felt that it was their responsibility since they were one of the superpowers at this time. Both these wars had differing impacts including a sense of disillusionment and anger after the Vietnam, and later a sense of revival and success after the Persian Gulf War. Overall, both these wars impacted the mindset of the American people and greatly affected many lives, but, the United States felt it was necessary for global peace and for the interests of national security.

Vietnam was a very unpopular war for many reasons, due to it being irrevocably unsuccessful and a military failure, and it lost the support of the American people over time. Many events led up to the United State's intervention in Vietnam. According to Document 4, the United States first became involved when they provided monetary aid to the French who were fighting in the Indo-China War. When the French were not successful, the United States increased their presence, even training South Vietnamese troops so they could ward off the brutal communists, the Viet Cong. Mostly, the United States wanted to halt the spread of Communism, as they feared for their own national security, and according to Document 5, South Vietnam's location had a great strategic significance that could provide a defensive advantage. These circumstances of wanting to protect South Vietnam from Communism and protect the United States from future threats of communism were aspects that led to their involvement.

Although, the United State's intentions were valid, the Vietnam War was a failure that led many in the nation to protest against

the government and military. Due to the war's harsh consequences, like "Over \$150 billion...appropriated for that war...", as well as thousands dead explained by Document 6a, these led many to disapprove of the government's spending so much money on the war and its conduct of the war. Also, initiating a draft for an unpopular war instilled anger as troop levels increased and fewer deferments were given. Some people began to lose confidence in the ability of America to win a war like Vietnam and afterwards preached for a return to less international involvement. Also, not only did American anger grow, but North Vietnam easily took over the South once the United States withdrew its troops making the US' efforts inevitably useless. This joining of North and South Vietnam under communist rule seen through Document 6c is what Ho Chi Minh wanted in the beginning of the Indo-China war. The map shows one Vietnam in 1975 instead of a Vietnam divided in two like in 1965. Overall, the Vietnam War impacted both the US and Vietnam because it killed thousands of soldiers and civilians, it crushed the American spirit, and it led to Vietnam falling to Communism driving refugees to flee their country.

Although, the reasons for entering the Persian Gulf War were similar to that of Vietnam, the outcome was drastically different. The United States attacked Iraq and entered the Persian Gulf to free Kuwait from the aggression of Saddam Hussein of Iraq not because democracy was being threatened. Saddam invaded Kuwait for their large abundance of oil, and terrorized the people of the small country of Kuwait. The United States were thus faced with both a moral issue and one of concern due to Saddam's aggression and imperialism. The US felt it was their duty to protect the innocent people of Kuwait, similar

to how they felt it was their duty to protect South Vietnam from Ho Chi Minh and the deadly Vietcong. Also, President George H. W. Bush explained in Document 7, that the US needed to protect and restore Kuwait's legitimate government and protect American citizen's abroad. Thus, the United States wanted to stop Hussein's aggression and protect the interests of Kuwait and America.

The Persian Gulf War impacted the US in that it provided a great confidence booster for the American people after Vietnam. In Document 8, it explained how the war was, "...the most decisive American military victory since World War II." Even though it left Saddam Hussein in power, it resulted in UN resolutions that sought to halt the further aggression of Iraq. One example, presented in Document 9, was a, "UN mandate for weapons inspections" but Hussein was not fully cooperative. Thus, the Persian Gulf War greatly impacted the mindset of the US people and set the stage for Operation Iraqi Freedom.

The United States continues to take their own national interests seriously as well as their role as a protector of weaker nations.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for wars in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Vietnam*: after the war a sense of disillusionment and anger; very unpopular war due to it being military failure; United States first became involved when they provided monetary aid to French and increased their presence when French not successful; South Vietnam's location had great strategic advantage that could provide a defensive advantage; not only did American anger grow but North Vietnam easily took over the South once the United States withdrew its troops; *Persian Gulf*: United States attacked Iraq to protect Kuwait from aggression of Saddam Hussein, not because democracy was being threatened; United States faced with both a moral issue and one of concern due to Hussein's aggression and imperialism; United States needed to protect and restore Kuwait's legitimate government and protect American citizens abroad; war provided a great confidence booster for American people after Vietnam; even though it left Hussein in power war resulted in UN resolutions to halt further aggression of Iraq)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Vietnam*: United States helped South Vietnamese troops ward off brutal communist Viet Cong; many disapproved of government's spending so much money on war and its conduct of the war; draft for unpopular war instilled anger as troop levels increased; people began to lose confidence in ability of America to win a war like Vietnam and afterwards preached for a return to less international involvement; war drove refugees to flee their country; *Persian Gulf*: Hussein invaded Kuwait for its large abundance of oil and terrorized small country; United States felt duty to protect innocent people of Kuwait similar to their duty to protect South Vietnam from Ho Chi Minh and deadly Vietcong; war set stage for Operation Iraqi Freedom)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Vietnam*: United States trained South Vietnamese troops; over \$150 billion appropriated for war; thousands died; North and South Vietnam joined under communist rule; *Persian Gulf*: United Nations mandate for weapons inspections)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses the role of the United States as a protector of weaker nations and a conclusion that states that the United States continues to take its own national interests seriously as well as its role as a protector of weaker nations

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Document information frames the treatment of both wars and thoughtful conclusions appear throughout the response. Additional factual support for comparative statements would have further strengthened the effort.

