The possession or use of any communications device is strictly prohibited when taking this examination. If you have or use any communications device, no matter how briefly, your examination will be invalidated and no score will be calculated for you.

Print your name and the name of your school on the lines above. A separate answer sheet for Part I has been provided to you. Follow the instructions from the proctor for completing the student information on your answer sheet. Then fill in the heading of each page of your essay booklet.

This examination has three parts. You are to answer all questions in all parts. Use black or dark-blue ink to write your answers to Parts II, III A, and III B.

Part I contains 50 multiple-choice questions. Record your answers to these questions as directed on the answer sheet.

Part II contains one thematic essay question. Write your answer to this question in the essay booklet, beginning on page 1.

Part III is based on several documents:

Part III A contains the documents. When you reach this part of the test, enter your name and the name of your school on the first page of this section.

Each document is followed by one or more questions. Write your answer to each question in this examination booklet on the lines following that question.

Part III B contains one essay question based on the documents. Write your answer to this question in the essay booklet, beginning on page 7.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the declaration printed at the end of the answer sheet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer sheet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN.
Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (1–50): For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the number of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

1 The Europeans referred to China as the Far East. The Chinese referred to China as the Middle Kingdom. What do these terms illustrate?
   (1) The names of places refer to significant physical features.
   (2) Most people do not understand geography.
   (3) The point of view of people influences geographic labels.
   (4) Place names sometimes commemorate important events.

2 In which economic system does the government make most major decisions about what to produce, how much to produce, and for whom the goods and services will be produced?
   (1) traditional  (2) mixed  (3) command  (4) market

3 Throughout history, a basic purpose of government has been to provide
   (1) equal rights for all people
   (2) laws to maintain order
   (3) representation for all social classes
   (4) separate political and religious systems

4 The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in global history because it led to
   (1) increasing migrations of people in search of food
   (2) increasing use of animal skins for clothing
   (3) a belief in a spiritual world
   (4) the development of civilization

5 The primary reason ancient peoples of the Nile River valley built levees, dikes, and reservoirs was to
   (1) purify sacred waters
   (2) create a shorter route to distant cities
   (3) defend against invaders
   (4) increase agricultural production

6 In the practice of religion, the Ten Commandments are to Christianity as the Eightfold Path is to
   (1) Buddhism  (2) Daoism  (3) Islam  (4) Shinto

7 Mandate of Heaven, production of silk, and reverence for ancestors are all characteristics associated with civilizations in
   (1) India  (2) China  (3) Greece  (4) West Africa

8 • Made advances in mathematics, science, and medicine
   • Preserved Greek and Roman learning
   • Influenced Spanish architecture and literature
   These achievements are most closely associated with the
   (1) Golden Age of Islam  (2) Maya Empire  (3) Gupta Empire  (4) Tang dynasty

9 Which country has acted as a cultural bridge between China and Japan?
   (1) Philippines  (2) Vietnam  (3) Korea  (4) Bangladesh

10 After the fall of the Mongol Empire, which city emerged as the new political and cultural center of Russia?
    (1) Moscow  (2) Warsaw  (3) Novgorod  (4) Kiev
Base your answer to question 11 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

11 The population trend from 1350 to 1450 is most likely the result of the
   (1) development of trade with the Americas
   (2) raids by Vikings on coastal cities
   (3) defeat of the Spanish Armada by England
   (4) spread of the bubonic plague in England

12 Which characteristic was common to the cities of the Hanseatic League in Europe and the cities of the African kingdom of Ghana?
   (1) location on key trade routes
   (2) indirect control by the papacy
   (3) management of local gold mines
   (4) development as centers of woolen industry

13 Which leader started the Protestant Reformation by speaking out against papal abuses and the sale of indulgences in the Ninety-five Theses?
   (1) John Calvin
   (2) Henry VIII
   (3) John Wycliffe
   (4) Martin Luther

14 What was one important result of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?
   (1) creation of a large navy
   (2) translation of the Qur'an from Arabic to Swahili
   (3) establishment of diplomatic ties with other Muslim states
   (4) preservation of animistic traditions in the Arabian Peninsula
15 Which statement can best be supported by the information shown on this map?

(1) The Ottoman Empire included parts of northern Africa.
(2) The Safavid Empire controlled the entire Indian subcontinent.
(3) The Mughal Empire occupied territory adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea.
(4) The Ottoman Empire conquered less territory than either the Safavid or the Mughal Empire.
Base your answers to questions 16 and 17 on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A:** It was a combination of the Protestant wind and the island nature of our nation that protected us. Surely, Philip must be upset at his defeat.

