

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

VOLUME
2 OF 2
DBQ

TRANSITION EXAM IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY — GRADE 10

Thursday, January 23, 2020 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

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

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

Contents of the Rating Guide

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

- A question-specific rubric

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

- A content-specific rubric
- Five prescored anchor papers ordered from score levels 5 to 1
- 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 Transition Examination in Global History and Geography — Grade 10*.

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Rating the Essay Question

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

Introduction to the task—

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

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

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

Practice scoring individually—

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

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

Rating the Scaffold (open-ended) Questions

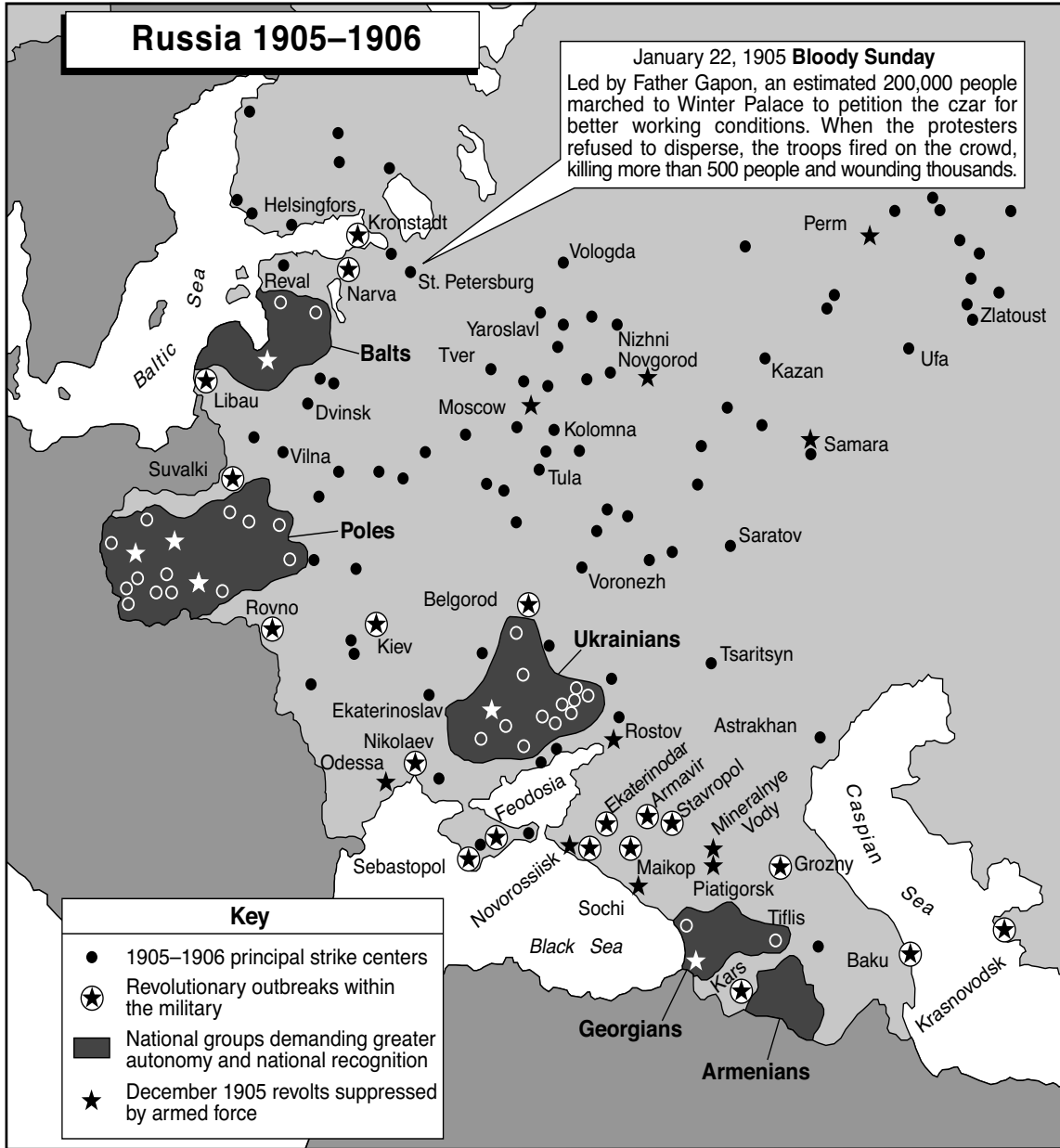
- (1) Follow a similar procedure for training raters.
- (2) The scaffold questions are to be scored by one rater.
- (3) The scores for each scaffold question must be recorded in the student's examination booklet and on the student's answer sheet. The letter identifying the rater must also be recorded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

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

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

Transition Exam in Global History and Geography—Grade 10
Content Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
January 2020

Document 1



Source: Victoria Sherrow, *Life During the Russian Revolution*, Lucent Books (adapted)

1 Based on the information shown on this map, what was *one* problem faced by the Russian government between 1905 and 1906?

Score of 1:

- Identifies a problem faced by the Russian government between 1905 and 1906 as shown on this map

Examples: strikes; protests; revolutionary outbreaks within the military by ethnic/national groups seeking autonomy; Armenians demanding autonomy; Ukrainian/Pole/Balt/Georgian revolts; Father Gapon's marching with protesters to Winter Palace to petition the czar; Bloody Sunday; the people's negative response to troops firing on crowds; reactions to suppressed revolts; many uprisings occurring at the same time; people unhappy with working conditions; protesters refusing to disperse; backlash because the military wounded/killed protesters; worker protests; people marching to petition the czar for better working conditions; many principal strike centers; nationalism; outbreaks of violence

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: an estimated 200,000 people were killed; military being suppressed; national recognition
- Vague response
Examples: outbreaks; autonomy; conditions; refusals; multi-ethnic
- No response

Document 2

. . . Nicholas II, the last tsar [czar], had put himself in double jeopardy. He had seriously obstructed and annoyed the emergent elements of a civil society: the political parties, professional associations and trade unions. But he also stopped trying to suppress them entirely. The result was a constant challenge to the tsarist regime. The social and economic transformation before the First World War merely added to the problems. Those groups in society which had undergone impoverishment were understandably hostile to the authorities. Other groups had enjoyed improvement in their material conditions; but several of these, too, posed a danger since they felt frustrated by the nature of the political order. It was in this situation that the Great War broke out and pulled down the remaining stays [supports] of the regime. The result was the February* Revolution of 1917 in circumstances of economic collapse, administrative dislocation and military defeat. Vent [voice] was given to a surge of local efforts at popular self-rule; and workers, peasants and military conscripts [recruits] across the empire asserted their demands without impediment [obstruction]. . . .

Source: Robert Service, *A History of Twentieth-Century Russia*, Harvard University Press, 1998

*February in this document represents the use of the Julian calendar. On the Gregorian calendar this event would occur in March as seen in documents 4 and 7a.

2 According to Robert Service, what was *one* problem Czar Nicholas II faced before or during World War I?

Score of 1:

- Identifies a problem Czar Nicholas II faced before or during World War I as stated by Robert Service

Examples: challenges to his regime by political parties/professional associations/trade unions; hostility of impoverished groups; people impoverished by social and economic transformation; groups frustrated with the nature of the political order; February Revolution of 1917; economic collapse; administrative dislocation; military defeat; surge of local efforts at self-rule/people expressing a desire for self-rule; workers/peasants/military conscripts voicing their demands; lack of support because impact of the Great War/ World War I; his inability to suppress groups led to a continuation of challenges to his power; he put himself in double jeopardy by obstructing some groups but not fully suppressing them

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: improvements in material conditions; Nicholas II was the last tsar; stopped trying to suppress
- Vague response
Examples: the First World War; social/economic transformation; professional associations; trade unions; vent was given; a challenge; impediment; impoverishment
- No response

Document 3

Russia entered World War I in 1914.

. . . It is a mistake to attribute the February Revolution [1917] to fatigue with the war [World War I]. The contrary is true. Russians wanted to pursue the war more effectively, and they felt that the existing government [Czar Nicholas II's] was not capable of doing it, that existing political structures were in need of a major overhaul: remove the disloyal tsarina and let the Duma appoint ministers, whereupon Russia will really be able to fight properly and win. Fatigue with the war set in only after the unsuccessful June 1917 offensive launched by the Provisional Government to bolster its prestige and lift national morale. Until then, even the Bolsheviks did not dare openly to call for peace because it was a highly unpopular slogan. . . .

The breakdown of transport during the First World War contributed to the unhappiness of the urban population because it seriously hampered the delivery of food and fuel to the northern cities, where the food riots started. Inflation in the cities also played its part. . . .

Source: Richard Pipes, *Three "Whys" of the Russian Revolution*, Vintage Books, 1997

3 According to Richard Pipes, what was *one* reason some Russian people believed Czar Nicholas II's government was ineffective?

Score of 1:

- States a reason some Russian people believed Czar Nicholas II's government was ineffective according to Richard Pipes

Examples: people believed the existing government was not capable of effectively handling the war; political structures needed to be overhauled; czarina was believed disloyal; Duma lacked the power to appoint new ministers; unhappy urban population; shortage of food/fuel in northern cities; Russia was not able to fight properly and win the war; inflation in the cities; food riots in the cities; breakdown of transportation systems

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: fatigued with the war; June 1917 offensive; highly unpopular; Bolsheviks did not openly call for peace; launched the provisional government
- Vague response
Examples: they were unhappy; fatigue; it was a mistake; overhauled; seriously hampered
- No response

Document 4

On March 15, 1917 the czar abdicated and the Provisional Government under Prince Lvov took power.

. . . The new Provisional Government was dominated by the Constitutional Democrats or Cadets, a party that wished to establish a democratic government in Russia similar to Great Britain's. The head of the Provisional Government was Prince Lvov, an aristocrat of mediocre ability. The Cadet regime, regarding itself as a caretaker government serving until national elections could be held, pursued a do-nothing policy. For eight months this government did little to restore law and order or to halt the rapid disintegration of the nation's economy. Needing strong leadership at this time of crisis, Russia found itself with a weaker government than that of the czar. . . .