Following WWII, the United States policy of isolationism was nearly impossible to maintain, and was thus abandoned. The U.S. had to protect its interests in countries in Asia who were under the threat of communism; two important conflicts were those in Korea and Vietnam.

The United States became involved in the Korean conflict because they were worried about Korea's fall to communism. Government officials were concerned about the spread of communism because it was believed that if one country fell to communism, more could follow even our own (Doc 1). The United States also saw the Korean conflict as an opportunity to show that the U.N. had some real muscle behind it. The organization had been set up to promote world peace after WWII but really hadn't faced a major challenge as of yet. The United States fought along with UN troops on the side of anti-communist South Korea and there was a seesaw effect of forces fighting back and forth across what would become the demilitarized zone at the 38th parallel. In the end, the DMZ was established. Although for the U.S. the war was over in 1953, there is still technically a conflict between North and South Korea and American soldiers are stationed at the DMZ. Over 50,000 American soldiers alone were killed in battle and millions of people are said to be dead, and not much more has really been accomplished to improve the situation beyond containment. (Doc. 2) To this day, families are separated and unable to communicate due to the boundary made by the armistice at the 38th parallel and the lack of a formal peace treaty. Tensions continued between the two Koreas and North Korea continues to be a diplomatic problem for the United States.

The United States involved itself in Vietnam for similar reasons to Korea. Government officials believed the Domino theory could lead to

the collapse of “free” countries in Asia. However, the U.S. also had strategical motives to get involved in Vietnam. Southeast Asia guarded the gateway to the Indian Ocean, from the Pacific and the U.S. very much wanted to continue its influence in the area. Saving Vietnam from communist control was important to the United States and the free world. This was paralleled by the fact the communist control of the area could be detrimental to U.S. security (Doc. 5). Although a separation of the North and South was set up in the 1950s with the idea of holding elections to bring the country back together, that didn’t happen. The U.S. fought on the side of the South Vietnamese, trying to make the country democratic. The United States spent over \$150 billion dollars on the conflict in Vietnam. When U.S. troops left South Vietnam after failing to beat North Vietnam, any hope for a democratic unified Vietnam was over. To end the war, all that the U.S. could do was make complicated and costly negotiations with the North Vietnamese in order to get the U.S. prisoners of war back and leave with some kind of honor. By 1975 the separation line was completely gone and the North Vietnamese had control of the whole country, as if the U.S. had never been there.

Clearly Communism was a large factor in determining U.S. foreign policy concerning Korea and Vietnam. A great deal of money and human resources was spent on the conflicts in each country, but in Korea communism was contained to the North and the South is free while in Vietnam communism controls the entire country. The U.S. might have been right in terms of the domino threat, but it still couldn’t win either war. It took years for Korea and Vietnam to recover economically and infrastructurally from the conflicts that took place

in them. The wars not only cost U.S. and foreign lives, but also aspects of the future lives of those living in Vietnam and Korea.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Korea*: United States worried about Korea's fall to communism; a seesaw effect of forces fighting back and forth across what would become the demilitarized zone of 38th parallel; not much really accomplished to improve situation beyond containment; to this day families separated and unable to communicate due to 38th parallel; *Vietnam*: Southeast Asia guarded gateway to Indian Ocean from Pacific and United States wanted to continue its influence in area; saving it from communist control was important to the United States and free world as communist control of area could be detrimental to United States security; when United States troops left South Vietnam after failing to beat North Vietnam, hope for a democratic unified Vietnam was over; when North Vietnam took over whole country it was as if United States had never been there)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Korea*: United States saw conflict as opportunity to show United Nations had some real muscle behind it; although war was over for United States in 1953 there still is technically a conflict between North and South Korea and American soldiers are stationed at DMZ; North Korea continues to be a diplomatic problem for United States; *Vietnam*: government officials believed domino theory could lead to collapse of free countries in Asia; separation of North and South set up in the 1950s with idea of holding elections to bring country back together but that did not happen; all United States could do was make complicated and costly negotiations with North Vietnamese to get United States prisoners of war back and leave with some kind of honor)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: United States fought along with United Nations troops on side of anticommunist South Korea; DMZ established; boundary at 38th parallel established by armistice; over 50,000 American soldiers killed in battle and millions of people said to be dead; *Vietnam*: United States spent over \$150 billion on conflict; United States fought on side of South Vietnamese; by 1975 separation line completely gone and North Vietnamese in control of country)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss the role played by the threat of communism in United States involvement in Korea and Vietnam

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Documents frame the discussion and some outside information is used to enhance it, demonstrating an understanding of the task. Further analysis of the impacts would have strengthened the response.