**Speaker B:** Our archipelago and divine winds have protected us once again. The Mongols may have taken China, but they cannot conquer us.

**Speaker C:** To support our growing population, we must find a suitable way to farm. With floating gardens on our lake, we should be able to grow enough to meet our demand.

**Speaker D:** We have connected highland and lowland areas by building networks of roads and bridges. We have also built terraces into our mountainsides to grow crops.

16 Which two speakers discuss how their society modified their environment?

(1) A and B        (3) C and D
(2) B and C        (4) D and A

17 Which speaker is most likely from 16th-century England?

(1) A            (3) C
(2) B            (4) D

18 Which statement best describes a key aspect of mercantilism?

(1) removing tariffs to increase free trade between empires
(2) acquiring colonies to provide a favorable balance of trade
(3) eliminating private ownership of the means of production
(4) encouraging subsistence agriculture

19 One way in which Suleiman the Magnificent and Peter the Great are similar is that they both

(1) modernized their military
(2) promoted free speech
(3) isolated their people from outside influences
(4) reduced taxes levied on their people

20 The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights both served to

(1) extend the voting privileges of commoners
(2) abolish the government’s role in levying taxes
(3) limit the power of the monarchy
(4) support the theory of the divine right of kings

21 Which individual suggested the idea that if a government fails to protect its people’s natural rights of life, liberty, and property, the people have the right to overthrow it?

(1) Karl Marx
(2) John Locke
(3) Thomas Hobbes
(4) Niccolò Machiavelli

22 One scientific belief held by both René Descartes and Isaac Newton is that

(1) reasoned thought is the way to discover truth
(2) new theories should be made to fit existing traditional ideas
(3) the method by which discoveries are made is unimportant
(4) difficult problems should be solved by reading religious texts

23 Simón Bolívar, Toussaint L’Ouverture, and José de San Martín are all associated with revolutions in

(1) Africa        (3) South Asia
(2) Europe        (4) Latin America
Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.

24 Which factor provided the motivation for the changes that took place between 1858 and 1870 as indicated on these maps?

(1) exploration  (3) religion
(2) appeasement  (4) nationalism

25 Which pair of individuals played a direct role in the changes that took place between Map A and Map B?

(1) Otto Von Bismarck and Wilhelm II
(2) Klemens von Metternich and Victor Emmanuel III
(3) Camillo di Cavour and Guiseppe Mazzini
(4) Alexander II and Frederick the Great
26 In the late 1700s, the Industrial Revolution developed in Britain because Britain
(1) possessed key factors of production
(2) excluded foreign investors
(3) suppressed the enclosure movement
(4) required a minimum wage be paid to workers

Base your answers to questions 27 and 28 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The Opium War of 1839–42 was short and one-sided, due to the superiority of European weapons, which came as a complete surprise to the Chinese. In the first skirmish alone, in July 1839, two British warships defeated twenty-nine Chinese ships. On land, the Chinese and their medieval weapons were no match for British troops armed with state-of-the-art muskets. By the middle of 1842 British troops had seized Hong Kong, taken control of the key river deltas, and occupied Shanghai and several other cities. The Chinese were forced to sign a peace treaty that granted Hong Kong to the British, opened five ports for the free trade of all goods, and required the payment of reparations to the British in silver, including compensation for the opium that had been destroyed by Commissioner Lin....

— Tom Standage

27 Which term best characterizes the events described in this passage?
(1) industrialization (3) containment
(2) imperialism (4) cultural diffusion

28 What was an immediate result of the Opium War described in this passage?
(1) signing the Treaty of Nanking
(2) forming the Guomindang
(3) beginning the Boxer Rebellion
(4) organizing the Taiping Rebellion

29 Which event sparked the outbreak of World War I?
(1) attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan
(2) Germany’s invasion of Poland
(3) Bolshevik coup d’état in Russia
(4) assassination of the Austrian Archduke

30 Which agreement was labeled by the Nazis as unfair to Germany?
(1) Treaty of Versailles
(2) Soviet Nonaggression Pact
(3) Munich Pact
(4) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

31 Japan expanded her empire in the 1930s and 1940s to include parts of
(1) eastern Europe and the Middle East
(2) China and Southeast Asia
(3) Turkey and the Soviet Union
(4) Australia and India

32 Which geographic factor enabled the German blitzkrieg to succeed?
(1) swift running rivers
(2) mountain ranges
(3) relatively flat terrain
(4) tropical climate

33 Which action is most closely associated with totalitarian governments?
(1) allowing public discussion of issues and building consensus
(2) accepting criticism and permitting dissent
(3) engaging in censorship and propaganda campaigns
(4) having open and transparent elections with multiple political parties

34 The purpose of Mohandas Gandhi’s actions such as the Salt March and the textile boycott was to
(1) begin a cycle of armed revolution
(2) draw attention to critical issues
(3) increase the strength of the military
(4) resist the power of religious leaders
35 What is the main idea of this cartoon?