Under the best conditions, the Lvov government could not have quickly solved the economic problems that had plagued Russia for centuries. Among peasants the chief demand was for land reform. For centuries they had dreamed of owning their own land, and the revolution had given them hope that this dream would come true. But the best the Provisional Government could do was to refer the problem to the proposed constitutional convention. By deciding to keep Russia in the war, the new government lost the confidence of war-weary soldiers and civilians. The Russian people had never lived well, and now they were suffering more than ever. . . .

Source: Michael Kublin, et al., *Russia*, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1990

4 According to Michael Kublin et al., what was *one* reason the Russian people would consider the Provisional Government under Prince Lvov ineffective?

Score of 1:

- States a reason the Russian people would consider the Provisional Government under Prince Lvov ineffective according to this document

Examples: the new head of government was of mediocre ability; Provisional Government acted as a caretaker government doing very little; Provisional Government pursued a do-nothing policy/did little to restore law and order/did little to halt the rapid disintegration of the nation's economy; Provisional Government was weaker than that of the czar; delayed dealing with the problem of land reform; decided to keep Russia in the war; the government lost the confidence of war-weary soldiers/civilians; people were suffering more than ever; did not provide strong leadership/did not provide leadership in a time of crisis; unable to deal with economic problems; unable to solve economic problems

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: they wished to establish a democratic government; it was similar to Great Britain's government; provided strong leadership; took care of chief demands; made dreams come true; gave people hope; the Russian people had never lived well; it was a regime of Cadets; referring it to the proposed constitutional convention; care taker
- Vague response
Examples: land reform; serving until national elections could be held; aristocrat; mediocre
- No response

Document 5

In July 1917 Alexander Kerensky became the leader of the Provisional Government. Some key events on October* 25 and 26, 1917 led to the downfall of the Provisional Government that was led by Kerensky and the Mensheviks.

- **Midnight to 2:00 AM:** All around Petrograd, troops and workers who supported the Bolsheviks began to seize the bridges, railroad stations, telephone exchanges, power plants, banks, and post offices of the city. . . .
- **Midday:** Bolshevik troops seized the Marinsky Palace, headquarters of the Preparliament, a government body set up after the February Revolution until a legitimate parliament could be elected in its place. Inside the Winter Palace, news of Kerensky's departure caused widespread panic. Remaining ministers of the Provisional Government met in the Malachite Hall to discuss a last-ditch defense. . . .
- **6:50 PM:** The Bolsheviks issued an ultimatum to the Winter Palace, calling on the Provisional Government to surrender. It was presented to ministers who had just sat down to dine on borscht (a type of beet soup), steamed fish, and artichokes. Still unsure of when Kerensky would be returning with help, and unaware of their own laughable weakness, they decided to try to hold out. . . .
- **Midnight:** As guns thundered outside the Soviet Congress, the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries demanded that fighting stop at once. Such action, they rightly predicted, would topple Russia into civil war. The Bolsheviks refused to listen to them. Their opponents [Mensheviks and others] walked out, as Trotsky delivered one of the most famous dismissals in history. Lenin had cleverly undermined his opponents, leaving the Bolsheviks in complete control of the Soviet. . . .

Source: Paul Dowswell, *The Russian Revolution, October 25, 1917*, Raintree, 2004 (adapted)

*October in this document represents the use of the Julian calendar. On the Gregorian calendar this event would occur in November as seen in documents 6 and 7a.

Document 5

5a According to Paul Dowswell, what was *one* action taken by the Bolsheviks or their supporters in 1917 to remove their opponents from power?

Score of 1:

- States an action taken by the Bolsheviks or their supporters in 1917 to remove their opponents from power according to Paul Dowswell
Examples: Bolsheviks seized bridges/seized railroad stations/seized telephone exchanges/seized power plants/seized banks/seized post offices/seized Marinsky Palace/seized headquarters of Preparliament; Bolsheviks issued an ultimatum to the Winter Palace; called on the Provisional Government to surrender; Lenin cleverly undermined his opponents; Bolsheviks fired guns/fought outside the Soviet Congress; refused to stop fighting

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Kerensky's departure caused widespread panic; Mensheviks demanded that fighting stop at once; civil war; surrendered; discussed a last ditch defense; tried to hold out; walked out on them; toppled into civil war; dined on borscht; complete control of the Soviet; Trotsky delivered one of the most famous dismissals
- Vague response
Examples: Winter Palace; ultimatum; seized; called on people; were clever
- No response

5b According to Paul Dowswell, what was *one* concern raised by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries about the fighting?

Score of 1:

- States a concern raised by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries about the fighting, according to Paul Dowswell
Examples: predicted fighting would topple Russia into Civil War; Russia would have a civil war; Russian government would collapse

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Kerensky's departure; unaware of their own laughable weakness; Bolsheviks in complete control of the Soviet
- Vague response
Examples: topple; predicted; demanded
- No response

Document 6

After the November 1917 Revolution, the Sovnarkom was established as the lawmaking body by the Bolsheviks.

. . .Promises. . .

During its first winter in power Sovnarkom [the Council of People's Commissars] introduced a series of astonishingly far-reaching decrees, or laws. First, as promised, Lenin announced that Russia was withdrawing from World War I. Second, the Decree on Land took away all land owned by the nobility and the Russian Orthodox Church, and handed it over to the peasants.

Free schooling was promised for all children, and women were now to be considered the equals of men. All titles except "citizen" and "comrade" were abolished; there would be no more princes or dukes. The maximum length of the working day was reduced to eight hours. The minority nations of the Russian Empire, like the Ukraine and Georgia, were to be given more control over their own affairs. These measures, and not the seizure of power, made up the real revolution. . . .

Source: David Downing, *Vladimir Ilyich Lenin*, Heinemann Library, 2002

6 According to David Downing, what was *one* way the laws or measures decreed by Sovnarkom tried to address inequalities in Russia?

Score of 1:

- States one way the laws or measures decreed by Sovnarkom tried to address inequalities in Russia according to David Downing
Examples: took away all land owned by the nobility and the Russian Orthodox Church and handed it over to the peasants; free schooling promised for all children; women were now to be considered the equal of men; all titles were abolished except "citizen" and "comrade"/there would be no more princes or dukes; all people would be called either citizen or comrade; working day was reduced to 8 hours; minority nations/Ukraine/Georgia were given more control over their own affairs; seizure of land from nobility; seizure of land from Russian Orthodox church; redistribution of land

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: prevented the seizure of power; increased the number of princes or dukes; "citizen" and "comrade" were abolished
- Vague response
Examples: land; Orthodox Church; schooling; the Ukraine and Georgia; made promises/announcements; they were far reaching
- No response

Document 7a

Lenin seized power in November 1917. The Bolsheviks faced an enormous task in trying to restore production levels to those achieved in 1913 during Czar Nicholas II's rule. World War I, the revolutions of March 1917 and November 1917, and the civil war from 1918 to 1921 had an impact on production.

In 1921, Lenin abandoned War Communism [1918–1921] and introduced his New Economic Policy (NEP) [1921–1924]. This reduced the government's control over the economy. Some people were allowed to work for themselves and make a profit, instead of working directly for the state. The new policy aimed to boost the economy and remove the opposition of the workers and peasants to communist rule by easing their problems.

Source: Philip Ingram, *Russia and the USSR 1905–1991*, Cambridge University Press, 1997

Document 7b

Russia/USSR Production Levels

	Czar	War Communism				New Economic Policy		
Commodity	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Wheat (Million metric tons)	28	---	---	8.7	5.6	10.6	12.3	13.1
Potatoes (Million metric tons)	35.9	---	---	20.9	20.6	22.2	34.7	36.2
Hard Coal (Million metric tons)	28.0	11.5	7.7	6.7	7.5	9.3	10.5	14.6
Crude Steel (Thousand metric tons)	4,918	402	199	194	220	318	615	993
Electrical Energy (giga Watt hours)	2.04	---	---	0.50	0.52	0.78	1.15	1.56

Source: B.R. Mitchell, *International Historical Statistics: Europe 1750–1988, Third Edition*, Stockton Press, 1992 (adapted)

7 Based on the excerpt by Philip Ingram and the data in the chart, state *one* difference between the impact of Lenin’s NEP and the impact of his War Communism policy on the Russian/USSR economy.

Score of 1:

- States a difference between the impact of Lenin’s NEP and the impact of his War Communism policy on the Russian/USSR economy based on these documents
Examples: production of coal/steel/electrical energy increased more under NEP than under War Communism; production levels went up under NEP; production of wheat/potatoes/coal/steel/energy increased under NEP; production levels of wheat/potatoes/coal/steel/energy were low under War Communism and then slowly increased under NEP; production of most commodities improved more under NEP; War Communism was less successful than NEP; NEP reduced the amount of government control; some people were allowed to work for themselves under NEP; some people were able to make a profit under NEP; NEP worked better for the economy; they had different levels of production

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: overall production levels stayed about the same; nothing was produced; removed opposition of workers; workers profited more by working directly for the state; production of most commodities did not reach prerevolutionary levels; they were not very different
- Vague response
Examples: coal/steel/potatoes; commodities; aimed to boost the economy; levels of production; it involved the government; easing problems; government control over the economy restored production to 1913 levels
- No response

Document 8

. . . From the Communist standpoint NEP was a retreat, and a partial admission of failure. Many Communists felt deeply disillusioned: it seemed that the revolution had changed so little. Moscow, the Soviet capital since 1918 and headquarters of the Comintern, became a bustling city again in the early years of NEP, although to all outward appearances it was still the Moscow of 1913, with peasant women selling potatoes in the markets, churchbells and bearded priests summoning the faithful, prostitutes, beggars and pickpockets working the streets and railway stations, gypsy songs in the nightclubs, uniformed doormen doffing [tipping] their caps to the gentry, theatre-goers in furs and silk stockings. In this Moscow, the leather-jacketed Communist seemed a sombre outsider, and the Red Army veteran was likely to be standing in line at the Labour Exchange [unemployment office]. The revolutionary leaders, quartered incongruously [ironically] in the Kremlin or the Hotel Luxe, looked to the future with foreboding. . . .