Throughout the later half of the 20th century, protecting United States national interests was a major goal of the United States of foreign policy. This goal led the United States to fight wars in Korea and Vietnam. These wars had a significant impact on the United States and other countries.

North Korea and South Korea remain divided along side the 38th parallel establishing North Korea a communist country. The U.S. involvement into the Korean war (1950-1953) by the idea of communism spreading. In document 1a President Truman says "If the communist continue to force their way on the Republic of Korea without opposition from the free world, no small nations would have the courage to resist threats and aggression by stronger Communist neighbors." This document supports the fact the U.S. tried to contain communism and was afraid neighboring countries would fall to Communism. Thus the involvement of the U.S. in the Korean War.

As a result of the Korean War tremendous money was spent and millions of lives lost. In document 2b the author says "It had been a terrible and long war, the cost which could never be accurately reckoned. The Pentagon estimated the military casualties on both sides came close to 2.4 million..." North Korea and South Korea have lost all communication with each other besides in special cases when meetings or calls are supervised. The war has torn apart families in Korea alone.

The Vietnam War (1955-1973) is a war that was between North and South Vietnam. North Vietnam was a communist country and once again the U.S. involvement was to contain the spread of communism. Another reason the U.S. involved with this war was to strengthen our own security by others remaining free and our commitment to help

them. In document 5 it states "Our own security is strengthened by the determination of others to remain free, and by our commitment to assist them." The United States thought by joining the Vietnam war on South Vietnam side we would gain an alliance with them.

The Vietnam war was one of the longest and least successful war the U.S. had fought in. The grounds on which our soldiers fought in were terrible and they could have told who was a friend nor an enemy. The innocent lives of many civilians were lost in Vietnam. The U.S. withdrew from the Vietnam war leading North Vietnam to dominate. In document 6a it states "And after years of effort, we negotiated, under the most difficult circumstances, a settlement which made it possible for us to remove our military forces and bring home with pride our American prisoners." The war was costly over \$150 billion was spent by the Congress of the United States.

In both the Vietnam War and Korean War the United States involvement was for many reason but one for both is the idea of communism containment. The United States became afraid of the neighboring countries in both war falling to communism and the world wide destruction it would cause. As an effect of both the wars a massive amount of money was spent and lives were lost.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is primarily descriptive (*Korea*: North and South Korea remain divided along 38th parallel establishing North Korea as a communist country; United States afraid neighboring countries would fall to communism; *Vietnam*: United States withdrew from Vietnam leading North Vietnam to dominate); includes faulty and weak application (*Vietnam*: United States thought by joining war on the side of South Vietnam we would gain an alliance with them)
- Consists primarily of relevant information copied from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Vietnam*: one of the longest and least successful wars the United States has fought in; innocent lives of many civilians lost in Vietnam)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: tremendous money spent and millions of lives lost; *Vietnam*: over \$150 billion spent by Congress)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the historical context and a conclusion states reasons for involvement in Korea and Vietnam and effects of both wars

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response is primarily dependent on direct quotations from the documents connected to summary statements. Although some outside information is included in the discussion of the impact of the Vietnam War, lack of supporting facts and details weakens the effort.

In the later half of the twentieth century the United States placed a large interest in foreign Policy with the goal of protecting the world from communism and the threat it presented to the freedom of people and their "natural rights". With this goal in mind the United States became involved in the Korean War which was fought from 1950-1953 and the Vietnam War which was from 1955-1973. Both wars began with the threat of communism and a separation of the country creating civil wars. The United States felt it was their duty and obligation to fight for a more democratic stand point.

The United States became involved in the Korean War because it felt that if South Korea was allowed to fall its neighbors wouldn't stand a chance against the impending communist powers. (Doc 1) To prevent what the United States feared would become World War three, the United States sent aid to South Korea to help in the fight, with the hopes of giving them the upper hand. (Doc 1b) As a result the Korean War concluded with 4.4 million men, woman and children killed or victims of war. (Doc 2). Korea was split into North and South by the armistice line but the war is still not officially over as in today's news North Korea is in a cold war with the United States and its neighbors. (Doc 3).

The Vietnam War was also a fight against communism. President Truman sent \$15 million in military aid to France to assist Vietnam. President Kennedy raised the number of U.S. advisors in Vietnam to 10,000. (Doc 4) The U.S. believed that by helping Vietnam stay free it would help its own security. (Doc 5.) Vietnam once separated by North and South became a singular communist country.

In both cases the United States became involved to prevent the spread

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

of communism for their own gain and the freedom of the other countries. The wars were fought to preserve their peoples natural rights. The United States provided aid to help the side against communism.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is primarily descriptive (both wars began with threat of communism and a separation of the country creating civil wars; *Korea*: United States became involved in the war because it felt that if South Korea allowed to fall its neighbors would not stand a chance against the communist powers; to prevent what it feared would become World War III United States sent aid to South Korea to help in the fight with hopes of giving them upper hand; *Vietnam*: United States felt by helping Vietnam stay free it would help its own security; once separated by North and South it became a singular communist country)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Korea*: war is not officially over as in today's news North Korea is in a cold war with the United States)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: split into North and South by armistice line; war concluded with 4.4 million men, women, and children killed or victims of war; *Vietnam*: war a fight against communism; President Kennedy raised the number of United States advisors in Vietnam to 10,000)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss that in the latter half of the 20th century the United States placed a large interest in foreign policy with the goal of protecting the world from communism

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response demonstrates a basic understanding of the role of communism in United States involvement in both Korea and Vietnam. The response uses brief statements of document information to form the basis of the discussion, however, development of the task for Vietnam is weak.

In the later 20th century, the United States engaged in numerous wars and conflicts in order to protect our national interests abroad. In both the Vietnam and Persian Gulf Wars, we intervened with the goal of preserving our foreign dominance and keeping the world a safe place for democracy.

The U.S. was led into the Vietnam War in order to contain communism in Southeast Asia. The area, in addition, was a prime location for optimal foreign defense (Doc. 5). Plus, we needed to protect our national security from the evils of the advancement of Communism. As a result of the war, the United States spent \$150 billion in assisting the South Vietnamese troops (Doc. 6a). And, by 1975, Vietnam was reunited under a Communist regime, which marked a failure in the war effort (Doc. 6b).

The U.S. fought the Persian Gulf War to force the Iraqis under Hussein out of Kuwait and to preserve national interests (like oil). The brutal act of aggression by Iraq in their occupation of Kuwait was inhumane and unfit according to President Bush (Doc. 7) so the U.S. had to intervene. As a result, Saddam Hussein was forced out of Kuwait, a success, (Doc. 9), and the U.S. won the most decisive military conflict since WWII (Doc. 8).

As shown by both the U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf and Vietnam wars, America had a trend of intervening in foreign military conflicts in the later 20th century. The intent was to make the world safe and democratic and to protect our foreign national interests as much as possible.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for wars in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf
- Is primarily descriptive (*Vietnam*: we needed to protect our national security from evils of the advancement of communism; reunification of Vietnam under a communist regime marked a failure in the war effort; *Persian Gulf*: according to President Bush the brutal act of aggression by Iraq in their occupation of Kuwait was inhumane and unfit; United States won the most decisive military conflict since World War II); includes faulty and weak application (*Vietnam*: we spent \$150 billion in assisting South Vietnamese troops)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Persian Gulf*: fought to preserve national interests such as oil interests)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Vietnam*: reunited by 1975; *Persian Gulf*: Hussein forced out of Kuwait)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss we intervened in both Vietnam and the Persian Gulf to keep the world safe and democratic

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response is primarily comprised of single ideas from documents strung together with minimal explanation. Although unsupported, occasional analytic statements demonstrate a limited understanding of the underlying issues involved in both wars.

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, protecting United States national interests was a major goal of United States foreign policy. This goal led the United States to fight wars in Korea (1950-1953), Vietnam (1955-1973), and the Persian Gulf (1990-1991). These wars had a significant impact on the United States and on other countries.

In 1950, the United States had become involved in Korea. During that time, the United States was facing the spread of Communism and if South Korea were to fall communist then Communist leaders would be encouraged to conquer nations closer to the United States (Document 1). As a result of fighting the war in Korea and getting involved in that country, the United States reached a total of 54,246 American casualties in Korea, and Korea was still a divided country along the armistice line. (Document 2a and 2b).

In 1955, the United States had gotten involved in Vietnam. The reason behind this was if Vietnam were to fall to Communism, then the sake of United States national security would be in jeopardy (Document 5). When the fighting came to a close in the year of 1973, the United States had spent a total of \$150 billion on the war (Document 6a) and Vietnam had become a unified country (Document 6b).

To sum up, the United States' involvement in wars was not just for its own national interest but for the sake of the countries at war. Korea had become not totally Communist, as to protect United States national security and South Korean interests, and Vietnam had become one unified country.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is descriptive (*Korea*: in 1950s United States facing spread of communism and if South Korea were to fall to communism then communist leaders would be encouraged to conquer nations closer to United States; *Vietnam*: if Vietnam were to fall to communism then United States national security would be in jeopardy); lacks understanding and application (*Vietnam*: in 1955 United States became involved in Vietnam)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, 5, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: United States became involved in 1950; still a divided country along armistice line; *Vietnam*: became a unified country); includes faulty application (*Vietnam*: United States had spent a total of \$150 billion on the war)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the historical context and a conclusion that states that United States involvement in wars was not just for the sake of national interest but also for the sake of the countries at war

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The application of document information indicates a limited understanding of the task. However, in a few instances, document information included in the response is not accurately interpreted or is used in a way that is ambiguous or unclear.

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 1 – B

Throughout history in the United States, we as a country have fought in many wars both long and short ones. But in the 20th century our biggest goal was to protect United States national interests which caused us to fight wars in foreign countries such as Vietnam.

The Indo-China war started in 1945, and was between France and Vietnam. We became involved to help Vietnam and one of the first things we did was send \$15 million in military aid to France to assist in Vietnam in 1950. The war went on for 4 more years and then in 1954 the French was defeated at Dien Bien Phu. And so we again got involved and this time President Kennedy raised the number of us advisors in Vietnam to 10,000. Millions of Americans served in this war and as a result thousands died, many were also wounded, lost, or even imprisoned, and after years of effort, there was a negotiation and we made a settlement which made it possible to remove the military forces.

Anchor Level 1-B**The response:**

- Minimally develops aspects of the task for the war in Vietnam
- Is descriptive (*Vietnam*: United States became involved to help Vietnam; after years of effort there was negotiation; a settlement made it possible to remove military forces)
- Consists primarily of relevant information copied from documents 4 and 6a
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Vietnam*: Indochina war started in 1945 between France and Vietnam; \$15 million sent in 1950 by United States to France to assist in Vietnam; 1954 French defeated at Dien Bien Phu; President Kennedy raised number of United States advisors in Vietnam to 10,000; thousands of Americans died, many wounded, lost, or even imprisoned)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states throughout history we as a country have fought many wars, both long and short, and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The discussion of the Vietnam War centers on a restatement of selected events from the time line in Document 4 and a sentence from Document 6a. Although only the Vietnam War is addressed, a minimal understanding of the task is demonstrated.

After World War Two, the United States entered a Cold War with the Soviet Union as the former was democratic and the latter was communist. While the two nations never fought directly, they engaged in several proxy wars, wars where they fought for their respective ideologies through another country. Examples of these proxy wars include the Korean War from 1950 to 1953 and the Vietnam War from 1955-1973. Involvement in both of these wars were inspired by American fears that communism would spread and American intervention would be successful in containing communism in Korea. The policy was successful in Korea, however, it failed in Vietnam. Both domestically and foreign, America wanted to crush communist influence.

American fear of communism was very high in the 1950's. At home, many Americans believed in McCarthyism which increased fear that Communism had infiltrated the American government after Senator McCarthy claimed to have a list of over 200 communists. Government officials, such as Alger Hiss, were accused of being associated with communism only worsening American panic. America adopted a foreign policy of "containment" which meant that America would intervene almost anywhere there was a threat of communistic growth. Americans believed in the domino effect which meant that if one country fell to communism, then others will as well. America entered the Korean War to protect itself and its allies from being victims of the domino effect. Another nation, like Korea, falling to communism would threaten American security (Doc 1) The Americans were successful in their goal of containment making the Korean War relatively successful. North Korea remained communist. South Korea,

however, was able to avoid communism as an armistice was drawn dividing the two nations (Doc 2). Although containment in Korea worked, for some Americans that was not enough considering the war's costs and the dangers posed to South Korea by the North. Because we only contained communism to the North, American troops would have to be there to protect South Koreans from a possible attack.

The Vietnam War also began as America continued to be affected by a fear of communism and by McCarthyism. Many Americans believed that communism was like an octopus, as pictured in political cartoons, and it would spread its influence everywhere. Most Americans agreed that we had to take a stand against communism in Vietnam to stand up against the Soviet Union. When Ho Chi Minh defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu, the Americans once again entered an area to contain communism. Besides giving money we trained South Vietnamese troops and helped create SEATO. As a result of the war, Vietnam became one communist nation. The Americans failed to contain the spread as many in Southern Vietnam wanted to join the communist north. (Doc 6) Many saw Ho Chi Minh as their leader, a nationalist figure, because he ended the long French rule. The Americans did not have a strong ally in the South Vietnamese the way they did with South Korea. The Americans seemed to be fighting a lost cause despite the United States superpower status. They even strayed from their goals of ending their involvement when President Nixon decided to invade Cambodia. This made the situation in the region worse. By the time Vietnam fell America had gone through so much protest and resistance to the war that fear of communism in 1975 became far less important than in 1953 when the Korean War ended. America entered the war

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – A

to protect its national security and its allies from being surrounded by communist nations, however, they fought a waning cause.

American fear of communism spiked after World War Two and Americans would have done almost anything to keep themselves away from the ideology. They believed if they contained communism's influence, it would not spread to America. While the Americans were successful in the Korean War, the Vietnam War became more of a burden of incessant fighting and communism was not contained.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

Following victory in World War II, the United States became increasingly agitated about the spread of Communism. This was the start of the Cold War. The U.S. began following a policy of containment, which meant that the nation would attempt to stop the spread of communism and contain it. This policy led the U.S. to fight wars post-WWII, two of them being the War in Korea (1950-1953), and the War in Vietnam (1955-1973). Both wars, effected the nations they were fought in and very much effected the United States.

At the end of World War II Korea, which had been held by Japan for decades, was temporarily split. With the Cold War this split hardened as the Soviets had set up a communist government in the North while the U.S. had set up a non-communist government in the South. In 1950, when the North invaded the South, the United States decided that if it were to stay true to its policy of containment, it would need to jump in and aid South Korea. Since the communists had taken over China, the United States thought communism could spread throughout Asia. Having just seen the end of a world war Truman did not want to see another one, which he feared might happen if he failed to act in South Korea. All the world watched as the United States attempted to reign in communism, as many Western European governments had feared that the U.S. might not take action at all. [Document 1b] If that happened, they thought that maybe the United States could not be counted on as a NATO partner.

The war was very similar to a "seesaw" [Document 2a]. It was very difficult to tell which side was winning when they each kept pushing the other back. The war took a long time to resolve as did issues surrounding the peace. But eventually an armistice was settled in 1953. The line

drawn, however, was practically the same as it had been before the fighting began: close to the 38th parallel. It would seem that U.S. intervention hardly effected communism in Korea as the North was still firmly communist. This was quite a disappointment to America, as we were not used to fighting limited wars without clearly winning. But the U.S. had succeeded in containing communism although the cost was high. Some Americans feared that the international reputation of the United States as the most powerful nation in the world would be tarnished by what looked like a stalemate in Korea. The same concern would come up after a more controversial and less successful war in Vietnam.

The Cold War that began when Truman was president continued with Eisenhower. After the French were defeated in Vietnam in 1954, the U.S. soon offered to train the South Vietnamese military [Document 4]. This was only near the beginning of United States intervention in Vietnam before we sent in troops to actually fight the war. Similar to the reason for fighting in Korea, the U.S. began to help pay for the war in Vietnam to stop the spread of communism from the North to the South and possibly to other countries in Southeast Asia. The United States felt that its own security would be strengthened if Vietnam was to form a democracy which is why support for the South continued during Kennedy's administration and finally became a full-scale war when Johnson was president. [Document 5] Throughout these U.S. administrations South Vietnam was always far weaker than it needed to be to stand on its own. And we always increased our help to try to make it stronger.

Support behind the war became a problem. In the beginning, many

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

applauded U.S. intervention, thinking that perhaps this time it would be successful in ridding a nation of communism. Support drastically declined, however, when many thousands of young U.S. troops began going over to Indochina. Parents began to worry that needing more troops to fight the war would mean their own children would be drafted. College students held protests while hippies promoted peace and love in cities like San Francisco. There were antiwar demonstrations around the country, some of which turned violent like at Kent State where four students were killed. Morale in the military and the nation was low. Due to intense losses in Vietnam and declining public support Nixon campaigned to eventually pull the U.S. out. Unfortunately, he expanded the war before getting a peace treaty. When we did leave, South Vietnam fell to Communism. The marks that the U.S. left in Indochina were a large number of casualties, damage from bombs and chemicals, and refugees—not democracy. Despite serious losses on both sides the United States and Vietnam are now finding ways to improve relations.

After WWII, the United States set out to contain communism in Korea and Vietnam. Both wars effected the nations they were fought in and greatly impacted the U.S. The “draw” in Korea led to dissatisfaction with President Truman, while intervention in Vietnam turned many young people against the government’s decisions. Vietnam’s outcome also turned Americans against military intervention for years to come. Both wars influenced other nation’s perceptions of the U.S. as well as the United States perception of itself.

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, protecting United States national interests was a major goal of United States foreign policy. Their fears of the spread of communism led them to participate in both the Korean war and the Vietnam war. Although the reasons for fighting these wars were the same, the outcomes were very different.

The Korean War (1950-1953) was a war between the communist North and the noncommunist South. The U.S.S.R and China aided North Korea and the U.S. aided South Korea. The U.S. feared if communism controlled Korea, then it would get closer to the Pacific islands and eventually hurt the United States (document 1). The Korean war did not exactly end, they ceased fire and split the country in half at the 38th parallel. Between the two countries is a demilitarized zone where soldiers from both sides stand guard. The U.S. still helps South Korea and has troops in South Korea.

The Vietnam war was a war between the communist North and the noncommunist South. In the beginning China helped North Vietnam with the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. helped South Vietnam. The U.S. trained many South Vietnamese troops to fight in war (document 4). Their involvement in the war was mainly caused by the threat by Vietnam if North Vietnam won (document 5). The outcome of Vietnam war was very different from the Korean war. North Vietnam won and the entire country became communist (document 6). The U.S. was threatened by Vietnam because of the domino effect. The domino effect states that if one country becomes communist, then most of the countries around it will follow in their footsteps.

The Korean and Vietnam war was fought to stop the spread of communism. Although they were fought for the same reason,

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – C

they had very different outcomes. Korea remains divided and Vietnam became completely communist.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

A war America was in during the late 19th century was the Vietnam war. This war changed our country in economic ways and how parts of the world see's us.

Communism had spread to Vietnam and split the country in half. Helping out South Vietnam would have many benefits for the U.S. It would give us strategic advances for protecting the United States, stated in document 5, yet the conflict in Vietnam didn't work out as Americans planned, the U.S left Vietnam in 1973 and the entire country was turned Communist in 1975, seen in document 6c.

A nation's foreign policy is always an extension of its desire to protect national interests. The United States is no exception. Two wars fought by the United States, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf, both serve as examples.