(1) The United Nations is usually successful in freeing nations from communist control.
(2) Western nations are frustrated by the strength of communist control in Eastern Europe.
(3) Nations of the West are willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union.
(4) The Soviet Union will usually cooperate with the United Nations.

36 The 38th parallel in Korea and the 17th parallel in Vietnam were used to mark

(1) boundaries created by mountain ranges
(2) demarcation lines instituted by papal authority
(3) territorial claims disputed between ethnic minorities
(4) political divisions established between communist and noncommunist territories

37 Prior to 1947, the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League worked together seeking to end

(1) nonviolence (3) foreign rule
(2) religious diversity (4) nonalignment
38 What was an immediate result of the Great Leap Forward (1958)?

(1) independence of Kenya from Great Britain
(2) the breakup of the Soviet Union
(3) the relocation of Bosnian refugees
(4) increased famine in China

39 Based on this passage, which statement is a valid conclusion about Iran following the revolution in 1979?

(1) Men were often penalized for their treatment of women.
(2) Laws were changed to reflect Western legal principles.
(3) The legal system discriminated against women.
(4) Legal decisions were based on economic values.

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(3) The legal system discriminated against women.
(4) Legal decisions were based on economic values.

40 Which sequence of 20th-century Cold War events is in the correct chronological order?

(1) fall of the Berlin Wall → Cuban missile crisis → adoption of the Marshall Plan
(2) Cuban missile crisis → fall of the Berlin Wall → adoption of the Marshall Plan
(3) fall of the Berlin Wall → adoption of the Marshall Plan → Cuban missile crisis
(4) adoption of the Marshall Plan → Cuban missile crisis → fall of the Berlin Wall

41 What is the main idea of this cartoon?

(1) Many people have died as a result of consuming ethanol.
(2) Ethanol is produced from fossils and plants.
(3) Biofuel production is contributing to the world hunger problem.
(4) Biofuel production is the source of deadly greenhouse gases.

42 “Dalit [Untouchable] Families Forbidden to Use Public Water-Tap”
“Nepal Bans Bias Against Untouchables in Move to End Hindu Caste System”

These headlines reflect a conflict between

(1) traditional customs and modern law
(2) child labor and industrialization
(3) national self-determination and ethnic diversity
(4) access to resources and forced migration

43 Which region is most closely associated with the expansion of the Sahel and overgrazing in the savanna regions?

(1) South America (3) Africa
(2) China (4) Southeast Asia
44 Feudalism and manorialism played an important role in western European society during the
(1) medieval period
(2) Pax Romana
(3) Enlightenment
(4) Age of Exploration

45 Pope Urban II, Saladin, and King Richard the Lion-Hearted are leaders associated with the
(1) Age of Charlemagne
(2) Crusades
(3) Glorious Revolution
(4) Counter Reformation

46 One way in which the travels of Marco Polo and the voyages of Zheng He are similar is that both
(1) established colonial territories
(2) stimulated trade
(3) encouraged mass migrations
(4) led to discoveries in Africa

47 Which civilization is credited with recording data with quipu, developing an elaborate road system, and constructing Machu Picchu?
(1) Roman
(2) Egyptian
(3) Mesopotamian
(4) Inca

Base your answer to question 48 on the outline below and on your knowledge of social studies.

I. __________________________
   A. Rule of Porfirio Diaz
   B. Peasant support for Francisco Pancho Villa
   C. Constitution of 1917
   D. Land reform

48 Which revolution best completes this partial outline?
(1) Mexican
(2) Chinese
(3) Cuban
(4) Iranian

49 Some of the ethnic strife in Africa today can be traced back to the European division of Africa resulting from the
(1) Treaty of Tordesillas
(2) Congress of Vienna
(3) Berlin Conference
(4) Yalta Conference

50 One way in which the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire (1915) and the Tutsis in Rwanda (1994) are similar is that both groups
(1) sought safe haven in the Soviet Union
(2) suffered human rights violations
(3) seceded to create an independent state
(4) fled to escape a severe flood
In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

(a) explain means “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”
(b) discuss means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Part II
THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Movement of People and Goods

Goods and ideas have moved from one place to another for a variety of reasons. The changes that resulted from the movement of these goods and ideas to new places significantly influenced groups of people, societies, and regions.