Source: Sheila Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution, Second Edition*, Oxford University Press, 1994

8 According to Sheila Fitzpatrick, what was *one* reason some communists believed the NEP failed to change Russia under Soviet communism?

Score of 1:

- States a reason some communists believed the NEP failed to change Russia under Soviet communism according to Sheila Fitzpatrick
Examples: Moscow became a bustling city again like in 1913/Moscow seemed the same as it had been in 1913; peasant women sold/are still selling potatoes in the market as before the revolution; church bells and priests still summoned the faithful; prostitutes/beggars/pickpockets were still working the streets/railway stations; gypsies sang in the nightclubs as before; uniformed doormen still tipped their hats to the gentry; theatregoers still wore furs and silk stockings; communists seemed to be outsiders; Red Army veterans were likely to be standing in line at the Labour Exchange looking for work; things hadn't changed much; people were buying and selling things as before the revolution; social classes/social distinctions remained; there was unemployment; leaders were incongruously quartered at the Hotel Luxe/Kremlin; it compromised communist ideals; NEP was seen as a retreat from communism

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: headquarters of the Comintern; Kremlin; the Hotel Luxe; people were faithful; things were somber; Moscow was the Soviet capital; the Labour Exchange
- Vague response
Examples: a partial admission of failure; looked to the future with foreboding; people standing in line; outward appearances; veterans; quartered incongruously; bustling
- No response

Document 9

. . .By 1921, Lenin and the Soviet leaders stood successful against their domestic and foreign foes, although peasant revolts were still going on. However, they ruled over a country with a shattered economy, seething with discontent, and traumatized by years of war and civil war. Altogether, perhaps 25–30 million people died from war and war-related disease between 1914 and 1923. An even larger number were left permanently impaired from wounds, disease, and hunger. The expected international revolution had not happened. Moreover, many of the hopes for social and cultural transformation lay shattered as well. The world that so many had hoped for seemed far away. The leadership faced a wide range of questions about what to do now, about what kinds of policies were needed to deal with the many problems facing the country. They generally agreed that the New Economic Policy was a temporary measure, and that the ultimate goal was a socialist society, but concurred [agreed] on little else, including how long NEP would last or how to go about building that society. The political leaders of the Soviet Union, soon without Lenin's leadership (he fell ill in 1922 and died in January 1924), fought out the answers to those questions through the power struggles of the 1920s that led to Stalin's rise to supreme power.

Source: Rex A. Wade, *The Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War*, Greenwood Press, 2001

9a Based on this excerpt by Rex A. Wade, state *one* way Lenin and the Soviet leadership were successful in their revolution.

Score of 1:

- States a way Lenin and the Soviet leadership were successful in their revolution according to Rex A. Wade
Examples: they stood successful against their domestic and foreign foes; they ruled the country; they generally agreed the NEP was temporary; they agreed on the ultimate goal of creating a socialist society

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: peasant revolts; 25-30 million died from war-related disease; hopes for transformation lay shattered; the leadership faced a wide range of questions; power struggles of the 1920s
- Vague response
Examples: domestic and foreign; ultimate goal; stood successful; socialist
- No response

9b Based on this excerpt by Rex A. Wade, state *one* problem the Soviet leadership faced after the revolution waged by Lenin and the Soviets failed to meet the needs of the people.

Score of 1:

- States a problem the Soviet leadership faced after Lenin and the Soviets failed to meet the needs of the people according to Rex A. Wade
Examples: peasants continued to revolt; the economy was shattered; people were impaired from wounds/disease/hunger; hopes for social and cultural transformation were shattered; they could not agree on issues like how long NEP would last/they disagreed on issues like how long NEP would last; disagreed on how to build a socialist society; the country was just as troubled as before; many problems faced the country; there were power struggles within their leadership allowing Stalin to come to power

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: success against foes; ruled over the country; Lenin fell ill/died; international revolution had not happened; the hope that the world would change seemed far away
- Vague response
Examples: disagreements; economy; peasants; revolution; NEP; leadership faced a wide range of questions; policies; shattered; permanently impaired
- No response

Transition Exam in Global History and Geography—Grade 10
Content Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
January 2020

Historical Context:

The Russian Revolutions of 1917 occurred because the government failed to meet the needs of its people. As a result, individuals and groups took action in response to governmental failures. Some of these actions brought desired changes and others did not.

- Task:**
- Discuss how the Russian government failed to meet the needs of its people
 - Describe actions taken by individuals *and/or* groups to address governmental failures in Russia
 - Discuss the extent to which Russia changed as a result of the Russian Revolutions

Scoring Notes:

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *four* components (discussing how the Russian government failed to meet the needs of its people, *at least two* actions taken by individuals and/or groups to address governmental failures in Russia **and** the extent to which Russia changed as a result of the Russian Revolutions).
2. The discussion of how Russian government failed to meet the needs of its people may focus on the people of Russia as a whole or may focus on a particular group of people.
3. The response may discuss actions taken by any individual, group, or both an individual and a group attempting to address government failures in Russia, e.g., peasants, provisional government leaders Bolsheviks.
4. The extent to which Russia changed as a result of the Russian Revolutions may focus on change brought either during or after the revolutions.
5. The same information could be used to discuss different aspects of the task, e.g., worker’s demands for higher wages may indicate the failure to meet needs of its people and may indicate an action taken by a group or individual.
6. The response may discuss how the Russian government failed to meet the needs of its people, the actions taken to address government failures, or the extent to which Russia changed as a result of the Russian Revolutions from a variety of perspectives as long as the position taken is supported by accurate historical facts and examples.
7. For the purpose of meeting the criteria of using *at least five* documents in the response, documents 7a and 7b may be counted as separate documents if the response uses specific facts from each document.

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

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

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops *all* aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing how the Russian government failed to meet the needs of its people, *at least two* actions taken by individuals and/or groups to address governmental failures in Russia **and** the extent to which Russia changed as a result of the Russian Revolutions
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates information), e.g., connects the hardships faced by peasants and the working class under the czar and government suppression to the rise of the Provisional Government, the Bolshevik Revolution under Lenin’s leadership, the introduction of the New Economic Policy, and how little changed in Russia with the rise of dictatorial leaders, continued suppression and economic hardship
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to the Russian Revolutions (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., lack of modernization in agriculture; rural poor; industrialization and urbanization; inflation; low wages; widespread strikes; hoarding of grain; monetary policy; bread riots; Kerensky; Communist Party; “Peace, Land, and Bread”; War Communism; low production levels; limited capitalism; Stalin’s implementation of a command economy
- 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 one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates information), e.g., discusses how the people’s desire for better working conditions and for their voices to be heard led to their protests against the czar’s oppression and how the czar abdicated and was replaced by the ineffective Provisional Government leading to the Bolsheviks revolting in November 1917, the establishment of a communist government, and the implementation of communist policies
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* 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

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

How the Russian government failed to meet needs of its people

Key Ideas from the Documents

Doc 1—Failure of czar’s government to improve Russians’ working conditions
Failure to deal with dissatisfaction in the military
Failure to meet demands of non-Russian nationalities for greater autonomy and national recognition
Inability to peacefully put down strikes
Poor handling of Bloody Sunday (more than 500 protesters petitioning czar killed and thousands wounded)

Doc 2—Obstruction/annoyance of emergent elements of society by Nicholas II (political parties; professional associations; trade unions)
Attempts of Nicholas II to suppress criticism
Impoverishment of some groups in society as a result of social and economic transformation before World War I
Frustration of some groups enjoying improvement in material conditions over nature of political order
Economic collapse/administrative dislocation/military defeat as a result of entering World War I

Doc 3—Failure to pursue war more effectively
Failure to overhaul political structures
Failure to remove disloyal tsarina and let Duma appoint ministers
Failure of Provisional Government to bolster its prestige and lift national morale as a result of unsuccessful June 1917 offensive
War fatigue after unsuccessful June 1917 offensive
Breakdown of transport during World War I (delivery of food and fuel to northern cities seriously hampered; failure to prevent food riots)
Inflation in the cities

Doc 4—Provisional government pursuing a do-nothing policy (doing little to restore order; halt rapid disintegration of the economy)
Problem of land reform only referred to the proposed constitutional convention by Provisional Government
Decision by Provisional Government to keep Russia in the war (confidence of war-weary soldiers and civilians in government lost; Russian people suffering more than ever)

Doc 7—Impact of World War I, revolutions of March 1917 and November 1917, and civil war from 1918 to 1921 on production
Failure of Bolshevik production levels to rise to 1913 levels under War Communism and the New Economic Policy (wheat, potatoes, hard coal, crude steel, electrical energy)
Bolshevik efforts doing little to boost the economy under War Communism

How the Russian government failed to meet needs of its people

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Corruption in czar's government
Background information on social structures
Opulent life of czar's family and lack of empathy for the people
Czar's opposition to reforms (limitations on his power; role of the Duma)
Efforts of czar's government to build infrastructure and modernize leading to social destabilization
Pan-Slavism and ignoring peasant needs and desires
Focus on search for "warm-water ports"
Details leading to Russia's entrance into World War I
Forced Russification of ethnic minorities
Anti-Semitism and government involvement in pogroms
Poor decisions and disorder as result of influence of Rasputin on czar's wife
Details on Bloody Sunday
Women's "bread" protests
Sergei Witte's economic policies
Nicholas II's lack of expertise as commander of armed forces, making him a liability and leaving his wife in charge of government during World War I
Poorly supplied troops on Eastern front during World War I, leading to defection of soldiers and fleeing refugees
Dangerous conditions in factories
Defeat in recent conflicts such as Russo-Japanese war (1904–1905)
Lack of industrialization compared to Western Europe
Influence of Karl Marx and his ideologies on Lenin and Bolsheviks
Use of repressive tactics by secret police (Okhrana under czar; Cheka under Lenin)
Limits on privacy and other civil rights
Details on Lvov and Kerensky governments

Actions taken by individuals *and/or* groups to address governmental failures in Russia

Key Ideas from the Documents

Doc 1—Widespread strikes/protests/revolts

Father Gapon leading march to Winter Palace to petition czar

Refusal of Bloody Sunday protesters to disperse

Revolutionary outbreaks within the military

Demands for greater autonomy and national recognition from national groups

Doc 2—Constant challenges to czarist regime (political parties; professional associations; trade unions)

Hostility of impoverished to authorities as a result of social and economic transformation before World War I

Surge of efforts for popular self-rule

Assertion of demands across the empire without obstruction (workers; peasants; military conscripts)

Doc 3—Riots in cities over food, fuel shortages, and inflation by urban population

June 1917 offensive by Provisional Government

Doc 4—Peasants demanding land reform

Provisional Government referring problem of land reform to the proposed constitutional convention

Doc 5—Troops and workers supporting Bolsheviks seizing bridges, railroad stations, telephone exchanges, power plants, banks, and post offices

Seizing of Marinsky Palace by Bolsheviks (headquarters of Preparliament)

Bolsheviks issuing ultimatum to ministers at Winter Palace, calling on Provisional Government to surrender

Demand by Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries to Bolsheviks to stop the fighting

Doc 6—Sovnarkom established as lawmaking body by Bolsheviks after November 1917 Revolution

Announcement by Lenin that Russia withdrawing from World War I

Promises made by Sovnarkom (all land owned by nobility and Russian Orthodox Church handed over to peasants; free schooling for all children; women to be considered the equals of men; all titles abolished; maximum length of work day reduced to eight hours; giving minority nations of Russian Empire more control over their affairs)

Doc 7—Introduction of War Communism by Lenin

Abandonment of War Communism by Lenin and introduction of New Economic Policy (NEP) to reduce government control over economy

Lenin allowing some people to work for themselves and make a profit instead of working directly for the state

Actions taken by individuals *and/or* groups to address governmental failures in Russia

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Assassination of Peter Stolypin (considered a tyrant by some and a savior by others)
Peter Stolypin's extension of religious freedom to Jews and other political groups
Peter Stolypin's plan to create an independent peasantry by giving them opportunities to obtain land and become a political force
Czar issuing October Manifesto, promising a constitution and elected Duma
Czar restricting Duma and closing it when it seemed too radical
Nicholas II taking command of Russia's armed forces during World War I
Assassination of Rasputin by reactionary Duma deputy and royal family relatives
Details related to czar's abdication
Assassination of the Romanovs by Bolsheviks
Bolsheviks signing Treaty of Brest-Litovsk taking Russia out of World War I
Imprisonment of dissidents in gulags and mass executions
Establishment of soviets elected by workers, soldiers, and peasants
Bolsheviks smuggling of Lenin into Russia
Use of propaganda to spread communist ideals and cover up communist failures
Adoption of communist slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread" promising changes
Lenin's call for the nationalization of all Russian land
Lenin's creation of USSR

Extent to which Russia changed as a result of the Russian Revolutions

Key Ideas from the Documents

Doc 3—Fatigue with World War I after unsuccessful June 1917 offensive

Delivery of food and fuel to northern cities hampered

Food riots in northern cities

Doc 4—Government weaker under Provisional Government than under czar

Long-term economic problems not solved/addressed by Lvov government

Confidence in government lost (war-weary soldiers; civilians)

Doc 5—Toppling of Menshevik government resulted in civil war

Control of the Soviet taken by Lenin and Bolsheviks

Doc 7—Overall production levels decreased under War Communism

NEP reduced government control of the economy

NEP allowed some people to make a profit

Doc 8—Moscow a bustling city again but much like 1913 (peasant women selling potatoes, priests and churches active, prostitutes and pickpockets working the streets/railway stations, gypsy songs in nightclubs, doormen doffing hats to gentry, theatergoers in furs and silk stockings)

Communists seemed to be outsiders

Red Army veterans likely standing in line at Labour Exchange

Doc 9—Success of Lenin and Soviet leaders against domestic and international foes (peasant revolts continuing)

Economy shattered and country traumatized by years of war and civil war

Millions of deaths from war and war-related disease

Large numbers of people left permanently impaired from wounds, disease, hunger

Hopes for social and cultural transformation shattered

No international revolution as expected

Many questions on policies needed to deal with problems facing country (disagreement of leadership on how to meet goals; agreement of leadership that NEP temporary measure)

Rise of Stalin as result of power struggles of 1920s

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Division of society into supporters of “Whites” and “Reds” after Bolsheviks seized power

Russian territory lost to Germany as result of Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

Trotsky defeated by Stalin for control of Communist Party; departure of Trotsky from Russia

Power stripped from nationalist groups by Russification causing a loss in autonomy

Continuation of life without mechanization for most peasants

Continuation of use of gulags

Expansion of industry under Stalin’s five-year plans, leading to increased production levels

Rise of Kulaks as result of New Economic Policy

Stalin’s collectivization of agriculture (repression and attacks on Kulaks; forced famine; death)

Great purges used by Stalin to eliminate opposition

Secret police used to control people and remove/silence enemies (Okhrana by czar; Cheka by Lenin; NKVD by Stalin)

The Russian Revolutions of 1917 were truly a time of great change, disruption, and conflict. Czar Nicholas II's rule was essentially ineffective, even turning to violence to control the people's unrest. The Bloody Sunday Massacre was committed against peaceful Russian protestors in 1905, killing more than 500 and injuring thousands of people. The failure of the Czar to recognize and effectively respond to Russian grievances led the Bolsheviks to take a stand and attempt to bring about significant changes in Russia. The changes that occurred under Bolshevik rule provided some improvements in social aspects of Soviet life. Yet, at the end of the day Russia remained a nation that deprived its masses of any significant economic reform that could have potentially raised the standard of living for its citizens.

The Russian Revolutions happened because of the czar's incompetency in ruling. The majority of Russians labored on farms or worked in factories. Conditions for both groups were terrible and their standard of living was low. Impoverished working class Russians worked daily but earned meager wages, faced hazardous working conditions, and were discouraged from engaging in political activity. As inflation of goods increased, a general discontent with Russian leadership emerged. Collectively groups began to demand reform from their corrupt government. Between economic struggles, violent suppression of revolts, and an inability to properly fight in World War I, Russia was in turmoil. It was only a matter of time before even the Czar's own men turned against him. Uprisings against the Czar occurred often in 1905 and 1906 in many places in western Russia. Not only peasants, but the military led local rebellions for their various causes. These rebellions caused great problems for the czar. As

a result, Nicholas II had to compromise and give up some of his power. He allowed for the creation of a legislature called the Duma as well as a kind of constitution and limitations on his own rule. Unfortunately Nicholas only seemed to make these changes to stop the strikes and outbreaks. He suspended or disbanded the Duma several times and ignored many of the reforms that he promised. As a result the people were even angrier.

The year 1914 was a turning point for many nations with the beginning of WWI and Russia was no different. During the war both geographic factors and slow production in industry left soldiers on the frontlines ill equipped. As Russian losses mounted, many on the home front wanted Russia to withdraw from the war effort. At the same time, Nicholas II moved to assist his troops leaving his wife Alexandra at home to take care of domestic affairs. Both situations were resented by the masses and ultimately gave rise to further protest in what would emerge as the February Revolution of 1917. After Nicholas abdicated his throne a provisional government was set up. Unfortunately, this provisional government was unable to carry out much economic reform due to its limited power and as a result the lives of most Russians remained extremely bad. Despite promising land reforms to distribute land equally to all people, the government adopted a “do-nothing” policy and in actuality did little to improve political and economic conditions. They even left Russia in WWI resulting in the death of millions. It was because of this inaction during a time of crisis that Lenin and the Bolsheviks overthrew the Provisionary government.

After the rise of the Bolsheviks in October of 1917, they were able to

establish themselves as the new leaders of Russia. The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, managed to bring about a significant amount of reform, as compared to the previous government. For example, Lenin implemented the War Communism Plan and later the NEP. While the WCP was generally not very effective at increasing industrial and agricultural production, the NEP was more successful. This occurred because the NEP reduced the government's control over the economy. This resulted in a mixed economy, in which people were allowed a small amount of profit from in their own labor. This plan was more successful. For example, wheat production jumped from 5.6 million tons in 1921, before the establishment of the NEP, to 13.1 million tons by 1924. Materials such as coal, steel, and electrical output were also greatly increased.

In addition, in response to the provisional government's inability to provide opportunities for everyone, the Bolsheviks tried to create equality of genders, free education for all children, and abolished social rank. People would only be referred to as "citizen" or "comrade." Lenin also allowed national minority areas such as Georgia and Ukraine to have some political autonomy. It was the inability and incompetency of previous governments that inspired Lenin and the Bolsheviks to bring about such changes. However many of the changes instituted under Lenin were ended when Stalin took over. Stalin retook many territories, forcing them to be a full part of the USSR.

Lenin and the Bolsheviks did more than just introduce the idea of communism to a broken Russia; they also began changes so significant that Russia would shift into a major world power. During

the Cold War the USSR rivaled the US as the 2 world superpowers with nuclear arsenals. For nearly 50 years the Soviet Union remained a nation of significant power and influence as evidenced by the spreading of communist ideology throughout parts of Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Unfortunately, their legacy as leaders also left behind problems as well. While education, equality, and food was generally made available for all people, no matter what their previous status, the revolutions had left millions dead and many more wounded.

Under Stalin there was a greater shift towards more authoritarian government. Similar to life under the czar, people lacked voice in government. There were few opportunities for individuals to rise in their economic status. There was also oppression and violence against people who disagreed with the government. Stalin's rule really brought conditions "full circle". Many of the conditions that led to the Russian Revolutions still existed under the Stalinist regime. It wouldn't be until the rise of Nikita Khrushchev with his policies of de-Stalinization that the beginning of reform would occur. Drastic political and economic reforms would have to wait until the rule of Gorbachev and the subsequent break up of the Soviet Union.