The Vietnam war occurred during a tumultuous time known as the Cold War. In the wake of World War II, Soviet Russia stood as one of the few remaining nations in a position of power. As a communist government, the USSR was feared by the United States as a potentially world peace threatening monster. As such, then Secretary of State George Kennan in the 1940's recommended the policy of containment of the communist menace. Although the United States was at first concerned with communism in Europe, Southeast Asia also became a concern. Vietnam, long subject to western and more recently Japanese imperialism, had had a revolutionary movement that tried to free themselves from French colonial rule. Ho Chi Minh wanted all of Vietnam to be communist, not just the north. The US backed the government in South Vietnam. US attempts to help South Vietnam started with financial aid then led to US military advisors and then troops fighting a war that lasted 10 years and took many thousands of lives. After all that, the US pulled out and communism spread to the South. The Vietnam War was possibly America's worst military failure, and created a deep sense of self-doubt in the American people. In addition, US actions in region led to the destabilization of other countries and the rise of communism in Cambodia. Confrontations between students and soldiers on college campuses and a nation divided over the war led to unrest in our own country. Failure in Vietnam kept the US out of foreign adventures for many years.

The flipside to the defeatist view after Vietnam is the American victory in the Persian Gulf War. America had already been involved in the region because of our interest in oil and our friendship with Israel. Because of this we wanted to prevent Soviet expansion in the Middle East. In the 1980's, when Iraq and Iran went to war, the U.S backed both sides to try and weaken both of them. Thus, when Saddam Hussein's brutal dictatorship that U.S support helped to protect, invaded Kuwait and threatened our oil supplies, the U.S decided to act. In part, this was out of fear that Iraq would then turn on Saudi Arabia, further threatening U.S oil supplies. The Persian Gulf war was a quick, decisive victory over Iraq, and broke the Vietnam-like sense of dread of the American people. The Gulf War renewed America's belief in itself. It also continued a precedent for more involvement in the Middle East, and raised opposition to the U.S presence in the region. In addition, because Saddam Hussein was allowed to continue to govern in Iraq, the Persian Gulf war led to another war in Iraq when he ignored UN sanctions about weapons of mass destruction. That war turned out to be way more difficult and brought comparisons to our long struggle in Vietnam.

The U.S acts, like all countries, to preserve its national interests. In Vietnam the U.S fought to contain communism and in the Persian Gulf the U.S fought to maintain oil supplies. However, these actions left long term consequences in each region, only hurting the United States in the long run.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is more descriptive than analytical (both wars inspired by American fears communism would spread and American intervention would be successful in containing communism; Americans did not have a strong ally in South Vietnamese the way they did with South Korea; America believed if it contained communism it would not spread to America; *Korea*: American intervention successful in containing communism making war relatively successful; another nation such as Korea falling to communism would threaten American security; for some Americans achieving containment in Korea not enough considering war's costs and the dangers posed to South Korea by the North; *Vietnam*: American intervention failed to contain communism; America entered war to protect its national security and its allies from being surrounded by communist nations; war became more of a burden of incessant fighting)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Korea*: American fear of communism high in 1950s with McCarthyism increasing fear that communism had infiltrated government; adoption of containment meant America would intervene almost anywhere there was a threat of communist growth; Americans believed in domino effect; because communism only contained to North, American troops had to remain to protect South Korea from a possible attack; *Vietnam*: many Americans believed communism like the octopus pictured in political cartoons would spread its influence everywhere; most Americans agreed we had to take a stand against communism in Vietnam to stand up against Soviet Union; many in South Vietnam wanted to join communist North; Americans strayed from goals of ending involvement when President Nixon decided to invade Cambodia making the situation worse; by time Vietnam fell America had gone through so much protest and resistance to war that fear of communism in 1975 was far less important than in 1953 when Korean War ended)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: armistice was drawn dividing two nations; North Korea remained communist; *Vietnam*: Ho Chi Minh; United States gave money, trained South Vietnamese troops, and helped create SEATO; as result of war it became one communist nation)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss the Korean and Vietnam Wars as part of the Cold War and the containment of communism

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Repetitive outside references and few supporting facts and details weaken the discussion of the Korean War. An understanding of issues surrounding the Vietnam War is demonstrated by the inclusion of outside historical information and some good conclusions.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Korea*: United States had set up a noncommunist government in the South; armistice line practically same as before fighting began; Korean result quite a disappointment to America as we were not used to fighting limited wars without clearly winning; succeeded in containing communism; some feared international reputation of United States as most powerful nation in the world would be tarnished by stalemate in Korea; *Vietnam*: same concern came up after controversial and less successful war in Vietnam; United States began to help pay for the war to stop the spread of communism from North to South and possibly to other countries in Southeast Asia; South Vietnam was always weaker than it needed to be; United States felt its own security would be strengthened if Vietnam formed a democracy; in the beginning many applauded United States intervention thinking perhaps this time it would be successful in ridding a nation of communism; outcome turned Americans against military intervention)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Korea*: Korea controlled by Japan for decades; Soviets set up a communist government in the North; if United States decided to stay true to containment, it would need to aid South Korea; since communists had taken over China, United States thought communism could spread throughout Asia; many western European governments feared United States might not take action and thought maybe it could not be counted on as a NATO partner; *Vietnam*: it became a full-scale war under Johnson; support drastically declined when many thousands of young United States troops began going to Indochina; college students held protests while hippies promoted peace and love in cities such as San Francisco; due to intense losses and declining public support Nixon campaigned to eventually pull United States out; Nixon expanded the war before getting a peace treaty; marks that United States left were large numbers of casualties, damage from bombs and chemicals, and refugees—not democracy; despite serious losses on both sides United States and Vietnam are now finding ways to improve relations)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: North invaded South in 1950; armistice settled in 1953; *Vietnam*: after French were defeated in 1954 United States agreed to train South Vietnamese military; Kent State; when United States left, South Vietnam fell to communism)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses the role of the Cold War in the Korean and Vietnam Wars and a conclusion that states that both wars influenced other nations' perception of the United States as well as the United States perception of itself