Task:

Select two goods and/or ideas that moved from one place to another and for each

- Explain how this good or idea moved from one place to another
- Discuss how the movement of this good or idea significantly influenced a group of people, a society, and/or a region

You may use any goods or ideas from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the goods silk, salt, sugar, gold, wheat, oil, horses, and gunpowder, and the ideas of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and the authority of government comes from the people.

You are not limited to these suggestions.

Do not make the United States the focus of your answer.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to
- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme
This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document. Keep in mind that the language used in a document may reflect the historical context of the time in which it was written.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, leaders and governments have taken actions to increase power and to control their people. Three such leaders include Louis XIV of France, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, and Pol Pot of Cambodia. The actions taken by these leaders and governments had a significant impact on their people and their society.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to

Choose two leaders mentioned in the historical context and for each

- Describe actions taken by the leader and his government to increase his power and/or to control his people
- Discuss an impact the actions had on his people or society

In developing your answers to Part III, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

(a) describe means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
(b) discuss means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”
Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

…How Louis obtained money enough to govern as he pleased.

The first need of a king who wished to rule as he pleased was money. Louis had little trouble in raising money, for the reason that he did not need to ask for it, as the English kings did. The institution in France which resembled the English Parliament was the Estates General. But this body had never met frequently, and it could scarcely be said to exist any more, since it had not been assembled for nearly fifty years. Louis was therefore free to collect taxes and use the money as he saw fit.…

Source: Carl L. Becker, Modern History, Silver, Burdett and Company

1 According to Carl L. Becker, what was one way Louis XIV exercised power over the finances of France? [1]
2 Based on the information in this graphic organizer, identify one way the rule of Louis XIV had an impact on France. [1]
Revocation [removal] of the Edict of Nantes

… As early as the 1660s the harassment of the Huguenots [Protestants] began. It worsened until by the 1680s members of the “pretendedly reformed religion,” as they were contemptuously [scornfully] called, were threatened with the loss of their children, forced to quarter [house] disorderly troops in their homes, and excluded from the professions and all public offices. The persecution seemed to produce the desired result. On October 17, 1685, Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes, with the explanation that toleration was no longer needed since Protestantism had ceased to exist.

The aftermath of the revocation was disastrous for France. Many of those who abjured [gave up] their Protestant religion repented of their weakness. They were unable to either return to their old faith or become genuine Catholics. Several hundred thousand Huguenots chose to escape to Holland, England, and Prussia. France was deprived of their considerable talents and energy, and her enemies were enriched thereby. Other thousands of Huguenots, their flights unsuccessful, were sentenced to the galleys [ships] where many quickly died from beatings, starvation, and overwork. Yet, almost unanimously, Louis’ contemporaries [those having power at the time] considered the revocation of the Edict of Nantes an admirable deed. It would take misfortunes in which they themselves were the sufferers to change their minds about the beneficence [charity] of the Sun King.…


3 According to Martha Glaser, what is one impact the removal of the Edict of Nantes had on French society? [1]
Communist News
The increase in literacy at the beginning of the 20th century led to the widespread availability of newspapers. Pravda began publication in a very small way in 1912 but reached a circulation of over 5 million during the Soviet era. Although its name means “truth,” Pravda reported only what the Communist Party wanted the people to know, and facts were often ignored or distorted. The main mouthpiece of the Communist Party, the newspaper has survived in the new Russia but with a much reduced circulation.

Thirty Years of the Bolshevik Party

Source: Kathleen Berton Murrell, Russia, Alfred A. Knopf (adapted)

4 Based on these documents, identify two actions Stalin took to increase his power in the Soviet Union. [2]

(1) ____________________________________________________________

(2) ____________________________________________________________

Score

Score
... The purge began its last, and deadliest, phase in the spring of 1937. Until then it had claimed thousands of victims from among the ruling classes. Now it began to claim millions of ordinary citizens who had nothing to do with politics.

Stalin knew that these people, let alone their families, hadn’t committed treason and probably never would. He also knew the Russian proverb: “Fear has big eyes.” He believed that arresting suspects for real crimes wasn’t as useful as arresting the innocent. Arresting someone for a crime that could be proven would allow everyone else to feel safe. And safety bred confidence, and confidence drew people together. Fear, however, sowed suspicion. It built walls between people, preventing them from uniting against his tyranny. And the best way to create fear was to strike the innocent. Millions of innocent lives were, to Stalin, a small price to pay for safeguarding his power.