Anchor Level 5

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the Russian Revolutions
- Is more analytical than descriptive (changes that occurred under Bolshevik rule provided some improvements in social aspects of Soviet life but at end of day Russia remained a nation that deprived its masses of any significant economic reform that could have potentially raised standard of living for citizens; as inflation of goods increased a general discontent with Russian leadership emerged; land reforms to distribute land equally to all people promised but Provisional Government did nothing; Lenin and Bolsheviks not only introduced communism to a broken Russia but brought changes so significant that Russia shifting to a major world power; while education, equality, and food generally made available for all people no matter their previous status revolutions left millions dead and many more wounded and limited economic improvement; under Stalin greater shift toward more authoritarian government)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (majority of Russians labored on farms or worked in factories; impoverished working-class Russians worked daily but earned meager wages and faced hazardous working conditions; Nicholas II suspended or disbanded Duma several times and ignored many of reforms he promised making people even angrier; during war both geographic factors and slow production in industry left soldiers on front lines ill equipped; Provisional Government left Russia in World War I resulting in death of millions; result of NEP a mixed economy; during Cold War USSR rivaled the United States as two world superpowers with nuclear arsenals; for nearly 50 years Soviet Union remained a nation of significant power and influence as evidenced by spreading of communist ideology throughout parts of Europe, Asia, and Latin America; under Stalin people still lacked voice in government; would not be until rise of Khrushchev's policies of de-Stalinization that beginning of reform would occur; drastic political and economic reforms would have to wait until rule of Gorbachev)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (more than 500 killed and thousands injured in Bloody Sunday; War Communism not very effective at increasing industrial and agricultural production; under NEP people allowed a small amount of profit from own labor; wheat production increased after NEP; coal, steel, and electrical output greatly increased under NEP; Bolsheviks tried to create equality of genders and free education for all children; abolished rank by having people referred to as "citizen" or "comrade")
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that summarizes the different aspects of the Russian Revolutions and a conclusion that discusses Russia after the rule of Lenin

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Interpretative analysis of document information and the integration of substantive relevant outside historical details establish a good context for the discussion of the Russian Revolutions. The inclusion of Russian leaders who followed Lenin to frame the assessment of the extent that Russia changed as a result of the revolutions is effective.

In 1917, Russia experienced many revolts, wars, and important revolutions. These uprising occurred because time and time again, the government neglected to actually make a significant change in their citizens lives and in the nation. As a result of this failed leadership, many individuals and groups decided to take matters into their own hands in hope of creating changes they wanted. Ultimately, after this series of revolutions, some positive changes were brought about, but for the most part many of the issues remained unresolved.

Russia's problems were in part the result of ineffective leadership under Czar Nicholas II, the last czar of Russia. Nicholas II's government demanded ultimate and total obedience to the czar. Like the czars before him, Nicholas refuse to reform and give rights to many of the groups agitating for freedoms and help. He faced resentment from political parties, trade unions, and professional associations but did not suppress them completely. This resulted in a steady challenge to his regime. People faced some economic hardships as a result of inflation of grain prices, unemployment, and inability to earn an adequate wage. As a result many Russians began participating in bread riots and strikes as tensions rose. Nicholas was in a no-win situation because if he chose to suppress completely those who were discontent with the monarchy, a revolution similar to the one in 1905 could occur. Yet by choosing not to crush these groups he ended up with revolution anyway because people thought it was their chance to make changes to the government. There also was the social and economic transformation that occurred before World War One which had already created tension in Russia. As Russia modernized, it industrialized which led to benefits for the rich at the expense of the

poor. The working class was forced to work in poor conditions for little pay. The groups that remained impoverished despite these changes became extremely irate and hostile towards the authority. Others gained certain material improvements but were frustrated at the political conditions. These wealthier people were frustrated by the czar's absolute power and his lack of reform in the decade after the 1905 Revolution. When Czar Nicholas II entered into World War I the situation got even worse because of his poor military leadership and the massive losses experienced by the Russian army. These failures in government as well as economic downfall and military loss ultimately led to the February Revolution in 1917 (Document 2). Eventually when the Czar realized he had no support or loyal members, he abdicated on March 15th 1917.

A Provisional Government was set-up under Prince Lvov. This government wanted to establish democracy in Russia and solve Russia's many issues. This was not going to happen though as the new government established a "do nothing" policy. The Provisional Government did very little to stop the further destruction of the economy, restore order, or reform laws. Along with this, the Provisional Government decided to keep Russia in the war which contributed to further suffering. (Document 4).

Lenin, who had been exiled from Russia due to Marxist activities and concerns about his challenge to the existing government returned amidst this chaos. With the assistance of Germany, Lenin returned to Russia with the goal of leading a Marxist rebellion. This would be favorable for the Germans as they were fighting against Russia during World War I and Lenin's movements would further weaken

the Russian state. With help from Leon Trotsky, they increased the Bolsheviks numbers and their supporters and made plans to overthrow the government. They enticed both peasants and workers to support this cause promising them "Peace, Land, Bread." On October 25-26 1917, the Bolsheviks began carrying out their plan. Very early in the morning right after midnight, the workers and troops supporting the Bolsheviks seized Petrograd's railways, banks, post offices, and power plants. Eventually the Provisional Government was given an ultimatum to surrender, and Lenin and the Soviets gained complete control (Document 5).

Lenin took power in November of 1917 and proceeded to try and fix Russia's giant economic problems. After the Civil War and all the revolutions, Russia's production had fallen way down. In 1921 Lenin abandoned his policy of War Communism as a result of a decrease in production and decided to adopt the New Economic Policy. This allowed less government involvement and more private practice. This increased Russian production greatly over the next couple years. This also eased laborers problems (Document 7a). Many communist felt unhappy with the plan though because it felt again like a failure and a retreat because it incorporated some capitalist elements. Despite the revolutions, new leadership, and new policies, Moscow looked the same with its peasants, beggars, and prostitutes. Again people were unhappy and faced similar hardships that had been experienced in 1905 (Doc. 8).

As one can see there are mixed results to come out of Russia's revolutions. Lenin was able to stand against opposing foreign and domestic forces. Yet the country was still depleted economically, filled

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 4

with discontent in its streets and struggling to cope with the millions who had died from the war, and many more who were traumatized. So the results were not really what was wanted out of the revolutions (Doc 9) and the peace and stability that was wanted was not achieved.

Anchor Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Russian Revolutions
- Is both descriptive and analytical (Russia's problems in part result of ineffective leadership under Czar Nicholas II, last czar of Russia; as tensions rose many Russians began participating in bread riots and strikes; groups that remained impoverished due to social and economic changes extremely irate and hostile towards authority; wealthier people frustrated by Czar's absolute power and his lack of reform in decade after 1905 Revolution; Provisional Government wanted to set up democracy but that was not going to happen as it established a "do-nothing" policy; New Economic Policy allowed less government involvement and more private practice; under Lenin people faced similar hardships to what they had experienced in 1905)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (Nicholas II's government demanded ultimate and total obedience to czar; like czars before him, Nicholas refused to reform and give rights to many of groups agitating for freedoms and help; Nicholas in a no-win situation because if he chose to suppress completely those who discontent with monarchy, revolution similar to the one in 1905 would occur; by choosing not to crush groups Nicholas ended up with revolution because people thought it was their chance to make changes to the government; as Russia modernized it industrialized which led to benefits for rich at expense of poor; when Nicholas II entered into World War I situation got worse because of his poor military leadership and massive losses experienced by Russian army; Lenin who had been exiled from Russia due to Marxist activities and concerns about his challenge of the existing government, returned amidst chaos; with assistance of Germany Lenin returned to Russia with goal of leading a Marxist rebellion which would be favorable for Germany as they fighting against Russia during World War I; peasants and workers enticed to support Bolshevik cause with promises of "Peace, Land, and Bread"; many communists unhappy with New Economic Policy because it incorporated some capitalist elements)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (Nicholas faced resentment from political parties, trade unions, and professional associations; working class forced to work in poor conditions for little pay; economic downfall and military losses led to February Revolution of 1917; Czar Nicholas II abdicated on March 15, 1917; Provisional Government set up under Prince Lvov; Provisional Government decided to keep Russia in World War I which contributed to further suffering; workers and troops supporting Bolsheviks seized Petrograd's railways, banks, post offices, and power plants; Lenin took power in November 1917)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that discusses the negative aspects of the Russian Revolutions

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. While document interpretation frames the response the integration of relevant outside historical information provides an analytic context for the discussion of the Russian Revolutions. Additional supporting facts and details would have strengthened the conclusion that the Revolutions resulted in more negative than positive changes.

During the Russian Revolutions the governments attempted to make adjustments to meet the needs of its people, but failed to do so. Many groups attempted to overthrow the gov't or lead protests to call for reform. This revolutions did bring about some changes in Russia's economic production but lacked significant change for most Russian peasants and workers.

Before the Russian Revolutions of 1917, many of the countries' citizen's believed that the gov't failed to meet the needs of the people (Docs 3 & 4). During the reign of Czar Nicholas II, most believed that the government needed a "major overhaul" because it was incapable of providing for the people. Transportation systems functioned less efficiently during WWI which displeased urban populations who depended on the transport of food products to the north. This in turn led to the rise of inflation in the cities. (Doc 3). The combination of all of these circumstances led to massive protests and rioting throughout Russia. Calls for economic reform, an end to war, and demand for a government that would help its people all challenged the monarchy. Czar Nicholas quickly realized he had not other choice but to relinquish the throne. Once the Czar abdicated and the Provisional gov't w/ Prince Lvov took power, people still felt as though the gov't was not meeting their needs. Most felt that the Lvov government did little to change the conditions in Russia and made minimal effort to improve the gov't. Some even felt that the new gov't was even more ineffective and weaker than that of the czars. One of the problems was that the Provisional gov't decided to keep Russia involved in the war, which decreased the support of tired soldiers and civilians tired over war (Doc 4). WWI became very unpopular on the Russian home front.

As the death toll of Russian soldiers rose and news of troops on the front lines lacking adequate supplies reached the home front calls for men to return home increased. The war was yet another problem added to the many other concerns faced by the Russian people.

By mid 1917 the czarist government was removed and the Provisional Government was failing leading to many individuals and groups attempting to take action (Doc 5). The Bolsheviks, who were against the Provisional gov't, took action, and that led to the downfall of the provisional gov't. The Bolsheviks were the communists who established complete control over the government and the economy. On October 25 and 26 1917, they gained support and had armed troops and workers seizing bridges, railroads stations, telegraphs etc. and then took over the Marinsky Palace which was the headquarters of the provisional government. This left Lenin and the Bolsheviks in complete control of Russia (Doc 5). The Bolsheviks are an example of people who took action to initiate change in the government. A significant revolutionary change was Lenin's switch from war communism to his New Economic Policy, which turned the government slightly toward a capitalist society with less gov't influence, especially with an increase of free trade in the economy (01). (Doc 7a) This transition also caused a steady increase in Russia's industrial production levels. The amount of crude steel produced, especially, skyrocketed by 1924. This also had a dramatic increase in agriculture, which was largely due to the Kulak's or wealthy landowners who watched over the land and made sure that the farms ran efficiently (01). (Doc 7b). Many promises of change were also made, and most of them mirrored the revolutions occurring in

other European nations, like Germany, who also suffered from devastating losses due to WWI. Still Lenin's government did grant that education be given to all children and the typical stratified society of Russia was to be abolished. Working hours were to be cut down and minority nations were allowed to have more control over their internal affairs. Russia's true revolution came out of these changes to society yet little changed in terms of the government allowing more political freedom and a voice for its people. This displays the fact that the Russian Revolutions of 1917 brought many changes to the nation. Russia's government changed little after these Revolutions of 1917. For the most part, communist rule was a failure and did not dramatically change the interior of Russia's urban centers. Red army veterans in Moscow in the 1920s were commonly found at the Labour Exchange, and women sold things like potatoes and bread.

Ultimately, the people of Russia believed that the government was insufficient in providing for the people, and this sparked many individuals to begin a revolution. This revolution brought many changes, some more successful than others.

Anchor Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with some depth for the Russian Revolutions
- Is more descriptive than analytical (during reign of Nicholas II most people believed government needed a major overhaul because it was incapable of providing for the people; transportation systems functioned less efficiently during World War I which displeased urban populations who depended on transport of food; some felt Provisional Government weaker and more ineffective than that of czars; keeping Russia in World War I decreased support of tired soldiers and civilians tired of war; communist rule did not dramatically change interior of Russia's urban centers)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (Czar Nicholas II realized he had no other choice but to relinquish throne; World War I became very unpopular on Russian home front; as death toll of Russian soldiers rose and news of troops on front lines lacking adequate supplies reached home front calls for men to return home increased; Bolsheviks were communists who established complete control over government and economy; New Economic Policy turned government slightly towards a capitalist society with less government influence; increase in agriculture largely due to Kulaks who watched over land and made certain farms run efficiently; many changes mirrored revolutions occurring in other European nations such as Germany who also suffered from devastating losses in World War I)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (Czar abdicated; Provisional Government under Prince Lvov took power; Provisional Government decided to keep Russia in World War I; Bolsheviks took action and ended Provisional Government; Bolsheviks had armed troops seizing bridges, railroad stations, telegraphs, and then took over the Marinsky Palace, the headquarters of Provisional Government; Red Army veterans in Moscow in 1920s commonly found at Labour Exchange; Lenin changed from War Communism to the New Economic Policy; Lenin's government granted education should be given to all children)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states the Revolutions brought many changes, some more successful than others

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Interpretation of document information supported with good relevant outside information frames the response. Better integration and further explanation of information would have strengthened the discussion.

The Russian Revolutions of 1917 occurred because the government failed to meet the needs of its people. As a result, individuals and groups took action in response to governmental failures. Some of these actions brought desired changes and others did not.

Czar Nicholas II's government failed to meet the needs of its people in numerous ways. Firstly, it did nothing to address the unfair working conditions that workers endured. Secondly, the government was repressive, as evidenced in its suppression of peaceful protests in St. Peterburg on Bloody Sunday. During the Czar's reign, the Russian people also dealt with food shortages, inflation, and traumatic experiences of World War I, which killed millions of Russian soldiers and citizens.

As a result of the tsarist government's failures, a provisional government took power. This government refused to take decisive action until the national elections, and did little to restore order or stop Russia's economic disintegration. Because of the provisional government's inaction, Vladimir Lenin's bolsheviks (communists) gained popularity by promising "peace, land, and bread", and ousted the Menshevik government in the November 1917 revolution. After the November 1917 revolution the Bolshevik government withdrew from World War I and enacted various reforms to address the needs of the Russian population such as land redistribution, free public education, and maximum working hours.

Although Russia became more egalitarian in theory as a result of the Bolsheviks aforementioned reforms, Russia continued to suffer from serious problems. Russian economic output declined under the new communist government, a trend that was only reversed when

Vladimir Lenin enacted the New Economic Policy, which reverted to some aspects of capitalism (e.g., limited privatization and profit motives). The Russian people remained indigent after the Russian Revolutions, despite the hope for change that motivated the revolution in the first place.

The failures of the tsarist government and the provisional Menshevik government that faltered to address the needs of the Russian people resulted in the 1917 Russian Revolution, in which the Bolsheviks took power promising withdrawal from World War I and prosperity. However, under the Bolsheviks, economic production worsened until the government allowed limited capitalism and the people of Russia continued to suffer under poverty.

Anchor Level 2

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with some depth for the Russian Revolutions
- Is primarily descriptive (Nicholas II's government repressive as evidenced in suppression of peaceful protest in St. Petersburg on Bloody Sunday; provisional government refused to take decisive action until national elections and did little to restore order or stop economic disintegration; Bolsheviks enacted various reforms to address needs of people such as land redistribution, free public education, and maximum working hours; Russia became more egalitarian in theory as result of Bolshevik reforms)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (Lenin's Bolsheviks gained popularity by promising "peace, land, and bread"; Lenin reverted to some aspects of capitalism with New Economic Policy such as limited privatization and profit motives)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (Czar Nicholas II's government did nothing to address unfair working conditions; during reign of Czar Nicholas II people dealt with food shortages, inflation, and traumatic experiences of World War I; millions of Russian soldiers and civilians killed in World War I; Provisional Government replaced tsarist government; Menshevik government ousted in November Revolution; Bolshevik government withdrew from World War I; Russian output declined but was reversed with Lenin's New Economic Policy)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that discusses how the people of Russia continued to suffer after the Revolutions

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. While a lack of supporting facts and details is evident, interpretation of document information and a few analytic statements frame the basis of the response, demonstrating an understanding of the Russian Revolutions. Two statements of historical outside information about Lenin are included but lack of development detracts from their effectiveness.

As a result of The Russian Revolution of 1917 the government failed to meet the needs of its people. Individuals and groups took action in response to government failures. Some of these actions brought desired changes and others did not.

In document 2, the social and economic transformation before the first world war merely added to the problems. Those groups in society which had undergone impoverishment were understandably hostile to the authorities. Great war broke out and pulled down the remaining stays of the regime. The result was the February Revolution of 1917 in circumstances of economic collapse, administrative dislocation and military defeat.

In document 3, the Russians wanted to pursue the war more effectively, and they felt the existing government was not capable of doing it. That existing political structures were in need of a major overhaul. They were unable to remove disloyal tsarina and let the Duma appoint ministers.

In document 4, The new provisional government was dominated by the Constitutional democrats or cadets. A party that wished to establish a democratic government in Russia similar to Great Britain. The head of provisional government was Prince Lvov, an aristocrat of mediocre ability.

In document 8, from a communist standpoint NEP was a retreat and a partial admission of failure. Many communists felt deeply disillusioned, it seemed that the revolution had changed so little. Moscow, the Soviet capital since 1918 and headquarters of the Comintern.

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 1

Throughout, The Russian revolution government and economic have changed for the good and the worst. Russian Revolution had some government failures but the came up close to the top of everything.

Anchor Level 1**The response:**

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task for the Russian Revolutions
- Is descriptive (social and economic transformation before World War I merely added to problems; groups in society who had undergone impoverishment hostile to authorities; remaining supports of regime pulled down with outbreak of World War I; Russians felt existing government not capable of pursuing war more effectively; Russians felt existing political structures in need of major overhaul; Constitutional Democrats wished to establish democratic government in Russia similar to Great Britain's; Lenin's NEP retreat from communist standpoint and partial admission of failure; Moscow little changed after Revolutions)
- Includes minimal information copied from documents 2, 3, 4, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (World War I resulted in February Revolution of 1917; new provisional government dominated by Constitutional Democrats; Prince Lvov head of Provisional Government)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states that the changes brought about by the Russian Revolution were both good and bad

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. A methodical presentation of limited document information demonstrates a general understanding of the Russian Revolutions. All aspects of the task are mentioned but development is simplistic and lacks details.

Changes were brought on by the actions of individuals affected by the failure to meet peoples needs by the government. These changes were a major result of the Russian Revolutions of 1917.

The Russian government failed to meet the peoples need in several ways. There was a lack of transportation causing food & all shortages. (Doc 3) Groups that had undergone impoverishment were becoming hostile (Doc 2). And hopes for social & cultural transformation were destroyed (doc 9). Because of these governmental failures there were numerous strikes & revolts (Doc 1). The people overthrew the city and took control of preparliament (Doc 5).

After the Revolution, Russia resulted in change. Sovarkom was established as the law making body (Doc 6). Minority Nations were given more control, and there were no more princes & Dukes. these changes are a few out of several ways the Revolution affected Russia.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 caused many dramatic changes. This Revolution brought on by inability of the government to please the people.

In 1917, the Russian Revolution occurred due to Czar Nicholas government's inability to meet the needs of its people. Before the revolution, the peasants were extremely unsatisfied and held many protests to make Tsar Nicholas implement some reforms, but some protests were violently put down, like in Bloody Sunday. The growing anger of the people led to the February 1917 Revolution, where a Provisional Government was established, but the new government didn't do much to address Russia's problems. The Communist Russian Revolution occurred as a result of the inability of Tsar Nicholas and the Provisional Government to take care of Russia's issues as Lenin and the Bolsheviks militarily seized power to implement communist reforms in order to satisfy the peasants, but only to a certain extent.

Russia under the rules of Tsar Nicholas II and later the Provisional Government failed to address the problems of the country that led to dissatisfaction among the people. The wealth gap between the rich and the poor was huge. The impoverished groups were hostile to the authorities and therefore a constant challenge to the Tsarist regime. There were a number of groups that felt at odds with the monarchy. Members of political parties, professional associations, and trade unions felt unheard by their government and many faced economic hardship. With Russia's entrance into World War I these and other factions faced new problems in a war that Russia seemed ill equipped to fight in. In 1917 these conflicts erupted in revolts and protests. When the army switched sides and supported the protesters, the tsar had no other choice but to abdicate this throne (Doc 2). On Mar 15, 1917, the Provisional Government was set up. The Provisional government

did not fulfill the dreams of the peasants of land reforms. The morale of civilians and soldiers also was lost as Russia was kept in WWI and experienced even more losses (Doc 4). Clearly the Tsar's regime and the Provisional Government failed to satisfy the peasants by their inability to address the nation's economic, social, and political problems, which led to the Bolsheviks taking power.

The Bolsheviks were led by Lenin and took power in the November 1917 revolution in order to implement communist reforms. During its first winter in power, the communists implemented many social reforms in favor of the peasants. Land was taken from the nobility and churches and handed over to the peasants (Doc 6). Workers were also given security by limiting the work day to a maximum of 8 hours, and women were given legal equality with men (Doc 6). These social reforms fulfilled some of the dreams that the peasants were waiting for for centuries before the communist revolution. To address the economic disintegration of Russia, Lenin introduced War Communism. Unfortunately this led to poverty and a reduction in agricultural and industrial production. To respond to these failures, Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy in 1921. Under the NEP, individuals were allowed to work a little for themselves and make a profit (Doc 7a). This encouraged people to produce more commodity to make money. This added incentive caused commodities such as potato production to increase to 15.6 million metric tons between 1921 and 1924 (Doc 7b). While the Bolshevik's seizure of power resulted in a number of reforms that benefitted the poor the ideas of communism were not totally achieved.

Despite the numerous social reforms made by the Bolsheviks, many

Communists felt disillusioned as the revolution failed to change many aspects of society. The city of Moscow still resembled how it looked like in 1913. Capitalism was still present, as peasant women sold potatoes at the market. The rich still wore silk and enjoyed themselves at theaters (Doc 8). Communists were still not dominating society as they seemed like outsiders and Red Army veterans were standing in line at the Labor Exchange. Clearly, the communist revolution only implemented some communist reforms in parts of Russia instead of full communism, as evident in lingering capitalism in cities like Moscow. Though under Lenin the implementation of communism was not fully realized it was under the leadership of Stalin. With the implementation of the 5 Years Plans, Stalin collectivized lands and pushed Russia to meet state quotas in industrialized output. The result of Stalinist policies put many Russians in the situation they were in in 1905 — lacking political voice, impoverished, and laboring under poor conditions.

As shown, the Communist Revolution occurred as a result of dissatisfaction with the Provisional Government and by extension the tsar. The poor peasants in Russia had been hurting for hundreds of years of abuse but they really didn't feel much relief or benefit even under Stalin. Although technology and industrialization advanced with the Five Year Plans the abuse of the masses continued.

Under czarist rule a vast majority of the Russian people were unhappy and unsatisfied with their government. This sparked the Revolutions of 1917 and ultimately led to power struggle and the emergence of new political leaders who addressed problems in their own way. Some desirable and others not.

Czar Nicholas II was the last czar of Russia along with causing much of the unrest in his own country. He annoyed many of the emergent elements of a civil society (political parties, labor unions, etc.) and was therefore constantly challenged by them (Document 2). In addition the World War impoverished many people who resented the government for obvious reasons (Document 2). Furthermore citizens wanted to pursue the war more effectively by majorly changing the government (Document 3). The czarist leadership was unable to fulfill the people wishes making them ever more unsatisfied.

Under extreme pressure the last czar abdicated and a new phase in Russian history began. A provisional government was instated. Consisting of Cadets who wanted to create democracy and were led by Prince Lvov and pursued a "do-nothing" policy which only led to further economic decay (Document 4). To answer the call of the peasants, another group stepped forwards. The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, started a Revolution and took over Russia and its weak provisional government.

The Bolsheviks brought great change to Russia through the introduction of the NEP and several reforms and Decrees. The NEP boosted the lands Economy greatly allowing for a greater production of wheat, potatoes, hard coal, and steel (Document 7B). It reduced the governments control over Economy and allowed some private

businesses. Lenin also withdrew Russia from the war and handed noble land over to the peasantry in the Land Decree. Free schooling was offered to children and women had equal rights to work (Document 6). On the other hand, Moscow didn't change much, there were still beggars and prostitutes and a large disparity between rich and poor remained (Doc 8). Also the war left 30 million dead and even more injured (Doc 9), the government was faced with many problems. The czarist government failed to meet the needs of the people and caused people to take action and change their country. Unfortunately these changes were not always for the better and Russia was left with many of the same problems they faced before the revolutions.

The Russian Revolutions of 1905 and February and October of 1917, occurred as a result of deep-rooted discontent with regards to Czar Nicholas II, an oppressive autocrat, and large disparities of wealth; the growing unrest within the Russian population was exacerbated by World War I and its socioeconomic effects on the country. Through violent revolution, Russian revolutionaries were able to incite social change and overthrow a long-standing regime.

For many years Russia's czars ruled as absolute rulers. Czars like Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, and Catherine the Great controlled Russia and consolidated power by decreasing the power of the boyars (Russian nobles). They also did little for the poor peasantry. Over time these czars proved unresponsive to the needs of all the people of Russia. By the twentieth century people were agitating for change. In the first few decades of the 1900s three revolutions and a world war occurred demonstrating that these longstanding issues got worse over the years. Czar Nicholas II is often associated with brutality and general ineffectiveness as a ruler. The peasantry and working classes in Russia faced daily hardships that mirrored in many ways conditions in pre-revolutionary France. The cost of products, especially bread, rose due to inflation, wages were low, and working conditions were poor. The masses felt as if they had no voice in government and saw no reform in sight. The events of Bloody Sunday, in which an estimated 200,000 Russians marched peacefully, demanding improved working conditions led to the 1905 revolution. Upon their refusal to disperse, the protesters were massacred by troops ordered to protect the Winter Palace by Nicholas II killing more than 500 people and wounding thousands. This event started a

long period of civil unrest and protests that eventually led to the October 1905 Manifesto by Czar Nicholas II which promised civil liberties like freedom of speech and an elected legislature called a Duma. The czar's power was said to be limited and people were supposed to be guaranteed rights. However, many of these reforms were not implemented and the people were faced with the same unfair conditions. Thus, it is evident that the Czar was apathetic regarding the concerns of the general public, and was unwilling to improve the quality of life for Russian workers. Impoverished groups were hostile towards the Czar's regime, as the poor were often victimized by Russia's wide disparities of wealth; peasants had little ownership of land under the Czar, and experienced extremely poor living and working conditions.

Support for the Czar's regime dropped significantly following Russia's involvement in World War I. After Russia joined World War I conditions for the masses got so bad the revolution erupted. The Russian soldiers were not given enough equipment or supplies and were forced to fight in horrible conditions. In addition to the terrible conditions on the front, Czar Nicholas II, who lacked military expertise, was leading the army contributing to the defeats and high casualties. He left his wife Alexandra to rule and she was influenced by Rasputin who was very unpopular with the Russian people. Both of these events influenced the nobles to join the masses in advocating for the abdication of the czar. As a result of the continued widespread suffering at the hands of the Czar the masses became more open to ideas about overthrowing the Czar and combating his policies. The February 1st and October 2nd Revolutions in 1917 called for the

removal of the czar and the establishment of a new government. The February Revolution resulted in the institution of a Provisional Government, which was fairly ineffective. The Provisional Government allowed for economic collapse, failed to provide peasants with land, and continued the Russian War effort. As a result, the Russian population experienced widespread suffering, while the Provisional Government lost support. In attempts to promote the institution of a competent, communist government, the Bolsheviks organized an overthrow of the Provisional Government, which would come to be known as the October Revolution. During this time Bolshevik supporters seized control of infrastructure and the headquarters of the PreParliament, and ultimately dissolved the Provisional Government.

The Bolsheviks rose to power, and made efforts to facilitate social and economic reforms. Under the Bolshevik party, efforts were made to eradicate social disparities and class divisions, through the redistribution of land to the peasant population, land that had previously belonged to the nobility or the Russian Orthodox Church. Also the Provision of free education to all children was enacted and gender equity was also being mandated. In addition, Lenin, the leader of the Bolsheviks, mandated Russia's withdrawal from World War I in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and decreased the length of the work day. Although Lenin created some positive social changes, Russia's economy still suffered, and production rates were often extremely low. In response the development of the New Economic Policy, which limited governmental control over the economy. Production rates exhibited a significant increase, as opposed to

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

Lenin's War Communism Policy of 1918-1921 when rates drastically declined. Although it is evident that Lenin made some positive reforms for the people of Russia the nation's economy remained unstable, while suffering and peasant discontent remained prevalent.

The 1917 Russian Revolutions allowed for the institution of radical reforms although Russia still faced issues of social inequity, unrest, and economic instability which were the initial causes of the revolution.

Throughout history, governments have been overthrown by certain groups of people to help solve political, economic, and social problems. The Russian monarchy was abolished because it failed to solve such problems. As a result, communism took root in Russia when Lenin and the Bolsheviks gained power.

The absolute monarchy failed to help the people in several ways. For one, the Russian government failed to redistribute land and gave it to the peasants. Several initiatives, such as the creation of zemstvos were meant to give peasants more autonomy, but proved to be largely inefficient. The vast number of political and economic complaints in Russia led to a number of riots all throughout western Russia. In 1905 hundreds of thousands people protested at the Winter Palace. These Russians wanted better working conditions. The Russian military opened fire on the unarmed protesters killing more than 500 and wounding thousands. This event became known as Bloody Sunday and started the 1905 Revolution. While Nicholas II made some political concessions after this Revolution he refused to make real changes and the Russians continued to face many problems.

In the next decade the situation became increasingly worse. The czar remained dictatorial and forced the people to fight in World War I. The Russian troops were poorly trained and Czar Nicholas led them himself and he was not a good leader. He lost many battles and had large numbers of casualties. The czarist government was not capable to fight well in the war which magnified the economic and social predicaments the nation was facing.

Several individuals and groups tried to alleviate the issues caused by the absolute monarchy. This is why the revolution of 1905 occurred

but was ultimately unsuccessful. So in 1917 the people and the army were fed up. Protesters wanted change – they wanted economic reform and relief from food shortages and wartime conditions. This time the army joined the protesters which eventually led to the abdication of the czar. The new government called the Provisional Government did not make many changes and the people continued to suffer greatly which allowed Lenin and the Bolsheviks to seize power from the Provisional Government led by Alexander Kerensky and the Mensheviks. By seizing control, through capturing railroad stations, power plants, bridges. Lenin sought to put infrastructure and communications under state power. He called for peace, bread, and land, and started to implement communist policies. Following the failure of War Communism, Lenin began his New Economic Policy. The NEP had some success in increase of industrial and agricultural production due to its allowing some private enterprise. In some ways this helped improve the economic situation for some peasants.

Russia changed in several ways as a result of the revolutions. For one, Russia became a single party, communist state. Russia's agricultural production improves with Lenin's NEP. But after Lenin's death and Stalin's rise to power this policy ended and Stalin implemented his Five Year Plans. Under the communists a classless society emerged which eliminated the social inequality that existed under the czar. Additionally reforms such as mandating education for all and implementing a maximum work day were established. In some ways it seemed as if the revolutions had positive impacts on Russian society.

Throughout history, weak governments lose control over their people

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – E

and fall. The absolute monarchy of Russia under Nicholas II is one such government. When Lenin and the Bolsheviks took over the government, and communism took root in Russia the people finally had a fairly strong government. Under Stalin the Soviet Union fought WWII and became a superpower in the Cold War. However, although the nation seemed to be a major world power the people continued to be repressed and face economic disaster.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 1

The response:

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task for the Russian Revolutions
- Is descriptive (groups who had undergone impoverishment becoming hostile; hopes for social and cultural transformation destroyed)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (lack of transportation causing food and oil shortages; numerous strikes and revolts because of government failures; Sovnarkom established as lawmaking body; minority nations given more control; no more princes and dukes)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Simplistic statements of document information demonstrate a basic understanding of all aspects of the task. Lack of explanation and lack of supporting facts and details weaken the effort.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Russian Revolutions
- Is both descriptive and analytical (Tsar Nicholas implemented some reforms but some protests violently put down such as Bloody Sunday; impoverished groups hostile to authorities and therefore a challenge to Tsarist regime; members of political parties, professional associations, and trade unions felt unheard by government; Russia seemed ill-equipped to fight in World War I; during first winter in power communists implemented many social reforms in favor of peasants; Lenin introduced War Communism to address economic disintegration of Russia; under New Economic Policy individuals allowed to work a little for themselves and make a profit encouraging people to produce more to make a profit; while some Bolshevik reforms benefitted poor ideas of communism not totally achieved; many communists felt disillusioned by Revolutions as many aspects of society not changed)
- Incorporates relevant information from all the documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information (when army switched sides in 1917 and supported protesters, Tsar had no choice but to abdicate; though under Lenin implementation of communism not fully realized, it was under leadership of Stalin; lands collectivized and Russians pushed to meet state quotas in industrialized output in Stalin's Five Year Plans; result of Stalinist policies is that many Russians put in similar situation as 1905—lacking political voice, impoverished, and laboring under poor conditions; although technology and industrialization advanced with Five Year Plans abuse of masses continued)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (Provisional Government established after February 1917 Revolution did not do much to address problems; wealth gap between rich and poor huge; Bolsheviks led by Lenin took power in November 1917 Revolution; land taken from nobility and churches and handed over to peasants; work day limited to a maximum of 8 hours; women treated equally as men; War Communism led to a reduction in agricultural and industrial production; Lenin introduced New Economic Policy in 1921; city of Moscow still resembled how it looked in 1913; Red Army veterans standing in line at Labor Exchange after Revolution)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that briefly summarizes the Russian Revolutions and a conclusion that discusses that the peasants continued to suffer despite the Revolutions

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Good conclusions enhance a chronological treatment of the Russian Revolutions. Although additional supporting facts and details would have benefited the discussion, a good understanding of the task is demonstrated.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Russian Revolutions
- Is primarily descriptive (under Czarist rule vast majority Russian people unhappy and dissatisfied with government; Revolutions led to power struggle and emergence of new political leaders; Nicholas II annoyed elements of society such as political parties and labor unions so constantly challenged by them; Russian citizens wanted to pursue World War I more effectively and wanted major changes in government; Prince Lvov pursued a “do-nothing” policy which led to further economic decay; NEP reduced government control over economy and allowed some private businesses; not much change in Moscow from 1913)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (Czar Nicholas II last czar of Russia; Nicholas II abdicated; Provisional Government led by Prince Lvov wanted to create a democracy; Bolsheviks led by Lenin; Bolsheviks brought change to Russia through introduction of NEP and several reforms and Decrees; Lenin withdrew Russia from World War I; Lenin gave land of nobles to peasants; free schooling for children and women considered equal to men)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that summarize the different aspects of the task

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Document information and general statements demonstrate a basic understanding of the task. However, lack of supporting facts and details weaken occasional attempts at analysis.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 5

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the Russian Revolutions
- Is more analytical than descriptive (with czars proving to be unresponsive to needs of all people by twentieth century people agitating for change; Czar Nicholas II often associated with brutality and general ineffectiveness as a ruler; masses felt as if they had no voice in government and saw no reform in sight; impoverished groups hostile towards Czar's regime as poor often victimized by Russia's wide disparities of wealth; support for Czar dropped significantly following Russia's involvement in World War I; Provisional Government quickly lost support with widespread suffering; under Bolsheviks efforts made to eradicate social disparities and class divisions through redistribution of land to peasants; New Economic Policy limited government control over economy and as a result production rates rose as opposed to rates during War Communism when rates drastically declined; Lenin made some positive reforms for people of Russia but nation's economy remained unstable and suffering and peasant discontent remained prevalent)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (for many years Russia's czars ruled as absolute rulers; czars such as Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, and Catherine the Great controlled Russia and consolidated power by decreasing power of boyars (Russian nobles); peasantry and working classes in Russia faced daily hardships that in many ways mirrored conditions in pre-revolutionary France; Bloody Sunday started a long period of civil unrest and protest that eventually led to Nicholas II's 1905 October Manifesto; October Manifesto promised civil liberties such as freedom of speech, an elected legislature called the Duma, and limits on Czar's power but many of reforms not implemented; Russians not given enough equipment or supplies and forced to fight in horrible conditions; Nicholas II who lacked military expertise leading army on front contributing to defeats and high casualties; his wife Alexandra who was left to rule influenced by Rasputin; Lenin mandated Russia's withdrawal from World War I in Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (cost of products rose due to inflation, an estimated 200,000 Russians marched peacefully demanding improved working conditions on Bloody Sunday; when protesters refused to disperse troops fired killing more than 500 people and wounding thousands; peasants had little ownership of land under Czar and experienced poor living and working conditions; February Revolution resulted in Provisional Government; Bolsheviks overthrew Provisional Government in October Revolution; land given by Bolsheviks to peasants previously belonged to nobility or Russian Orthodox Church; Bolsheviks provided free education to all children and gender equality mandated; Bolsheviks decreased the length of the work day)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discusses causes and results of the Russian Revolutions

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. A thorough discussion of all aspects of the task is supported with numerous relevant historical details and analytic statements. The inclusion of comparative statements throughout the response demonstrates a depth of knowledge concerning the Russian Revolutions.

Practice Paper E —Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with some depth for the Russian Revolutions
- Is more descriptive than analytical (vast number of political and economic complaints in Russia led to a number of riots throughout western Russia; participation in World War I magnified economic and social predicaments nation faced protesters in 1917 wanted economic reform and relief from food shortages and wartime conditions; New Economic Policy had some success in increase in industrial and agricultural production due to allowing some private enterprise)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (several initiatives such as creation of zemstvos meant to give peasants autonomy but proved to be largely inefficient; while Nicholas II made some political concessions after 1905 Revolution he refused to make real changes; Russian troops poorly trained and Czar Nicholas II led them himself and he not a good leader; Nicholas II lost many battles and had large numbers of casualties; army joined protesters in 1917 which eventually led to abdication of Czar; Lenin called for “Peace, Land, and Bread” and started to implement communist policies; Russia became a single party, communist state; Stalin ended New Economic Policy and implemented Five Year Plans; under communists a classless society emerged which eliminated social inequality that existed under Czar; under Stalin Soviet Union fought World War II and became a superpower in Cold War)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (communism took root in Russia when Lenin and Bolsheviks gained power; in 1905 hundreds of thousands of people protested at Winter Palace; Russian military opened fire on unarmed protesters killing more than 500 and wounding thousands; Bloody Sunday started 1905 Revolution; Provisional Government did not make many changes; Provisional Government led by Kerensky and Mensheviks; Bolsheviks seized control by capturing railroad stations, power plants, and bridges; following failure of War Communism Lenin implemented his New Economic Policy; after Lenin’s death Stalin rose to power; education mandated for all and a maximum work day established)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state communism took over Russia when Lenin and the Bolsheviks gained power

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Good interpretation of document information frames the discussion, although some analytic statements and relevant outside information are scattered throughout the response. Use of generalizations and lack of development of some information weakens the effort.

Transition Exam in Global History and Geography—Grade 10

Specifications

January 2020

Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

Standard	Question Numbers
1—United States and New York History	N/A
2—World History	4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 17, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30
3—Geography	1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 19, 26, 28
4—Economics	10, 13, 15, 20
5—Civics, Citizenship, and Government	2, 7, 18, 21, 23

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Human and Physical Geography	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography: Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Change; Citizenship; Conflict; Economic Systems; Political Systems; Power; Human Rights; Justice; Nationalism; Human and Physical Geography	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History, Geography: Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

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

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

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the January 2020 Transition Exam in Global History and Geography—Grade 10* 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 Transition Exam in Global History and Geography 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.