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Analytic statements are included in the discussion of both wars, which centers on document interpretation strengthened with some good outside historical references. Additional facts and details about the wars themselves would have helped clarify the reasons for public disillusionment with the government.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for wars in Korea and Vietnam
- Is primarily descriptive (*Korea*: United States feared if communism controlled Korea it would eventually hurt the United States; war did not exactly end; *Vietnam*: war between communist North and noncommunist South; United States involvement in war mainly caused by the threat if North Vietnam won; outcome of war very different from Korean War)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents relevant outside information (*Korea*: USSR and China aided North Korea; they ceased fire; United States still helps and has troops in South Korea; *Vietnam*: in the beginning China helped North Vietnam; United States threatened by Vietnam because of the domino effect)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Korea*: United States aided South Korea; country split in half at 38th parallel; *Vietnam*: United States helped South Vietnam; United States trained many South Vietnamese troops to fight in war); includes minor errors (*Korea*: if communism controlled Korea, it would get closer to the Pacific islands; *Vietnam*: USSR and United States helped South Vietnam)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discusses that although the outcomes were different, fear of the spread of communism led the United States to participate in the Korean War and the Vietnam War

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Statements from some documents and a few limited pieces of outside information are used to develop the task in a basic way. General statements without development characterize the response, but some comparative statements strengthen the effort.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 1

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the war in Vietnam
- Is descriptive (*Vietnam*: communism had spread to Vietnam and split country in half; helping South Vietnam would have many benefits for United States; conflict in Vietnam did not work out as Americans planned)
- Includes minimal information from documents 5 and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Vietnam*: United States left in 1973; entire country turned to communism in 1975)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the Vietnam War changed our country in economic ways and how parts of the world see us and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Despite a few statements that demonstrate a limited understanding of the impact of the Vietnam War, no historical facts and details are included to support those statements. Document information is used sparingly but does minimally address the task.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for wars in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Vietnam*: although at first concerned with communism in Europe, Southeast Asia also became a concern; attempts to help South Vietnam started with financial aid then led to United States military advisors and then troops fighting a war that lasted ten years and took many thousands of lives; war possibly America's worst military failure and created a deep sense of self-doubt in American people; *Persian Gulf*: flipside to defeatist view after Vietnam is American victory in Persian Gulf War; war broke Vietnam-like sense of dread of American people and renewed America's belief in itself)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 6, 7, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Vietnam*: occurred during a tumultuous time of Cold War; communist USSR feared by United States as a potentially world peace threatening monster; Kennan in early 1940s recommended policy of containment; United States actions in region led to destabilization of other countries and rise of communism in Cambodia; confrontations between students and soldiers on college campuses and a nation divided over war led to unrest in our country; *Persian Gulf*: America already involved in region because of interest in oil and friendship with Israel; we wanted to prevent Soviet expansion in the Middle East; when Iran and Iraq went to war in 1980s United States backed both sides to try and weaken both of them; United States support helped to protect Hussein's brutal dictatorship; when Hussein invaded Kuwait and threatened oil supplies, United States decided to act in part out of fear that Iraq would turn on Saudi Arabia further threatening oil supplies; war led to another war in Iraq when Hussein was allowed to continue to govern and he ignored United Nations sanctions over weapons of mass destruction)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Vietnam*: Ho Chi Minh wanted all Vietnam to be communist, not just the north; United States backed the government in South Vietnam; United States pulled out and communism spread to South; *Persian Gulf*: war was quick decisive victory over Iraq; Hussein invaded Kuwait); includes a minor inaccuracy (*Vietnam*: Secretary of State George Kennan)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states that the Vietnam and Persian Gulf Wars left long-term consequences in each region

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Outside information used in the discussion effectively establishes the historical circumstances that led to both wars and the impact of them. This demonstrates a good understanding of the task. Lack of development weakens the overall response.

United States History and Government Specifications August 2014

Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Change; Science and Technology; Factors of Production; Environment; Migration; Places and Regions	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Foreign Policy; Presidential Decisions and Actions; Interdependence; Places and Regions	Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; World History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

Notes:

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

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

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2014 Regents Examination in United States History and Government* 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 United States History and Government 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.