Creating fear was easy. The NKVD [Soviet secret police] had blanketed the country with informers. Like the secret police itself, informers were everywhere. An informer was stationed in every apartment house in every street in every Soviet town. Every office, shop, factory, and army barracks had its informers. He or she could be anyone: the janitor, the bank teller, the nice lady across the hall—or your best friend. Informers sat in the theaters, rode the trains, and strolled in the parks, eavesdropping on conversations. Although there is no way of checking, it was said that one person in five was a stool pigeon [informer]....

5 According to Albert Marrin, what is one impact Stalin’s policy had on the Soviet Union? [1]

Score
According to Palmer and Colton, what was one impact of Stalin’s control of the Soviet economy? [1]
Document 7

This passage recounts Teeda Butt Mam’s experience in April, 1975 when Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia.

---

Khmer Rouge soldiers were on the streets when I awoke before dawn. Four- to six-man patrols moved through the avenues and alleys of Phnom Penh evicting everyone from homes, shops, and shelters. No delays were permitted. No requests allowed. Troublemakers were killed on the spot. Often, animals were slaughtered to intimidate owners.

Already, on this second day of evacuation, orphanages and monasteries, hotels and hospitals, stood empty. Within hours of the takeover, people staying in these places had been driven from the city at gunpoint. Doctors and staff were killed if they resisted expulsion. Hospital patients too weak to walk were shot in their beds. Others, carrying still-attached plasma bottles, hobbled from the wards. Hospital beds, filled with the sick and dying, were pushed through the streets by relatives and friends.…

---

Source: Criddle and Mam, To Destroy You Is No Loss: The Odyssey of a Cambodian Family, Anchor Books, 1989

7 According to Teeda Butt Mam, what was one action the Khmer Rouge took to control the people of Phnom Penh?  [1]
Document 8a

Pol Pot’s Khmer Rouge government, referred to as Angka, attempted to create an agrarian society. It established collective farms throughout Cambodia. This passage reflects the experiences of Sopheap K. Hang during this time period.

… When the registration of the remaining people was over, a leader of Angka [Khmer Rouge] showed up. He stood before the people holding a microphone in one hand. He gathered the new people [primarily city people] to listen to his speech. “I am the new leader of Cambodia. From now on you have to address the new government as Angka. There are no homes for you to return to. You have to work as a group from now on. No one can own property. Everything you own belongs to Angka [the government]. No more city lifestyle. Everyone has to dress in black uniforms.” My mother looked at my father with concern. “No one can question Angka,” he said. “If you have courage to question Angka, you will be taken to the reeducation learning institution.” That meant we would be executed. Everyone, including my parents, was numb. We could not think. Our bodies were shaking and our minds were paralyzed by the imposing speech of Angka…


8a According to Sopheap K. Hang, what was one action taken by Angka, Pol Pot’s government, to control the Cambodian people? [1]
8b Based on this illustration by Sitha Sao, state one way the actions of Pol Pot's government affected the people. [1]
Document 9a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1975 Population</th>
<th>Number who perished</th>
<th>Percent who perished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cambodia</td>
<td>7,890,000</td>
<td>1,671,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Document 9b

… I initially estimated the DK [Democratic Kampuchea] death toll at around 1.5 million people. This estimate was based on my own detailed interviews with 500 Cambodian survivors, including 100 refugees in France in 1979 and nearly 400 inside Cambodia in 1980. It was also supported by a survey carried out among a different sample, the refugees on the Thai-Cambodian border. In early 1980, Milton Osborne interviewed 100 Khmer refugees in eight different camps. This group included 59 refugees of non-elite background: 42 former farmers and fishermen and 17 former low-level urban workers. Twenty-seven of these people, and 13 of the other 41 interviewees, had had close family members executed in the Pol Pot period. The 100 refugees reported a total of 88 killings of their nuclear family members. 20 of the interviewees (14 of them from the non-elite group) also reported losing forty nuclear family members to starvation and disease during the Pol Pot period. This sample of 100 families (around 500 people) thus lost 128 members, or about 25 percent. Projected nationally, this points to a toll of around 1.5 million. The 39 farmers had lost 25 (of, say, 195) family members, suggesting a toll of 13 percent among the Cambodian peasantry.…


9 According to Ben Kiernan, what was one way the actions of Pol Pot's government affected the people of Cambodia?  [1]
Part B
Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from at least four documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, leaders and governments have taken actions to increase power and to control their people. Three such leaders include Louis XIV of France, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, and Pol Pot of Cambodia. The actions taken by these leaders and governments had a significant impact on their people and their society.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

Choose two leaders mentioned in the historical context and for each
• Describe actions taken by the leader and his government to increase his power and/or to control his people
• Discuss an impact the actions had on his people or society

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to
• Develop all aspects of the task
• Incorporate information from at least four documents
• Incorporate relevant outside information
• Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
• Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme