

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

VOLUME
2 OF 2
DBQ

GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Wednesday, June 17, 2015 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

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

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

Contents of the Rating Guide

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

- A question-specific rubric

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

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

General:

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

Mechanics of Rating

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

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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12234

Rating the Essay Question

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

Introduction to the task—

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

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

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

Practice scoring individually—

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

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

Rating the Scaffold (open-ended) Questions

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

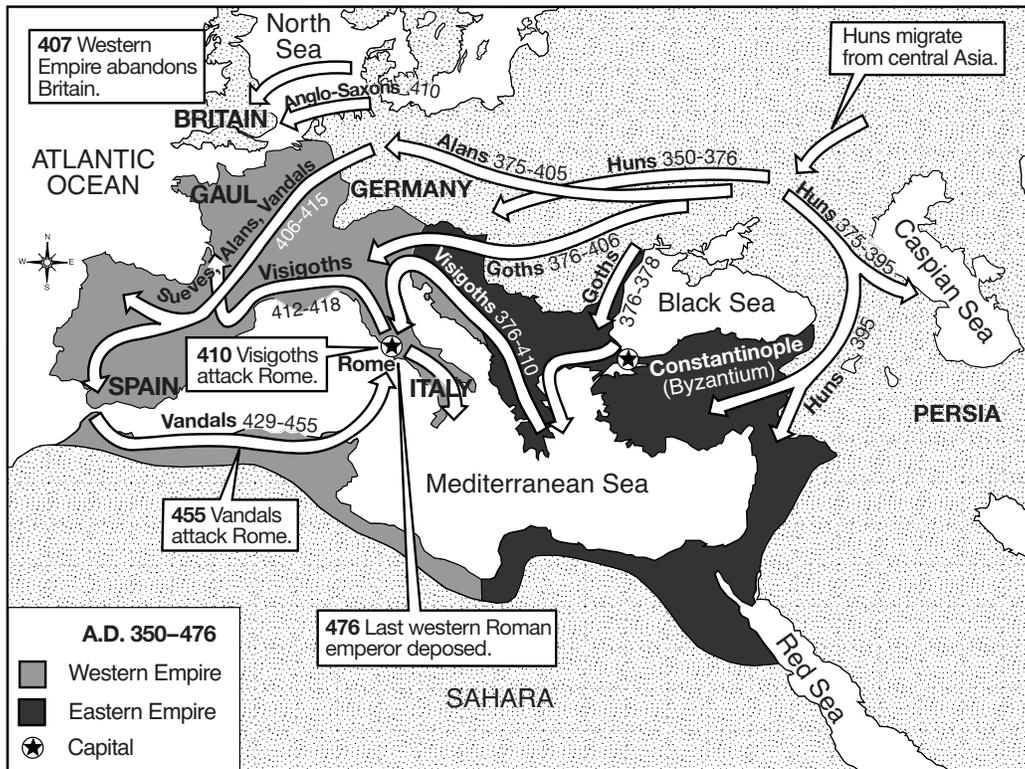
Schools are not permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions (scaffold questions, thematic essay, DBQ essay) on this exam after each question has been rated the required number of times as specified in the rating guides, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that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

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

**Global History and Geography
Part A Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
June 2015**

Document 1

Roman Empire A.D. 350–476



Source: *The Nystrom Atlas of World History*, Herff Jones Education Division (adapted)

1 Based on the information shown on this map, state *one* problem that helped bring about the decline of the Roman Empire.

Score of 1:

- States a problem that helped bring about the decline of the Roman Empire based on the information shown on this map

Examples: the Roman Empire had two capitals/had two centers of power; the Empire was divided into western and eastern sections; Rome was attacked by invaders; Rome was attacked by Visigoths/Vandals; Visigoths/Vandals/Huns posed a threat to the Empire; Sueves, Alans, and Vandals/Visigoths invaded the Western Empire; the size of the Empire made it hard to govern/Empire was too large to govern; Huns migrated from Central Asia; the western Roman emperor was deposed in 476; Huns/Goths invaded the Eastern Empire; invaders/Visigoths/Vandals/Huns; attacks; migrants invaded

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain; the Sahara stopped the Vandals; some Huns migrated to the Caspian Sea; the last emperor ruled in 476

- Vague response

Examples: Britain was invaded; Spain was in the Western Empire; they crossed the North Sea; center of power

- No response

Document 2

... By the middle of the second century Italy [within the Roman Empire] was in a state of decline. By the time of Diocletian, at the opening of the fourth century, decay was apparent throughout the empire. Commerce had largely disappeared owing to the lack of customers, to piracy on the seas, and to insecurity of the roads on land. Generally speaking, purchasing power at that time was confined to the public officials, to the army officers, and to the great landowners. Trade in the everyday objects of daily use had all but disappeared, but trade in luxuries prospered. The cities in the west, omitting the places where government centered, were usually in decline; their commercial and industrial classes had disappeared, the old traders having been replaced by the traveling eastern merchant, of whom the Syrian was the most notorious. Foreign trade was sharply curtailed. At various times the government attempted to prohibit the export of various commodities, among them wine, oil, grain, salt, arms, iron, and gold. With this curbing of exports there was also an effort made to control certain imports such as is evidenced by the state monopoly in silk. These two movements hampered commercial contracts outside the empire and all but killed what was left of foreign trade....

Source: Louis C. West, "The Economic Collapse of the Roman Empire," *The Classical Journal*, November 1932

2 According to Louis C. West, what were *two* economic problems the Roman Empire faced during its period of decline?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* economic problem the Roman Empire faced during its period of decline according to Louis C. West
Examples: foreign trade was curtailed/government tried to limit imports and exports; an effort was made to control certain imports such as silk; commercial or industrial classes had disappeared in cities in the west; cities in the west except where government was centered were generally in decline; old traders in cities in the west were replaced by traveling eastern merchants; commerce/trade had largely disappeared; trade in everyday objects had all but disappeared; lack of customers to purchase goods; piracy on the seas threatened trade; unsafe roads threatened trade; purchasing power was confined to public officials or army officers or great landowners; Italy was in a state of decline; piracy; the government prohibited the export of wine, oil, grain, salt, arms, iron, or gold

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* economic problems the Roman Empire faced during its period of decline must be stated. For example, *trade in everyday objects of daily use had all but disappeared* is a subset of *commerce had largely disappeared*. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: trade in luxuries prospered; commerce increased; exports increased; piracy on the seas had disappeared; public officials had no purchasing power
- Vague response
Examples: decay was apparent; there was a state monopoly; government was centered in cities; state of decline
- No response

Document 3

... As western Europe fell to the Germanic invasions, imperial power shifted to the Byzantine Empire, that is, the eastern part of the Roman Empire, with its capital at Constantinople. The eastern provinces of the former Roman Empire had always outnumbered those in the west. Its civilization was far older and it had larger cities, which were also more numerous than in the west...

Source: Steven Kreis, *The History Guide: Lectures on Ancient and Medieval European History*, Lecture 17, History Guide online

3 According to Steven Kreis, what was *one* change that resulted from the fall of the western half of the Roman Empire?

Score of 1:

- States a change that resulted from the fall of the western half of the Roman Empire according to Steven Kreis
Examples: imperial power shifted to the Byzantine Empire; power shifted to the eastern part of the Roman Empire; power shifted to the eastern capital at Constantinople; the rise of the Byzantine Empire

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: its civilization was far older; it had larger cities; western provinces of the former Roman Empire outnumbered those in the east; eastern provinces of the former Roman Empire outnumbered those in the west
- Vague response
Examples: it shifted; there were eastern provinces; it was outnumbered
- No response

Document 4

The power of the [Ottoman] Empire was waning [fading] by 1683 when the second and last attempt was made to conquer Vienna. It failed. Without the conquest of Europe and the acquisition of significant new wealth, the Empire lost momentum and went into a slow decline.

Several other factors contributed to the [Ottoman] Empire's decline:

- Competition from trade from the Americas
- Competition from cheap products from India and the Far East
- Development of other trade routes
- Rising unemployment within the Empire
- Ottoman Empire became less centralised, and central control weakened
- Sultans being less severe in maintaining rigorous standards of integrity in the administration of the Empire
- Sultans becoming less sensitive to public opinion

Source: "Ottoman Empire (1301–1922)," BBC online, 2009 (adapted)

4a According to the BBC, what was *one economic* problem that contributed to the decline of the Ottoman Empire?

Score of 1:

- States an economic problem that contributed to the decline of the Ottoman Empire according to the BBC

Examples: it had not acquired new wealth due to the failed attempt to conquer Vienna/Europe; without the acquisition of significant new wealth the Empire lost momentum; competition from trade from the Americas; competition from cheap products from India; competition from cheap products from the Far East; development of other trade routes; rising unemployment within the Empire; Sultans were less severe in maintaining rigorous standards of integrity

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: employment increased; the Empire became less centralized; they conquered Vienna; central control weakened; Sultans were less sensitive to public opinion
- Vague response
Examples: there were trade routes; momentum was lost; it was slow; failures; Americas; Empire lost momentum
- No response

4b According to the BBC, what was *one political* problem that contributed to the decline of the Ottoman Empire?

Score of 1:

- States a political problem that contributed to the decline of the Ottoman Empire according to the BBC

Examples: failure to conquer Vienna/Europe; the Empire became less centralized; without the conquest of Europe the Empire lost momentum; central control weakened; Sultans were less severe in maintaining rigorous standards of integrity; Sultans were less sensitive to public opinion; rising unemployment within the Empire

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response

Examples: government control increased; trade increased; development of other trade routes; competition from trade; cheap products

- Vague response

Examples: the second attempt was the last; the administration had standards; sultans were severe; Empire lost momentum; central control; rigorous standards

- No response

Document 5

... In 1875, the Slavic peoples living in the Ottoman provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (currently the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina), led an uprising against the Ottomans in order to gain their freedom. The general weakness of the Ottomans led two independent, neighbor Slavic states, Montenegro and Serbia, to aid the rebellion. Within a year, the rebellion spread to the Ottoman province of Bulgaria. The rebellion was part of a larger political movement called the Pan-Slavic movement, which had as its goal the unification of all Slavic peoples—most of whom were under the control of Austria, Germany, and the Ottoman Empire—into a single political unity under the protection of Russia. Anxious also to conquer the Ottomans themselves and seize Istanbul, the Russians allied with the rebels, Serbia, and Montenegro and declared war against the Ottomans....

Source: Richard Hooker, "European Imperialism and the Balkan Crisis," *The Ottomans*, World Cultures

5 According to Richard Hooker, what was *one* problem faced by the Ottomans during the decline of their Empire?

Score of 1:

- States a problem faced by the Ottomans during the decline of their Empire according to Richard Hooker

Examples: an uprising by Slavic peoples living in Bosnia and Herzegovina to gain freedom; a growing rebellion among Slavs; Montenegro and Serbia aiding the rebellion of Bosnia and Herzegovina; a rebellion in Bulgaria; the Pan-Slavic movement; the Pan-Slavic movement's goal of uniting all Slavic people under the protection of Russia; Russia allied with the rebels; Russia declaring war against the Ottomans; a desire by Slavs to unify into a single political unit under the protection of Russia; rebellions; uprisings; war

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Montenegro declared war on Serbia; inability to conquer Austria and Germany; they failed to gain freedom from Russia
- Vague response
Examples: peoples lived in Ottoman provinces; Bosnia-Herzegovina is a state; it was a larger political movement; protection of Russia
- No response

Document 6

... Mustafa Kemal [Atatürk] was a secular nationalist who believed that all the inheritance of the Ottoman Empire should be abandoned and Turkey should be transformed into a modern European state. This involved less of a sudden break with the past than might appear. The *Tanzimat* reforms [between 1839 and 1876] had laid the foundations of a secular state, and the Young Turks, even while attempting to preserve the empire, had given a powerful impetus [motivation] to the cause of Turkish nationalism. During the war years [1914–1918], the secularization of education had proceeded and the universities and public positions had been opened to women. Certain of the law courts under the control of the religious authorities had been placed under the Ministry of Justice. A law in 1916 had reformed marriage and divorce....

Source: Peter Mansfield, *A History of the Middle East*, Viking

6 According to Peter Mansfield, what was *one* change that occurred as the Ottoman Empire declined and a new state of Turkey began to take shape?

Score of 1:

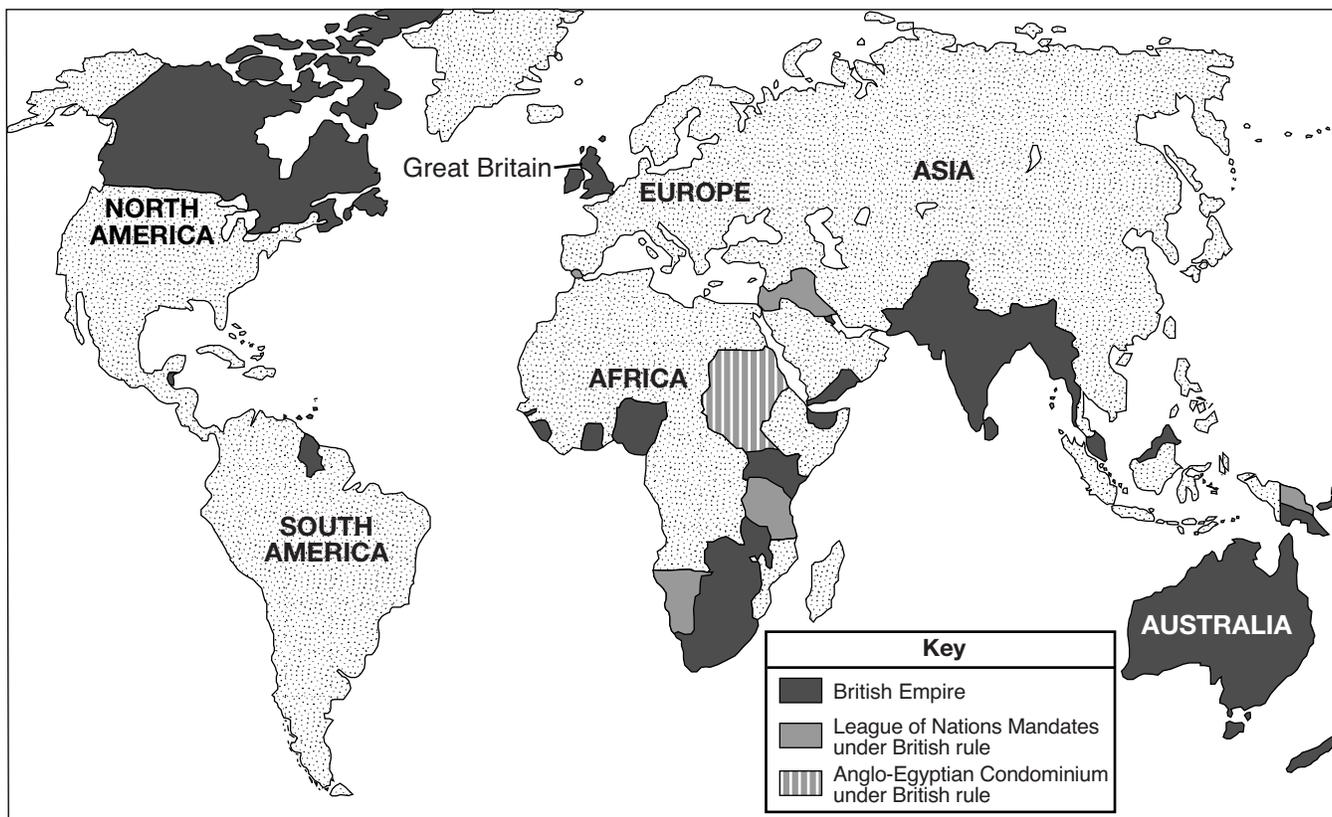
- States a change that occurred as the Ottoman Empire declined and a new state of Turkey began to take shape according to Peter Mansfield
Examples: *Tanzimat* reforms laid the foundations for a secular state; nationalism was promoted by the Young Turks; education was secularized; women could attend universities; public positions were opened to women; some religiously controlled law courts were placed under the Ministry of Justice; a law was passed reforming marriage and divorce; secularization; *Tanzimat* reforms; much of the inheritance of the Ottomans was abandoned

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the Empire was preserved; Turkey was abandoned; it was a powerful impetus
- Vague response
Examples: there was a sudden break; a law was passed in 1916; Atatürk believed; attending universities; law courts
- No response

Document 7

The British Empire and Mandates in the Early 1920s



Source: Encyclopedia Britannica Kids (adapted)

7 Based on the information shown on this map, what was a problem the British faced that made it difficult to govern its empire?

Score of 1:

- States a problem the British faced that made it difficult to govern its empire based on the information shown on this map
Examples: the Empire controlled land on most of the continents/throughout the world; the location of the Empire on many different continents made control difficult; the Empire was spread out; its size made it hard/costly to govern; its Empire was really big; mandates were scattered throughout the Eastern Hemisphere; large distance between Britain and its colonies

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the Empire was located on only two continents; the British had no mandates; the British had no colonies in South America; the British joined the League of Nations
- Vague response
Examples: there were condominiums; it was Anglo-Egyptian; League of Nations; North America; Australia
- No response

Document 8

... World War II greatly changed the British attitude toward the idea of India's freedom. The fear that an independent India would not pay its debt to Great Britain was no longer valid. Great Britain actually owed India over a billion pounds. Nor was the concern that there were not enough Indian military officers to take over the Indian army from the British. As a result of the war, more than fifteen thousand Indian officers were available. In addition, many British soldiers who returned home from serving in India realized how unpopular their government was among the Indian people. In Great Britain, the Labour Party under Clement Attlee defeated Winston Churchill's Conservatives and took charge of the government....

The Labour Party, already sympathetic to the idea of India's independence, faced a great deal of unrest in India. The cold winter of 1945–46 made shortages of food and clothing even worse. Many nationalist leaders, recently released from prison, gave speeches encouraging violent actions to achieve freedom. In Calcutta, demonstrations led to riots in which over thirty people were killed and several hundred injured....

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

8 Based on this excerpt from *Indian Independence and the Question of Pakistan*, what were *two* factors that made Great Britain more willing to grant India independence?

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* factor that made Great Britain more willing to grant India independence based on this excerpt
Examples: Great Britain's former fear of not being repaid was replaced by their owing India over a billion pounds; there were enough Indian officers to take over the Indian army/more than fifteen thousand Indian officers were available to take over the Indian army; many British soldiers who returned home realized how unpopular their government was among the Indian people; there was a great deal of unrest in India/demonstrations in Calcutta led to riots in which over thirty people were killed and several hundred were injured; the Labour Party took over the government and faced unrest in India/the Labour Party took over the government and was sympathetic to Indian independence; the Labour Party took over the government of Great Britain; the shortages of food and clothing in India contributed to unrest/the cold winter of 1945-46 made shortages of food and clothing worse; nationalist leaders gave speeches encouraging violent actions; World War II

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* factors that made Great Britain more willing to grant India independence must be stated. For example, *the shortages of food and clothing in India contributed to unrest* and *the cold winter of 1945-46 made shortages of food and clothing worse* is the same factor expressed in different words. In similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: India would not pay its debt; there were not enough Indian officers; people were released from prison; Conservatives took charge of the government
- Vague response
Examples: British soldiers returned home; speeches were given; winter was cold; unpopular; sympathetic
- No response

Document 9

... During the last 60 years [since 1928], the British Empire has broken apart. Most of the nations that were in the empire demanded and got their independence. With the empire gone, Britain lost a major source of wealth. At the same time, it lost industrial advantages it had enjoyed for many years....

Source: Clare McHugh, *Scholastic World Cultures: Western Europe*, Scholastic, 1988

9 According to Clare McHugh, what was *one* change Great Britain faced with the breakup of its empire?

Score of 1:

- States a change Great Britain faced with the breakup of its Empire according to Clare McHugh
Examples: Britain lost a major source of wealth; Britain lost industrial advantages it had enjoyed for many years/industrial advantages were lost; nations got independence; Britain lost control over dependent nations; nations demanding their independence

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: wealth increased; there were more industrial advantages; it took 60 years for the Empire to break up
- Vague response
Examples: a major source was lost; it was at the same time; nations demanded; got their independence
- No response

Global History and Geography
Content Specific Rubric
Document Based Essay
June 2015

Historical Context:

Throughout history, empires such as the *Roman*, the *Ottoman*, and the *British* have faced various problems that led to their decline. The decline of these empires has influenced changes in societies and regions.

Task: Select *two* empires mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe problems that led to this empire's decline
- Discuss how this empire's decline influenced change in a society and/or a region

Scoring Notes:

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *six* components (for *each* of *two* empires discussing *at least two* problems leading to the decline of these empires and how *each* empire's decline influenced change in a society and/or a region).
2. The problems that led to the decline of an empire may be immediate or long term.
3. The same problem may have been faced by both empires, but the facts and details will vary, e.g., both the Roman Empire and the British Empire occupied and had to maintain territory on several continents.
4. Information that is used to describe a problem that led to an empire's decline may also be used to discuss a change in a society and/or region caused by the decline of the empire, e.g., disappearance of commerce in the Roman Empire.
5. The influence of change as a result of the empire's decline may be in a society, in a region, or in both a society and a region.
6. A change in a society or a region that resulted from the decline of an empire may be the same for both empires, but the facts and details will vary, e.g., territories of both the Ottoman and the British empires eventually gained independence.
7. The response may discuss problems that led to an empire's decline or a change in a society or region that resulted from the decline of an empire from different perspectives as long as the discussion is supported with accurate historical facts and examples.
8. Only *two* empires should be chosen from the historical context. If three empires are addressed, only the first two empires should be scored.

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 for **each** of **two** empires by discussing **at least two** problems that led to the decline of these empires and how **each** empire's decline influenced change in a society and/or a region
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Roman*: connects the invasions by the Germanic tribes, lost commerce, and lack of purchasing power to a weakened Roman army and an overextended empire, linking the abdication by the last emperor in the West to the shift of imperial power to the Byzantine Empire in the East; *British*: connects the colonial territory which covered six continents, Gandhi's nationalist efforts, and World War II to the change in domestic financial and political conditions facing the British, linking post-war attitudes toward Indian independence to the partition of the subcontinent into Hindu-dominated India and Muslim-dominated Pakistan
- Incorporates relevant information from **at least four** documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to the decline of empires (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *Roman*: heavy taxes on middle class; unsafe roads; use of mercenaries; division of Empire by Diocletian; development of western European feudalism; blended elements of East and West; rise of Constantinople; *British*: "Sun never sets on the Empire"; discrimination against native peoples; railroads and telegraph systems built; nationalist movements; Gandhi; civil disobedience; Labour Party; democratic institutions
- 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 empire more thoroughly than the other **or** by developing 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., *Roman*: discusses how the role of barbarian invasions, the loss of foreign trade, and a weakened army in western Europe led to the "Fall of Rome" and the lasting imperial power of the Byzantine Empire in the East; *British*: discusses how the rise of the Indian nationalist movement, the costs of World War II, and the influence of the Labor Party on British foreign policy led to Indian independence and the subsequent partition of the subcontinent, and the ongoing conflict between India and Pakistan
- Incorporates relevant information from **at least four** documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 3:

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

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

Score of 2:

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

Score of 1:

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

Score of 0:

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

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

Roman

Key Ideas from Documents 1–3

Problems That Led to Empire's Decline/Breakup	Resulting Change in a Society or Region
<p>Doc 1—Huns migration from central Asia and invasion of Byzantium Visigoths invasion of Western Empire and attack on Rome Vandals invasion of northern Africa and attack on Rome Goths invasion of Western Empire Invasion of Gaul and Spain by Sueves, Alans, and Vandals Last Roman Emperor deposed (476) Vast size of the Roman Empire (Atlantic Ocean to Black Sea) Roman Empire split (Western empire with capital at Rome, Eastern Empire with capital at Constantinople)</p> <p>Doc 2—Disappearance of commerce due to lack of customers, piracy at sea, insecurity of roads, disappearance of trade in everyday objects Government attempts to prohibit exports (wine, oil, grain, salt, arms, iron, gold) Government attempts to control imports (state monopoly of silk) that hampered contracts outside the Empire</p> <p>Doc 3—Differences between Western Empire and Eastern Empire</p>	<p>Doc 2—Italy in a state of decline by mid-2nd century Empire under Diocletian in decay by beginning of 4th century Disappearance of commerce (lack of customers, piracy at sea, insecurity of roads) Purchasing power generally confined to public officials, army officers, great landowners Disappearance of trade in everyday objects; trade in luxuries prospered Decline of cities other than government centers in the West Disappearance of commercial and industrial classes Replacement of old traders by traveling eastern merchants Efforts by government to prohibit exports (wine, oil, grain, salt, arms, iron, gold) Efforts by government to control imports (silk) Commercial contracts outside Empire hampered Foreign trade sharply curtailed</p> <p>Doc 3—Fall of western Europe to Germanic invasions Shift of imperial power to the east to Byzantine Empire and its capital, Constantinople</p>

Roman cont.

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Problems That Led to Empire's Decline/Breakup	Resulting Change in a Society or Region
<p>Peasants drafted into Roman legions Germanic tribes allowed to become key allies Taxing the rich and powerful avoided; middle class burdened with taxes Dependence of emperors on the army for support and security Basing Empire on wealth generated by conquest and overextending expansion Frequent civil wars Mercenary soldiers used in Roman army Corruption within the Roman government Difficulty in ruling because of diversity of cultures Revolts of slaves High unemployment Use of entertainment to control the masses Wide-scale use of slaves on <i>latifundias</i> and resulting problems for small farmers Difficulty in defending borders because of size Rise of Christianity Incompetent rulers Issues related to succession Outbreaks of plague</p>	<p>Western Europe—Reliance on Catholic Church to provide order Assumption of powers once held by emperors in western portion of the Empire by popes Blending of Germanic and Roman traditions Rural rather than urban-based society Rise of feudalism and feudal states in western Europe in contrast to the glory of the Roman Empire Vassals attaining political power, providing local rule and protection Manor becoming basic economic unit Increase in serfdom with majority of peasants bound to the land</p> <p>Byzantine Empire—Preservation of Greek and Roman culture Development of Justinian Code Rise of the Orthodox Christian Church Establishing cultural connections with Russia</p>

Ottoman

Key Ideas from Documents 4–6

Problems That Led to Empire's Decline/Breakup	Resulting Change in a Society or Region
<p>Doc 4— Failed attempt to conquer Vienna, 1683 Lack of acquisition of significant new wealth without conquest of Europe Competition from trade with the Americas Competition from cheap products (India, Far East) Development of other trade routes Rising unemployment within the Empire Empire less centralized; central control of Empire weakened Sultans less severe in maintaining rigorous standards of integrity in administration of the Empire Sultans less sensitive to public opinion</p> <p>Doc 5—Uprising against Ottomans by Slavic people in Bosnia and Herzegovina to gain freedom Aid provided by Montenegro and Serbia to Bosnia and Herzegovina in rebellion against Ottomans Spread of rebellion to Bulgaria Pan-Slavic movement's goal of unifying all Slavic peoples into a single political unity under Russian protection Alliance of Russia with rebels, Serbia and Montenegro to conquer Ottomans and seize Istanbul Declaration of war against Ottomans by Russia</p>	<p>Doc 6—Continuation of efforts to transform Turkey into a modern European state (Mustafa Kemal Atatürk) Foundation of secular state established with <i>Tanzimat</i> reforms Rise of Turkish nationalism Beginning of modernization during war years, 1914–1918 (secularization of education, universities and public positions opened to women, certain law courts under control of religious authorities placed under Ministry of Justice, marriage and divorce reformed by 1916 law)</p>

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Problems That Led to Empire's Decline/Breakup	Resulting Change in a Society or Region
<p>Corruption in Ottoman rule Issues related to succession Extravagant spending by Ottoman rulers Geopolitical pressures and threats from Germany, France, Great Britain, and Russia Crimean War Other ethnic nationalist movements (Armenia, Greece) Assassination of Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand by a Serbian nationalist Entrance into World War I on side of Central Powers Surrender to Allied Powers Division of Empire by Paris Peace Pact, 1919</p>	<p>Turkey—Changes to Western-style dress (fez replaced) Islamic script replaced with Latin alphabet Islamic law replaced with Western-style legal codes Right to vote and right to employment granted for women</p> <p>Middle East—Creation of mandates to aid in process of independence for Middle Eastern countries British control of mandates (Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq) French control of mandates (Syria and Lebanon)</p>

British

Key Ideas from Documents 7–9

Problems That Led to Empire's Decline/Breakup	Resulting Change in a Society or Region
<p>Doc 7—Difficulty of governing an empire spread across several continents</p> <p>Doc 8—Change in British attitude toward India's freedom as a result of World War II (fear that independent India unable to pay debt to Great Britain no longer valid, concern that not enough Indian military officers to take over Indian army from British no longer valid)</p> <p>Strain on resources with Britain owing India over a billion pounds</p> <p>Unpopularity of British government among Indian people</p> <p>Unrest in India (shortages of food and clothing during winter of 1945–46 in India worsened situation, release of Indian nationalist leaders from prison encouraged violence for freedom, demonstrations in Calcutta leading to riots resulting in death for over thirty people and injury to hundreds)</p>	<p>Doc 8—Availability and ability of over 15,000 Indian officers to maintain an Indian army for protection</p> <p>Defeat of Winston Churchill's Conservatives by Labour Party under Clement Attlee (sympathy for independence of India)</p> <p>Doc 9—Independence for most nations/territories that were part of the empire</p> <p>Loss of a major source of wealth for Britain</p> <p>Loss of industrial advantages for Britain</p>

British cont.

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Problems That Led to Empire's Decline/Breakup	Resulting Change in a Society or Region
<p>Indian independence movement (Amritsar Massacre, Gandhi's use of nonviolent civil disobedience, boycott of textiles, Salt March)</p> <p>Issues related to cultural diversity of empire and forced assimilation (White Man's Burden)</p> <p>Devastation in Great Britain during battles of World War II</p> <p>Post-World War II economic conditions</p> <p>Rise of nationalist movements throughout the British Empire (Ireland, Ghana, Kenya, Egypt)</p> <p>Emergence of strong leaders of nationalist movements (Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Gamal Nasser)</p> <p>Failure to keep promises from World War I</p>	<p>India—Change in Indian nationalist goal from participation in government to self-rule</p> <p>Partition of British India (Hindu India, Muslim East and West Pakistan)</p> <p>Conflict between refugee groups</p> <p>Migration between Hindu and Muslim areas</p> <p>Assassination of Gandhi</p> <p>Adoption of western-style democracy in India</p> <p>Conflict over Kashmir</p> <p>Division of East and West Pakistan into Pakistan and Bangladesh</p> <p>Widespread use of English language</p> <p>Adoption of democratic practices/institutions (Parliament in India)</p> <p>Southwest Asia—Creation of Israel and the Palestinian conflict, Arab-Israeli wars</p> <p>Independence for Iraq and Jordan</p> <p>Africa—Uprisings in African countries against white dominated governments (Zimbabwe, South Africa)</p> <p>Pan-African movement</p> <p>Civil wars</p> <p>Conflicts related to ethnic tensions</p> <p>Efforts to build a national identity</p> <p>Efforts to develop new economic structures and end reliance on a key commodity</p>

The end of the Roman and British empires were caused by various problems in society. Each empire suffered economic decline and political issues with other peoples or within their own government. The decline and eventually the fall of both these empires led to changes that still affect the modern world in several different regions.

The fall of the Roman empire began in approximately 476 A.D. but it had been slowly declining for many years. At this point Roman expansion had nearly come to a halt, and the income gained from new territory had ceased. The people had a lower sense of pride and the government was forced into hiring mercenaries to join the Roman army due to the low number of Roman recruits. Even though they weren't expanding, the Empire still needed the army to protect the borders from the increasing amounts of attacks by Barbarian invaders, mainly the Germanic tribes to the north (Doc. 1).

Incompetent and corrupt leaders and officials ran the Roman government and were not able to contain the social and economic decline. Officials were usually made up of the highest order of Rome's social hierarchy. As the Roman Empire declined, the gap between rich and poor expanded and the poor suffered tremendously. Economically, Roman trade had gone down drastically. Overseas trade largely disappeared because of pirates and even the reliable Silk Road with China was not safe from thieves after the fall of the Han Dynasty in the 200s A.D. (Doc. 2). The situation was made worse by the invading barbarians. As the economic, military, political, and social problems worsened the empire was eventually split into the western and eastern Roman empire, in which only one would live. Diocletian originally split the empire to try to save the western half which was experiencing

more problems than the eastern half. But this move helped cause even more problems especially after the capital was moved from Rome to Constantinople. After the fall of the western empire, the Middle Ages developed in Europe, and the knowledge of science was preserved by religious groups in monasteries. Feudalism developed and people lived on manors which were self-sufficient. The eastern Roman empire, then called the Byzantine Empire controlled Middle Eastern trade centers which helped them to stabilize their economy (Doc. 3). Centuries after, at the time of the Crusades, western Europeans traveled through the Byzantine empire to help them recapture Jerusalem, and brought many Greco-Roman ideas with them on their way back. This revitalized European trade. Later the Byzantines would be conquered by the Ottomans in the 1400s, but the Byzantines are remembered for preserving many parts of Greco-Roman culture. The fall of the western Roman Empire helped shape modern European history and its many countries. Roman culture influenced the world.

The British Empire had spread to many points of the globe by the 1920's (Doc. 7). They had colonies in modern day Canada, India, and Australia. The size of their empire and their economy made them superior to other European countries. However, the decline of Great Britain started because they were overextended in these colonies. In India, World Wars I and II forced Britain to use many of the resources and troops from India and other areas in the empire. World War II eventually put Britain in debt, owing over 1 billion pounds to India alone. The Indian people who had long resented British political, economic, and cultural dominance and control had pushed for self-rule. They had been pushing since before World War I. The Indians were

promised in the 1930's that they would be granted independence but they were still kept as a colony. However, the take over of the Labour Party as the dominant political party in Great Britain after World War II increased the likelihood of India gaining independence as the Labour Party showed sympathy for India and its people (Doc. 8). As India gained its freedom, so did other colonies who wanted independence. Colonies in the Americas, Africa, and Asia gained independence from Britain and this greatly contributed to the decline of the British Empire. Without its colonies Great Britain lost much of its industrial edge because it lost many of the markets, cheap raw materials, and monopolies it held during its colonial past, and went into a period of economic decline (Doc. 9). However, British culture still affects multiple regions of the world today. English is a unifying language around the world. Many British traditions are still active in many places throughout the world such as playing cricket in India. Most regions where the British had colonies still have their society partly based on British culture, even today.

The Roman and British empires both played important roles in global history. The Roman empire set the foundation for culture around the western world and became a basis of culture. Many European languages have roots that originate in Latin. The British colonized Canada, Australia, Africa, and India and imposed their traditions and ideas on the natives who lived there. This remains true because even after each colony gained its independence, British culture still influences the way of life for many native peoples. Both the British and Roman empires were strong and elite, the Golden Age of their time. Unfortunately, the empires would come to an end due to

economic and political issues, but their legacies live on through the cultural foundations and traditions they set and that are used around the world, even today.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the Roman Empire and the British Empire
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Roman*: even though Rome was not expanding, it still needed the army to protect the borders; as economic, military, political, and social problems worsened Empire eventually split into western and eastern Roman Empires, in which only one would live; fall of western Roman Empire helped shape modern European history and its many countries; *British*: decline of Great Britain started because they were overextended in colonies; World Wars I and II forced Britain to use many of the resources and troops from India and other areas in the Empire; takeover by Labour Party increased likelihood of India gaining independence; most regions where British had colonies still have society partly based on British culture)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Roman*: forced into hiring mercenaries to join army due to low number of recruits; even the reliable Silk Road trade with China not safe from thieves after fall of the Han dynasty in the 200s; after fall of the Western Empire, Middle Ages developed in Europe and knowledge of science was preserved by religious groups in monasteries; feudalism developed and people started living on manors; Byzantine Empire controlled Middle Eastern trade centers, which helped to stabilize their economy; at time of Crusades, western Europeans traveled through Byzantine Empire to help them recapture Jerusalem and brought many Greco-Roman ideas back with them; Roman influence spread all over the world; *British*: the size of their Empire and their economy made them superior to other European countries; Indian people who had long resented British political, economic, and cultural dominance and control had pushed for self-rule since before World War I; Indians promised in the 1930s that they would be granted independence but were still kept as a colony)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: fall of Empire began in approximately A.D. 476; barbarian invaders mainly Germanic tribes to the north; overseas trade disappeared because of pirates; *British*: Empire had spread to many points of globe by 1920s; had colonies in modern day Canada, India, and Australia; lost industrial edge)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states both Empires left a legacy around the world

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Well-placed details from the documents are supplemented with relevant outside information, demonstrating a strong depth of knowledge about the Roman and British Empires. Effective analytic statements are woven into a cohesive response.

The decline of the Ottomans and the Romans were caused by factors such as a decline in trade and commerce, internal rebellions and loss of territory. Rome, being a plunder economy, was severely weakened by a lack of territorial gain, loss of plunder, and its inability to defend its borders due to imperial overstretch. The Ottomans, though similarly weakened by the decline in trade, declined due to the Pan-Slavic Movement, the rebellions of the Young Turks and its rapid loss of territory. Although both significantly declined, some of their legacy lived on, as new states (i.e. The Byzantine Empire and Turkey) arose in their place and carried on elements of those cultures.

To some the Roman Empire was a plunder economy. Their political, social and economic balance was mostly based on conquering, taking valuable resources from those conquered, trading and repeating this process. But, as Rome overstretched to northern Europe, it was not able to adequately maintain the empire. It became too difficult to control such a large empire with such diverse needs. As a result, when the empire stopped expanding, its plundered resources decreased. Rome was now subject to imperial overstretch. This imperial overstretch had numerous, devastating affects on the Empire. First off, their economy went into decline. As seen in document two, a lack of customers led to a decrease in trade, the center of Rome's economy. Not only did imperial overstretch affect trade, but it also led to instability throughout the empire. The infrastructure went into decline. The roads and trade routes Romans were once so proud of were often held by bandits and pirates making trade dangerous. What products Rome did produce and could export were limited by the government. Because

commerce was less dominant, the gap in wealth between social classes was widening. Fewer traders meant a lack of goods and ultimately, a sagging economy. The rich—government officials, large landowners, and army officers—became richer. Everyone else became poorer. Crime and corruption were rampant. Making the situation worse, the government had devalued their currency causing problems with inflation. Many of the poor couldn't pay their taxes and couldn't keep their land causing many of them to move to the cities and become part of the unemployed, disenchanting urban population.

As Rome's social system and economy collapsed, its politics were also failing. The imperial overstretch also made it difficult for Rome to defend its borders. As seen in document one, the Empire was frequently attacked by invaders such as the Huns, Goths, Visigoths and Vandals. Unfortunately, these invasions occurred around the end of the 4th, beginning of the 5th century. Because of Rome's inability to defend itself Germanic Mercenaries were hired to fight for them. This resulted in large amounts of money leaving Rome in the hands of these mercenaries who were less willing to fight to protect Rome's sovereignty.

Rome's decline was largely due to its overstretch, but it also was helped by the split under Diocletian. The Roman Empire was split into two around the 4th century, creating the West Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire. When the Western Roman Empire fell to invaders, the imperial power and grand culture shifted to the Eastern Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, as seen in Doc. 3. The Byzantine Empire not only survived the fall of the Western Roman Empire but in many ways thrived. Emperors such as Justinian were

able to reconquer some of the Roman territory that had been lost. He and others maintained and promoted elements of Roman law, culture, and life. The law code named for Justinian was a consolidation and revamping of the Roman law codes. Rome's legacy lasted for centuries after its "fall."

The Ottoman empire's decline could also be seen as imperial overstretch, but was more due to competition and loss of territory. They were located in an area that included much of the Byzantine Empire. The Ottomans controlled trade centers at the western end of the Silk Road and other land routes that connected Europe to places such as India and China. Traders often faced high taxes. Goods traded along these routes became more expensive for Europeans. As a result, Europeans decided to find overseas trade routes that connected Europe and Asia. Columbus sailed on the Atlantic to the Americas and others sailed around Africa on the Indian Ocean to India and China. (Doc. 4) Document four lists how competition from trade from the Americas and cheap products from India led to less profits for the Ottomans, previously the 'Middle Man' in overland trade. Trade and employment decreased, straining the Ottoman's economy. This eventually caused peasant rebellions and unrest. This is not the only problem faced by the Ottomans. Similar to the Roman Empire the Ottomans stopped expanding after 1683 when they failed to conquer Vienna for the second time as seen in document 4. The Ottomans faced a slow decline because they could not acquire new wealth.

Gradually because of all these problems, the Ottomans started losing their territory. They lost places such as Greece, Northern Africa, and faced problems in the Balkan peninsula. Rebellions under the

Ottoman Empire came to a peak during the Pan-Slavic Movement. (Doc. 5.) In 1875, Slavic peoples led an uprising, leading to the states of Montenegro, Serbia, and Bulgaria. Adding to the chaos, these new states allied with Russia and declared war on the Ottomans. As parts of the Ottoman territory became independent, the Ottoman Empire received the nickname: 'The Sick Man of Europe.' This 'sick man' got weaker up until about World War I, when the Ottoman Empire was forever ended. Turkish nationalists created Turkey and European powers divided the remains of Ottoman Empire into Mandates.

Turkey differed in how it survived from the way the Byzantine Empire survived. Instead of focusing on preserving early Ottoman culture and history, Turkey modernized. As described in Doc. 6, Turkey became more secular and modern, basically like a European nation thanks to Ataturk and his reforms. Instead of upholding Islamic principles of gov't, that had been in place for most of the time of the Ottoman Empire, Ataturk used secular principles to lead Turkey. Ataturk followed some of the ideas of the Young Turks and promoted reforms. He promoted Turkish nationalism and culture building off what the Young Turks started. He replaced Islamic schools with secular ones, Arabic script with the Latin alphabet and Islamic law with western style law codes.

The Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire declined for similar reasons. Each empire had depended on trade for their economy and lost territory. Rome's imperial overstretch was the main cause of its decline and the Ottoman's was its rapid loss of territory. Although both empires declined at different times, their legacies survived. The Byzantine's preserved Roman culture and Turkey extended the ideas of the Young Turks.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Roman*: its political, social, and economic balance was mostly based on conquering, taking valuable resources from those conquered, trading, and repeating this process; it became too difficult to control such a large Empire with such diverse needs; fewer traders meant a lack of goods and ultimately a sagging economy; imperial overstretch made it difficult for Rome to defend its borders; *Ottoman*: Empire's decline could also be seen as imperial overstretch but was due more to competition and loss of territory; Turkey differed in how it survived from the way the Byzantine Empire survived; Turkey became more secular and modern basically like a European nation thanks to Atatürk and his reforms; Atatürk promoted Turkish nationalism and culture building off what the Young Turks started)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Roman*: government devalued the currency causing inflation; many poor could not pay taxes and could not keep their land; Germanic mercenaries were hired to fight for them; Justinian and others maintained and promoted elements of Roman law, culture, and life; *Ottoman*: controlled trade centers at the western end of the Silk Road and other land trade routes that connected Europe to places such as India and China; traders often faced high taxes; Europeans started to try to find overseas trade routes that connected Europe and Asia; it lost places such as Greece and Northern Africa, and faced problems in the Balkan peninsula; Empire received the nickname "Sick Man of Europe," and got weaker until about World War I; European powers divided the remains into mandates)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: lack of customers led to a decrease in trade; attacked by invaders such as Huns, Goths, Visigoths, and Vandals; Empire split in two, Western Roman Empire and Byzantine Empire; *Ottoman*: competition from trade from the Americas and cheap products from India led to fewer profits; stopped expanding after 1683; rebellions came to a peak during Pan-Slavic Movement; new states allied with Russia and declared war on the Ottomans; Turkey modernized)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that summarize and compare reasons for the decline of the Roman and Ottoman Empires and comments that their legacy was an influence after their decline

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Analytic statements, specific details, and applicable outside information are effectively integrated in a thorough treatment of the task. The inclusion of a comparative element about the Roman and Ottoman Empires demonstrates a depth of knowledge.

Over the course of history, numerous empires have risen and fallen. Two such empires are the Roman and the Ottoman. Plagued by numerous problems, both empires suffered drawn out declines. When they finally fell, the regions previously encompassed in those empires experienced great change, both social and political.

The western portion of the Roman Empire collapsed in 476 CE. However, the empire had been in decline for centuries before. The Empire's decline was far from monocausal, with numerous factors contributing to its fall. One major cause was imperial overreach — as the empire expanded, it became more and more difficult to maintain centralized control over its citizens. Another important factor was famine and disease. As the farmers overworked the land, crop yields decreased, and many farmers moved to cities, leading to overcrowding and massive unemployment. When disease broke out, it spread quickly within the overcrowded cities, reducing the population of the empire. Additionally, trade within the empire declined. All of these factors helped lead to other economic problems that caused the rich to get richer and the poor to get poorer. As Document 2 explains, the Roman Empire began to face a sharp drop in foreign trade as rulers prohibited numerous exports and monitored certain imports, all while the Roman Roads became more unsafe. Despite these varied problems, it was ultimately barbarian invasions that finished off the already weakened Western Roman Empire. As Document 1 shows, the Huns, Visigoths, and other groups began invading Rome from the mid 300's CE to the fall of the empire. It was these invasions that ultimately resulted in the collapse of the empire.

Just as the Roman empire collapsed for multiple reasons, its fall

yielded numerous subsequent results. With the fall of Rome, western Europe was thrown into a period spanning multiple centuries during which there was little centralized rule. Though there were multiple attempts at restoring Rome such as the Carolingian Empire, Europe ultimately operated under the feudal system for multiple centuries after the collapse of western Rome. Under the feudal system people acted within a system of mutual obligations and lived on manors that were generally self-sufficient. Yet another significant effect was the shift in power caused by the fall of Rome. As Document 3 explains, the Eastern portion of the Empire survived and thrived as the Byzantine empire. As western Rome was collapsing, power was transferred to the east to Constantinople which flourished for centuries afterwards as the capital of the Byzantine empire. Constantinople became a center of trade and commerce with connections to Russia and places along the Silk Route.

Like the Roman Empire, the Ottoman Empire collapsed for multiple reasons. When the Ottomans conquered the Byzantine Empire in the 1400s their technology made the difference. Over a period of time, their use of cannons and guns allowed them to conquer large areas of land. However, similar to Rome, they overextended themselves. Unfortunately when they were in power they failed to industrialize and keep pace with new technology and weaponry which helped lead to their fall. As western Europe gained new military and economic power as a result of the industrial revolution the Ottoman empire remained fairly backwards in terms of military and industrial technology. Another factor contributing to the empire's fall was an increase in nationalism. As Document 5 explains, pan-slavism had begun to

catch on in the Balkan peninsula of the Ottoman empire, and numerous rebellions occurred as the Slavik people vied for their independence. Additionally, earlier the empire suffered from economic troubles as Europeans opened new sea routes and trade with the Americas. As Document 4 explains, the Ottomans had difficulty in competing with trade from the Americas and with cheap products from areas such as India. These political, economic and military problems ultimately led to the Ottoman collapse directly following World War I.

When the Ottomans did fall, the results of the collapse were numerous. Document 6 explains that increased modernization and secularization occurred during and after the collapse. This secularization and modernization was expanded in newly independent Turkey under Mustafa Kemal. Another important effect was the creation of independent nations out of the former Ottoman Empire.

Overall, the Roman and Ottoman Empires collapsed due to numerous political, economic, and military failures. In both cases, the collapse led to significant change within and outside of the former empire. In Rome's case, Western Europe entered a period of decentralized rule while the Byzantine Empire became a significant hub of trade and commerce. In the case of the Ottoman empire, independent nations were eventually formed in the Middle East, some of which modernized and secularized as Turkey did.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses the Roman Empire more thoroughly than the Ottoman Empire
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Roman*: Empire in decline centuries before its collapse; decline was far from monocausal; as Empire expanded, it became more and more difficult to maintain centralized control over its citizens; economic problems caused rich to get richer and poor to get poorer; Empire began to face a sharp drop in foreign trade as rulers prohibited numerous exports and monitored certain imports; barbarian invasions finished off the already weakened Western Empire; fall of Rome caused a shift in power to eastern portion of Empire, which survived and thrived as the Byzantine Empire; *Ottoman*: similar to Rome, it overextended itself; it failed to industrialize and keep pace with new technology and weaponry; increase in nationalism contributed to Empire's fall; numerous rebellions occurred as Slavic people vied for their independence; Empire suffered from economic troubles as Europeans opened new sea routes; political, economic, and military problems led to Empire's collapse directly following World War I)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Roman*: imperial overreach was a major cause of decline; as farmers overworked the land, crop yields decreased and many farmers moved to cities, leading to overcrowding and massive unemployment; when disease broke out, it spread quickly within overcrowded cities reducing the population; although there were multiple attempts at restoring Rome such as Carolingian Empire, under the feudal system people acted within a system of mutual obligations and lived on generally self-sufficient manors; *Ottoman*: when it conquered the Byzantine Empire, its technology made the difference; cannons and guns allowed it to conquer large areas of land; western Europe gained new military and economic power as a result of Industrial Revolution; independent nations were eventually formed in the Middle East, some of whom modernized and secularized like Turkey)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: western portion of Empire collapsed in 476; trade within Empire declined; Huns, Visigoths, and other groups invaded Rome; *Ottoman*: faced competition from trade with Americas and cheap products from places such as India; secularization and modernization expanded in newly independent Turkey; Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, leader of Turkey)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that summarizes changes that were a result of each Empire's decline

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The strength of the response is in the discussion of the problems faced by the Roman Empire and the resulting decentralization in western Europe. Good analytic statements and details support this discussion. However, the treatment of the Ottoman Empire is less developed, especially the discussion about change as a result of the decline.

Throughout the course of history, various reasons will cause different empires to rise and fall. The shift in power created by declining empires leaves an impact on many countries. The countries who had been part of the former empire are most directly and importantly influenced. Centuries ago, the great Roman Empire fell because of foreign invasions and lack of security, bringing economic troubles onto itself and a shift of power to the Eastern part of the empire. When the Ottoman Empire fell because of the weakening power and popularity of the Sultans, some parts of the empire became independent countries and some become mandates. The primary area became a secular country, Turkey.

At the start of the fourth century in the Roman Empire, economic decline was slowly weakening the empire. (Doc. 2) Lack of a strong, central government resulted in bandits on the roads and pirates on the sea. Merchants were therefore fearful of traveling to trade, something which was made even harder by cracked and impaired roads, and caused by a lack of a strong central authority. The government further hampered trade by restricting foreign trade, which also limited goods that could be traded within the empire.

The end of the fourth century and part of the fifth brought a wave of German invasions into the Roman Empire. (Doc. 1) By now, the empire had been divided into two in an attempt to strengthen government control. The eastern part of the empire, which eventually became the Byzantine Empire, managed to withstand the invasion of the Germanic tribes and the Huns, and remained an empire until 1453. However the weaker, Western Roman Empire was badly weakened by attacks of the Visigoths and Vandals until it fell in

476 ce, shifting all power to the East—the Byzantine Empire.

The economic problems brought to the west by the Empire's decline limited progress in the west for years. When the Roman Empire fell, most commercial and industrial classes in the western cities had already almost completely disappeared. (Doc. 2) Commerce and trade of daily-used goods had also almost completely disappeared. Western Europe was thrown into the Dark Ages – an era characterized by Feudal systems, with people living on self-sufficient manors, and limited economic progress. Manor life was very different from life during the Roman Empire. Manors traded very little which meant most people didn't travel which meant cultural diffusion didn't generally happen. Although most people shared a common faith, the cultures and languages of different areas changed dramatically. Political power no longer was held by the emperor in the west and the Church became heavily involved in politics.

Centuries later, in the late 1600s, the Ottoman Empire was also in decline. (Doc. 4) This once-powerful empire lost its strength in several ways. Competition in trade with the development by others of sea trade routes to Asia weakened the Ottoman Empire's economy. Also goods from the Americas and cheap products produced in the Far East attracted buyers more than what the Ottomans had to offer. The economy was hurt even more by rising unemployment. When an attempt at conquering Vienna in 1683 failed, it meant loss of future new wealth to the Empire, and their economy declined further.

With its decline, the empire became less centralized, weakening government control. (Doc. 4) The Sultans' were also losing popularity because of a less severe maintenance of integrity in the empire.

Corruption in the government, and less sensitivity to the opinions of the people were also problems. The government was overextended. Some sultans also had the unfortunate tradition of killing the brightest and most talented of their sons for fear of being overthrown. This also caused the empire to weaken tremendously.

In the 1875, two Slavic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, decided to take advantage of the weakened power of the Empire and rebel. (Doc. 5) Their fight for independence was aided by two neighboring, independent Slavic countries and Russia, in the name of uniting all countries of Slavic nationality (Pan-Slavism). Thus, the decline of the Ottoman Empire led Slavs to promote Pan-Slavism and to the formation of new, independent countries.

When the Ottoman Empire fell apart, after World War I, what was left of it was formed into a new country named Turkey. (Doc. 6) The Ottomans had begun to secularize their empire under the Young Turks by taking away education and certain courts of law from under the influence of religion. They also opened universities and public positions to women. The fall of the empire had brought about even more secularization to the nation. The first independent leader of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, expanded the westernization, modernization, and secularization of Turkey. He abolished the wearing of head scarves for women and fezs for men. He made women politically equal to men in that they could vote and be elected to Parliament. He also introduced the western calendar and the Latin alphabet to replace the Arabic one. While some say this was a complete break from the past, others say that modern Turkey took ideas from the Young Turks who had influence near the end of Ottoman rule.

Anchor Paper – Document-Based Essay—Level 4 – B

Shifts of power caused by declining empires, such as in the Roman and Ottoman Empires, can greatly affect their regions. Sometimes the impact is positive as in the rise of the Byzantine Empire and the newly independent nations formed by the fall of the Ottoman Empire, and sometimes the effect is negative, as the long Dark Ages which Western Europe was thrust into with the fall of the Roman Empire.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Roman*: Empire fell because of foreign invasions and lack of security bringing economic troubles and a shift of power to eastern part of Empire; Empire badly weakened by attacks of Visigoths and Vandals; economic problems brought to the West by the decline, limited progress in the West for years; when Empire fell most commercial and industrial classes in western cities had almost completely disappeared; *Ottoman*: goods from the Americas and cheap products produced in the Far East attracted buyers more than what Ottomans had to offer; with its decline, the Empire became less centralized; decline of Empire led Slavs to promote Pan-Slavism and to the formation of new independent countries; Ottomans had begun to secularize their Empire under the Young Turks by taking away education and certain courts of law from under the influence of religion)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Roman*: Empire divided in two in an attempt to strengthen government control; eastern part of the Empire that became the Byzantine Empire managed to withstand the invasion of Germanic tribes and Huns and remained an Empire until 1453; western Europe thrown into the Dark Ages—an era characterized by feudal systems, with people living on self-sufficient manors; most people did not travel which meant cultural diffusion generally did not happen; although most people shared a common faith, the cultures and languages of different areas changed dramatically; *Ottoman*: some sultans had the unfortunate tradition of killing their brightest and most talented sons for fear of being overthrown; Empire fell apart after World War I; Atatürk abolished wearing of head scarves for women and fezzes for men; women made politically equal to men in that they could vote and be elected to Parliament; western calendar and Latin alphabet used instead of the Arabic)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: bandits on the roads and pirates on the seas; foreign trade restricted; goods and trade within Empire limited; Empire fell in 476; *Ottoman*: attempt to conquer Vienna in 1683 failed; neighboring independent Slavic countries and Russia aided Bosnia and Herzegovina's fight for independence; goal of Pan-Slavism to unite all countries of Slavic nationality)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that utilizes specific examples to summarize the task and a conclusion that states the negative effects of the fall of the Roman Empire and the positive effects of the decline of the Ottoman Empire

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although analytic statements and some good outside information are included in the discussion of both Empires, document interpretation is the focus of the response. Further development of the changes brought by each Empire's decline would have strengthened the response.

Throughout history empires have come and gone as a result of various problems and situations that led to their decline. Two superb examples would be the Ottoman and British empires that had huge effects on Europe and wherever they expanded. The decline of these empires influenced changes in societies in those regions.

The Ottoman Empire came about around a thousand years after the Roman Empire ended and really got started when they took over the capital trading city of Constantinople from the Byzantine Empire; renaming the city Istanbul. However, "the power of the [Ottoman] empire was waning [fading] by 1683, when the second and last attempt was made to conquer Vienna. It failed to conquer Vienna and the Empire lost momentum and went into a slow decline. (Document 4)." Document 4 states reasons the Ottoman Empire started to decline. One cause of the decline was competition in trade from the Americas and competition from cheap products from India and the Far East. This occurred in the 1400s and after Europeans developed newer trade routes that bypassed the empire. Overtime the government's power weakened as the empire became less centralized and sultans loosened their standards. Without the money from trade and expansion the Empire lost major income generators. The government was also becoming corrupt (Document 4). These reasons along with others led the empire to eventually become known as the sick man of Europe. In many provinces of the Ottoman empire there were Slavic peoples who wanted to gain independence, especially in Southeastern Europe. Bosnia and Herzegovina were two that were supported by the already independent neighbor states of Montenegro and Serbia (Document 5). At this time many Slavs wanted Pan-Slavism or the unification of

all Slavic people under the protection of Russia (Document 5). The Russians who were eager to conquer the Ottomans and gain control of trade routes that would connect Russia to the Mediterranean Sea, ended up declaring war on the empire and allying with the Slavic rebels (Document 5). By the early 1900s the Ottoman Empire was a shell of what it once was. After World War I the country of Turkey formed from the Empire and began to modernize that society. A secular nationalist, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, believed that “the inheritance of the Ottoman Empire should be abandoned and Turkey should be transformed into a modern European state.” But as Document 6 explains this break from the past is not as sudden as it might appear because the Ottoman Empire attempted similar reforms during the 1800s with the Tanzimat reforms laying out the foundation for a secular state. During the war years of 1914-1918 the secularization proceeded on with education and public positions opening up to women (Document 6). The Ottoman Empire faded away, the rebel Slavic states won their independence, and Turkey continued to modernize.

The British Empire really expanded during the Industrial Revolution and the Age of Imperialism, and stretched across the globe which is why it got the name The Empire Where the Sun Never Sets. As seen in Document 7 Great Britain's empire was over many different continents with many different ethnicities. The problems that really hit Great Britain was that with so many places under their empires control their military and government were spread thin. A major cause of decline was the cost of fighting two world wars. It lessened their financial and military power. It was becoming

increasingly more and more difficult and expensive to maintain their colonies. The colonies struggled against Great Britain because of nationalism. Most colonies were culturally and ethnically different from Great Britain and they wanted to rule themselves. After World War II Great Britain still had control over India who wanted their independence. With the help of Mohandus Gandhi, the Indians would get independence. After the British soldiers returned home from India from serving in the war the Labour party under Clement Attlee who took charge of the government and was already sympathetic to the idea of Indian independence, faced a great deal of unrest in India (Document 8). This unrest was due to reasons such as nationalism and also resentment because of the way that Great Britain often economically abused its colonies for its own economic gain. In the end, with Gandhi's help using civil disobedience and non-violence, India became an independent nation. Most of the nations that were in the empire demanded and got their independence in the years that followed. (Document 9). This led to the empires downfall as they lost wealth and advantages they had during the Industrial Revolution and the Age of Imperialism. The break up of this empire was influenced by national desires of many different ethnicities wanting to become independent nations and rule themselves. This included Kenya and Nigeria.

The Ottoman and British Empires have shown that throughout history empires rise and fall with problems and situations that lead to their decline. The declining of these empires led to many changes in societies and regions.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Ottoman Empire and the British Empire but develops how the decline influenced change less thoroughly
- Is primarily descriptive (*Ottoman*: failed to conquer Vienna and Empire lost momentum; government's power slowly weakened as Empire became less centralized and sultans loosened standards; without money from trade and expansion, Empire lost major income generators; Turkey's break from the past was far less sudden than it might appear because Empire had attempted similar reforms in 1800s with Tanzimat reforms laying out the foundation for a secular state; during war years of 1914–1918, secularization had proceeded with education and public positions opening to women; *British*: with so many places under Empire's rule, the military and government were spread thin; becoming increasingly more and more difficult and expensive to maintain colonies; most colonies demanded and received independence, leading to the Empire's downfall)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Ottoman*: "sick man of Europe"; in the 1400s, Europeans developed newer trade routes that bypassed the Empire; Russians eager to conquer Ottomans and gain control of trade routes that would connect Russia to the Mediterranean Sea; by early 1900s, Empire a shell of what it once was; *British*: Empire given the name "where the Sun never sets"; unrest in India after World War II due to reasons such as the way Great Britain often economically abused its colonies for its own economic gain; with Gandhi's help using civil disobedience and nonviolence, India became independent)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Ottoman*: competition in trade from Americas and competition from cheap products from India and Far East; Slavic peoples, especially in southeastern Europe, wanted independence; Bosnia and Herzegovina were supported by already independent neighbor states; Russia declared war on the Empire and allied with the Slavic rebels; *British*: Clement Attlee who took charge of the government sympathetic to Indian independence)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear 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 4. Documents are heavily relied on to frame the response. A few well-placed analytic statements and some outside information are used to enhance information from the documents. Further development of how the decline of the British and Ottoman Empires influenced change would have strengthened the response.

At the height of their reigns, both the Roman and British Empires were world powers. However, as their sizes increased, they became difficult to control, leading to their downfalls. These greatly changed the lives of those in and around the once massive empires.

The Roman Empire, at its height, controlled nearly all territories around the Mediterranean Sea. Its trade routes went everywhere from Europe to Asia to Northern Africa. The size of the Empire caused it to be very difficult to control. Over time, the strength of the government began to decrease. As this occurred, trade suffered with it. The Empire's economy fell into shambles, with foreign trade nearly disappearing (Document 2). The trade routes became unsafe to travel; merchants were frequently robbed or attacked by "barbarian groups" all throughout western Europe. As the number of these attacks increased, the Roman territories slowly succumbed to the groups such as the Vandals and Visigoths (Document 1). Eventually, the Western half of the Empire fell, run over by the tribes. The Eastern half survived. The Empire's once great influence over Europe was greatly diminished but the Eastern half was able to hold onto its territory and then rebuild into the strong Byzantine Empire which lasted until the mid 1400s. The Byzantine Empire maintained Greek and Roman traditions and culture. Under them, the city of Constantinople became one of the greatest, most economically powerful cities in the world.

Like the Romans, the British Empire at its height was massive, with many colonies under the control of the small island. (Document 7). The economy was equally strong, due to the raw materials obtained from each colony and the profit the British Empire was making from the finished goods they were forcing their colonies to buy. Like the

Roman Empire, the British Empire probably overexpanded and as a result they couldn't maintain all their colonies. One by one, the controlled colonies became fed up with British rule. This spurred nationalistic feelings, leading to rebellions and revolutions, like the American Revolution in the 1700's. As Britain lost colonies, its power decreased. With the debt caused by WWI and WWII, Great Britain was struggling to hold on to many of their colonies in Africa and Asia, most notably India. At one time India was their most important and profitable colony. However by the post WWII period they owed India great sums of money from the war effort. The Indian people who were already upset with their treatment, started protesting even more against the mother country (Document 8). The loss of India shortly after WWII caused Great Britain to be without its major source of resources and revenue. Great Britain's power was vastly diminished from the loss of its colonies (Document 9). Due to the changes, Great Britain's power was and still is a fraction of what it was compared to its former greatness.

The Empires of Rome and Great Britain were decimated by their own size, changing European history.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops the problems of the task in some depth for the Roman Empire and the British Empire and how these Empires influenced change with little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Roman*: at its height it controlled nearly all the territories around the Mediterranean Sea; trade routes went everywhere from Europe to Asia to northern Africa; size of Empire made it very difficult to control; strength of government began to decrease and with it trade suffered; Empire's economy fell into shambles with foreign trade nearly disappearing; Empire's once great influence over Europe greatly diminished; *British*: like the Roman Empire, the British Empire overexpanded and as a result could not maintain all of its colonies; as Britain lost colonies, its power decreased greatly; Indian people already upset with their treatment and increased their protests against the mother country; loss of India caused Britain to be without its major source of resources and revenue; Britain's power vastly diminished from loss of its colonies)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Roman*: Byzantine Empire lasted until mid-1400s and maintained Greek and Roman traditions and culture; under Byzantines, city of Constantinople became one of the greatest, most economically powerful cities in the world; *British*: raw materials obtained from each colony made economy of Empire strong; Empire made a profit from the finished goods it forced its colonies to buy; nationalistic feelings grew leading to rebellions and revolutions like the American Revolution in the 1700s; with debt caused by World Wars I and II, Britain was struggling to hold on to many of its colonies in Africa and Asia)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: trade routes became unsafe to travel; number of attacks increased; western half of Empire fell while eastern half survived; *British*: by post-World War II period, Britain owed India great sums of money from war effort; lost India shortly after World War II)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the increasing size of the Roman and British Empires led to their downfall and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The strength of the response is in the application of the theme of overexpansion leading to the downfall of both the Roman and British Empires. While document information frames the discussion, logical explanation of that information demonstrates an understanding of the task. Further development of how the decline of these Empires influenced change would have enhanced this response.

Many times throughout history great Empires rise and conqueror to gain an emence amount of power which thus results in a golden age. But all once powerful and great Empires will fall and many times fall as a result of simular declines. The Roman and Ottoman Empires fell more than one thousand years apart, yet from simular reasons — outside invasions, not having firm control of vast territory, failing governments and political leaders.

As Rome expanded it's empire to reach from Asia to the Alantic coast of Europe their empire became too big to control. Invasions in the North Eastern part of the empire from the Huns of Central Asia and invasions from the South from vandals with direct attacks on the capital, Rome, lead to the dis-mantleling of the empire. (Doc. One) Not only did the invaders harm the Roman Empire economically but they also hurt them politically. The Roman military was not strong enough to resist invaders because boarders were so spread out. The Romans had spread themselves too thin and couldn't protect every area. (Doc. 3) As Rome's boarders were failing so were its trade connections. This caused unsafe roads and trade routes which made goods increase in price. The commercial and industrial class had also mostly disappeared. Foreign trade all but disappeared and Rome's economy failed. (Doc. two). During the decline of the Roman Empire Chirstianty was speading through Roman territory. Chirstianity challenged the power of the Roman emperor. Eventually the Roman empire split, and imperial power became centered in the East which then led to the forming of the Byzantine Empire. (Doc. 3)

The official date of the collapse of the Roman Empire was 476 CE. Eastern Rome continued as the Byzantine Empire until 1453 when

the Ottoman Turks attacked and conquered Constantinople. The fall of the Byzantine Empire led to the rise of another great empire, the Ottomans. Considered to be one of the three gun powder empires, the Ottomans were very advanced for their time.

However, just as the Roman Empire, the Ottomans had conquered more land than they could control. As time came into the late 19th & early 20th century the Ottoman Empire was considered to be the “sick man of Europe”. It took a while for the Ottoman Empire to become “sick”. They could no longer compete with the trade of Americas and India. Their unemployment rates rose as the leadership of the government weakened. The sultans became less and less interested in public opinion as they spent much of the empire’s money on living a life of luxury. Their power became more de-centralized and they lost control much like the Roman Empire did years before. (Doc. four). The Slavic people living in the border regions of the Ottoman empire angrily rebelled wanting to gain independence. These rebellions led to loss of Ottoman territory and an even greater loss of power. (Doc. five) The Young Turks led a nationalist movement in order to improve the failing Ottoman Empire. Their efforts challenged traditional values and beliefs. Nationalist movements plus events of World War I, led to the official fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1922, and the creation of modern day Turkey (doc. six).

The fall of both the Roman and Ottoman empires were a result of weak governments and rulers, too vast of an empire to effectively control, and rebellions/invasions from groups further weakening the Empire’s rule. Empires fall for various numbers of reasons, but then the fall of a great empire can lead to the rising of an even greater one.

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

This pattern thus creates the chain of stories that connect empires from various time periods creating the world we have today. This is all because the world created civilization and empires which starts the chain of rising, expanding, prospering, and then falling from early times until modern day.

Anchor Level 3-B**The response:**

- Develops the problems faced by the Roman Empire and Ottoman Empire in some depth but only mentions how the decline of these Empires influenced change
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Roman*: as Empire expanded to reach almost everywhere from Asia to the Atlantic Coast of Europe, Empire became too big to control; invasions led to dismantling of the Empire; as Rome's borders were failing so were its trade connections; Empire had spread itself too thin and could not protect every area; *Ottoman*: it also conquered more land than it could control; unemployment rates increased as leadership of government weakened; sultans became less and less involved with public opinion as they spent much of the Empire's money on living a life of luxury; sultans' power became more decentralized and they lost control much like the Roman Empire years before; rebellions led to an even greater loss of power)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Roman*: Christianity spread through Roman territory as Empire declined; Christianity challenged power of Roman emperor; Roman military not strong enough to resist invaders because borders were so spread out; Byzantine Empire lasted until 1453 when Ottoman Turks attacked and conquered Constantinople; *Ottoman*: considered one of the three gunpowder Empires; in late 19th and early 20th century, Empire considered to be the "sick man of Europe"; 1922 official fall of Empire)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: Huns invaded from central Asia; Vandals invaded from south; foreign trade all but disappeared; Empire split and imperial power became centered in East; Byzantine Empire; 476 official date of collapse; *Ottoman*: Slavic peoples living in border regions wanted independence; rebellions led to loss of territory; Young Turks led nationalist movement; led to modern day Turkey)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that summarize the similar reasons for the fall of the Roman and Ottoman Empires

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The strength of the response is in the comparison of reasons for the fall of the Roman and Ottoman Empires. While problems that led to the decline of both Empires are explained in some detail, the discussion of how both Empires influenced change is not developed.

Throughout history, empires such as the Roman and British have faced various problems that led to their decline. As a result, their decline had shaped the world to be more as it exists today. With war & economy as major problems for the Romans, and Nationalism and political ideas an issue to Britain, both these empires collapsed and societies changed drastically.

After Pax Romana, Rome was faced with many problems in the organization and control of the empire. It was very diverse and vast and Rome couldn't effectively manage its empire. Because of this it had split into eastern and western Empires. However this didn't end their problems. They faced an issue of almost constant warfare. Several nomadic, mostly Germanic tribes attacked cities in both the East & West sides of the empire. This was a huge blow to the infrastructure of the empire, as well as the economy, as war is expensive. Attacks came from the Visigoths, Vandals, and Alans. Defeating more than one army would prove extremely difficult and draining to the Empire's economy. (Doc 1) Ergo, this constant warfare put Rome in a difficult situation as a lack of commerce resulted due to the insecurity of roads and seas. This limited trade drastically, and stopped the spread of capital throughout the empire. With trade halted, people were not receiving the resources needed to keep people living comfortably. The commercial Roman trader was replaced by the traveling merchant in the eastern empire who traded goods and took money out of the empire. This prevented Rome as a whole from receiving the income it needed to keep up with the constant attacks from the Germanic tribes. Thirdly, when the government halted exports supplies of silver and gold dropped further preventing the Empire from

economically growing. (Doc 2) As a result, this hurt the cities and people of the West severely. Eventually the Western Empire fell to the invading Germanic tribes. (Doc 3) The east continued on the "Byzantine Empire became a second Rome." The Byzantines preserved some of the Roman culture in Art and Academics. It also led to the development of Justinian Code and a justice system based on Roman law. These developments would keep Roman ideas alive and these ideas would eventually spread to other parts of the world.

Just as Britain once had a tremendous empire like the Romans, they too fell. With such a large empire, spread all over the world, Britain had an extremely difficult time controlling so many areas considering how small Britain was to begin with. As the saying went "The sun never sets on the British empire." (Doc 1) The empire needed money, people, and a large army and navy to control such a vast land. (Doc 7) This army and navy was especially needed in the early 20th century during the world wars. During these times, the colonies were often exploited for resources and military fighters and their needs were ignored. This led to the rise of nationalism in colonies and around the world. Often once nationalism arose within these colonies, riots and rebellions broke out. In India, Britain lost control because its government was unpopular, they were in debt, and Indians faced harsh living conditions. In 1945-1946, the people in India faced food & clothing shortages which made them resent the government of Britain. As Nationalist tensions rose, riots and rebellions loomed and rather than risking another major expense Britain gave India independence. (Doc 8) This pattern continued overtime and as a result, Britain granted countries independence & lost a major amount of

wealth & places for raw materials for industrial products. While at one point Britain was the leader in industry, as they started the industrial revolution, (DI) they now were weaker. Britain's decline allowed other nations, such as the United States and, later nations in Asia to become industrial powers. Loss of colonies halted the strong economic income that Britain had received as they lost access to raw materials. Manufacturing shifted to other places where goods could be made cheaply and efficiently. This has prevented Britain from being as the world power they used to be. (Doc 9)

Overall the collapse of major Empires always leaves a lasting effect. Economic and threats of war that Rome faced, and Nationalistic and economic problems that Britain faced, led to their collapse. These collapses led to ideas of Greco-Roman culture being preserved in the East by the Byzantines and Britain no longer being a world super power. Clearly, these were significant collapses, as they had a lasting effect.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the Roman Empire and the British Empire
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Roman*: splitting Empire into two parts did not end problems; Empire faced an issue of almost constant warfare; invasions put a large blow on infrastructure of the Empire as well as the economy; defeating more than one army of invaders proved extremely difficult and draining to economy; insecurity of roads and seas led to a lack of commerce; *British*: with a large Empire spread all over the world, Britain had an extremely difficult time controlling so many areas; riots and threat of rebellions loomed and, rather than risking another major expense, they gave India independence)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Roman*: Pax Romana; Byzantine Empire preserved some Roman culture in art, academics, the Justinian Code and justice system; modern Roman ideas would eventually spread to other parts of the world; *British*: “the Sun never sets on the British Empire”; a large army and navy needed to control such a vast Empire; colonies often exploited for resources and military fighters; as Britain became weaker, it gave a chance for the United States and later nations in Asia to become industrial powers)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: Empire split into eastern and western parts; Visigoths, Vandals, and Alans attacked Empire; “Second Rome”; *British*: Britain lost a major source of wealth and places for raw materials for industrial products)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that summarizes each part of the task for both Empires

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Accurate information and limited but well-placed analytic statements demonstrate an understanding of the decline of both the Roman and British Empires. The inclusion of additional details to support some of the generalizations, especially in the discussion of the British Empire, better integration of statements, and less repetition of ideas would have strengthened the response.

Throughout history, many empires, such as Ottoman & Britain declined due to problems facing their empire. The decline of empires caused changes to occur politically, socially & financially.

Great Britain was a vast empire controlling many lands scattered across the globe. As doc. 7 shows, Britain had colonies ranging from North America to parts in Africa, to territories in S Asia to Australia. Controlling so many scattered territories posed a problem to Britain. Additionally British soldiers coming back from British colonies, such as India (as seen in doc. 8) realized how unpopular British rule was with the Indians. The constant uprisings eventually caused colony by colony to break off. WWII was also a cause for Britain's downfall since the colonial people who helped Britain fight knew how weakened they were & knew to take advantage.

With the breaking apart of the British Empire, Britain lost out. The raw materials, Britain got from its colonies was a greatly helped their economy. In addition their colonies were a very good market for them. Therefore Britain, with the downfall of their empire suffered a loss in their wealth.

The Ottoman empire was fading by 1683 when their attempt to conquer Vienna failed. (doc. 4) Slowly nation by nation, colony by colony broke off, because people with different ethnicity than the Ottomans didn't want to be under them. The Pan-Slavic movement, was a movement by countries with the Slavic ethnicity such as Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina etc. to form a unified Slavic state posed a threat to Ottomans as well. Eventually Pan-Slavism led Europe into WWI causing the final fall of the Ottomans. Once the Ottomans were not in power Turkey was formed. Turkey unlike the Ottomans were

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

more secular giving women public positions, placing law courts under the Ministry of Justice instead of under religious authorities. (as seen in doc. 6)

In conclusion, both the downfall of the Ottoman Empire & British Empire caused changes to occur.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the British Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- Is primarily descriptive (*British*: it was a vast Empire controlling many lands scattered across the globe; controlling so many scattered colonies posed a problem; British soldiers coming back from British colonies such as India noticed how unpopular British rule was; constant uprisings caused colony by colony to break off; World War II was a cause for Britain's downfall since colonial peoples who helped Britain fight knew how weakened they were and knew to take advantage; Britain lost out with the breaking apart of Empire; with the downfall of their Empire, Britain suffered a loss in wealth; *Ottoman*: Empire was fading by 1683 when its attempt to conquer Vienna failed; the people were a different ethnicity than the Ottomans and did not want to be under their rule); includes faulty and weak application (*Ottoman*: colony by colony broke off from the Empire; movement by countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (*British*: the raw materials Britain got from its colonies were a great help to its economy; its colonies were also a good market; *Ottoman*: Pan-Slavism led Europe into World War I causing final fall of the Ottomans)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*British*: it had colonies ranging from North America to parts in Africa to territories in South Asia to Australia; *Ottoman*: movement to form a unified Slavic state posed a threat)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. A general narrative about the British and Ottoman Empires addresses all aspects of the task but lacks explanation and details despite a few good statements of outside information. How change influenced each Empire's decline is mentioned but is not developed.

Over the course of time, there have always been empires and at some point all of these empires declined. This has been occurring for thousands of years. Two perfect examples of empires that declines are the Roman Empire and the British Empire. Both of these empire faced many problems that lead to their decline and their decline led to changes in society.

The Roman Empire was one of the first great empires in the world. They had a prosperous golden age but eventually had a drastic decline. The Romans were on the decline for over a hundred years when their empire finally fell. They faced many economic problems including, massive decrease in trade both domestic and foreign, the government prohibitted certain exports and the government stopped making money. The empire was forced to split into two parts due to their struggles. This left the Romans vulnerable to invasion and when the Germanic tribes did invade it didn't take long before the empire fell. This left western Europe in shambles but eastern Europe and the Byzantine Empire flourished.

The British Empire was a very expansive empire that lasted for centuries. The main problem with the British Empire was that their land was to hard to govern because it was too spread out. They had territories in Europe, North America, South America, India, Africa, Asia and Australia. Attempting to govern all of this territory being topped with continuous rebellions throughout the empire the British Empire fell apart. The aftermath of all this was that most of the territories became independent nations. However, some of the territories still rely on Great Britain today.

The Roman and British Empire were great empires that faced many

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

problems and eventually fell. This has occurred in every empire that has existed throughout history.

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

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Roman Empire and the British Empire
- Is primarily descriptive (*Roman*: it was one of the first great Empires in the world; it was on the decline for over a hundred years when its Empire finally fell; Empire was forced to split into two parts due to their struggles, leaving Romans vulnerable to invasion; when Germanic tribes invaded it did not take long before Empire fell; western Europe was left in shambles but eastern Europe and Byzantine Empire flourished; *British*: their land was hard to govern because it was too spread out; most of the British territories became independent nations); includes faulty and weak application (*British*: they faced continuous rebellions throughout the Empire)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Roman*: they had a prosperous Golden Age but eventually had a drastic decline; *British*: some of the former British territories still rely on Great Britain today)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: they faced a massive decrease in trade, both foreign and domestic; the government prohibited certain exports; *British*: they had territories in Europe, North America, South America, India, Africa, Asia, and Australia); includes an inaccuracy (*Roman*: government stopped making money)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are restatements of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Problems that led to the decline of both the Roman and British Empires are addressed by broad generalizations and a few relevant details. Single separate statements of fact are utilized to state how the decline of each Empire influenced change, demonstrating a basic understanding of the task.

Throughout the history of the world there were many empires that have succeeded. Then again there were many Empire's that had many problems which led to a decline or an end to the Empire such as the Empires: Roman, Ottoman, and British have faced various problems. The decline of these empires has influenced changes in societies and regions.

The Roman Empire Began in 350 A.D. and ended in 476 A.D. By the middle of the second century Italy was in a state of decline. Commerce had largely dissapeared owing to the lack of customers, to piracy on the seas, and to insecurity of the roads on land. Another problem was trade in everyday objects of daily use had all but dissapeared, but trade in luxuries prospered. The cities in the west, ommiting the places where government centered, were usually in decline; their commercial and industrial classes had dissapeared. As Western Europe fell to Germanic invasions imperial power shifted to the Byzantine Empire. The change in the society within the Empire was in the Byzantine Empire its civilization was far older and it had larger cities, which were also more numerous than in the west.

The Ottoman Empire was fading by 1683 when the second and last attempt to conquer vienna, it failed. Without the conquest of Europe, the Empire lost momentum and slow decline. Some factors that led to the decline of the Empire was: competition from trade from the Americas, Development of other trade routes, Rising unemployment within the Empire and Sultans becoming less sensitive to public opinion. The Decline of the Empire led to change in the region by certain of the law courts under the control of the religious authorities had been placed under the Ministry of justice. A law in 1916 had

reformed marriage and divorce.

The two Empires: The Ottoman and the Roman Empire both had slow declines. These declines had happened from political and economical problems. The Decline of the Empires led to changes in the regions and societies.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- Is primarily descriptive (*Roman*: commerce largely disappeared owing to lack of customers, piracy on the seas, and insecurity of the roads; while trade in everyday objects had all but disappeared, trade in luxuries prospered; cities in the West, omitting the places where government was centered, were in decline as their commercial and industrial classes had disappeared; civilization in Byzantine Empire was far older and cities were larger and more numerous than in the West; *Ottoman*: competition from trade from the Americas, development of other trade routes, rising unemployment within the Empire and sultans becoming less sensitive to public opinion were factors contributing to the decline; Empire was fading by 1683; without the conquest of Europe, the Empire lost momentum)
- Consists primarily of relevant information copied from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: western Europe fell to Germanic invasions; imperial power shifted to Byzantine Empire; *Ottoman*: second and last attempt to conquer Vienna failed; law in 1916 reformed marriage and divorce); includes an inaccuracy (*Roman*: Roman Empire began in 350 A.D.)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although the response addresses all aspects of the task, the influence of each Empire's decline on change is referred to by a few brief unexplained statements. A simplistic listing of document information weakens the discussion, but demonstrates a limited understanding of the task.

Throughout history empires such as the Roman, Ottoman and British have faced various problems that led to their decline. The decline of these empires has influenced changes in societies and region. Two empires I will discuss are the Roman empire and the Ottoman empire.

The Ottoman empire was a Muslim empire in Southeast Europe, modern day Turkey. The Ottoman empire had a number of reasons to why it was declining for example unemployment was rising and the Sultan became more careless from the people (Document 4). Also the Ottoman empire's decline was due to rebellious movements and uprisings against the empire by its colonies. (Document 5) After the fall of the Ottoman empire Southeastern European countries became independent like Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Roman empire was an empire that started in Rome (Italy) and lasted about 1,000 years. During the 3rd century and into the 4th century the Roman Empire was being constantly invaded (Document 1). After the fall of the Roman empire imperial power shifted to the eastern side of the empire, and the Byzantine empire was in control. (Document 3)

Both the Roman and the Ottoman empire's fall led to the creation of a new empire.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally addresses most aspects of the task for the Ottoman Empire and the Roman Empire
- Is descriptive (*Ottoman*: decline was due to rebellious movements; *Roman*: power shifted to eastern side of the Empire, and Byzantine Empire was in control); lacks understanding and application (*Ottoman*: Sultan became more careless from the people; after fall of the Empire, southeastern European countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina became independent; *Roman*: Empire was constantly invaded during the 3rd century and into the 4th century; power shifted to the east after fall of the Empire)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 3, 4, and 5
- Presents little relevant outside information (*Ottoman*: it was a Muslim empire in southeast Europe)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Ottoman*: unemployment was rising in the Empire; *Roman*: Empire started in Rome; Empire was invaded); includes inaccuracies (*Ottoman*: uprisings against Empire by its colonies; *Roman*: Empire lasted about 1,000 years)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that is a false statement

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Document information relating to the Ottoman Empire is minimally developed and demonstrates limited knowledge of that Empire. Only one problem is addressed for the decline of the Roman Empire and the remaining statements lack explanation.

Throughout history's great empires such as the Roman, Ottoman and British have faced many problems that ultimately led to their decline. The decline of these great empires has influenced change in many societies and regions.

The British empire had many problems which led to the decline of their vast empire. In Document 7 it shows how the British empire was spread very far apart which led to many nations demanding independence. Due to this loss of colonies, Britain lost much of its wealth as an empire. Shown in Document 9, once the British empire lost control over many colonies in North America there was a huge loss of wealth. India also demanded freedom from the British. In Document 8 it shows that Britain owed India more than a billion pounds. This ultimately led to the great decline of the British empire.

The Ottoman empire was another great power that fell apart. The Ottoman empire started to decline when the Turks began to modernize and take control. This is shown in Document 6. The Ottoman empire also had many political and economical issues as well. In Document 4 it shows that the Ottoman empire faces many problems. There was a rising unemployment rate throughout the empire and they lost wealth because they were competing for trade.

This shows that even great empires, no matter how big or how powerful can collapse. Many of these problems led to the fall of the Roman, Ottoman & British empires.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally addresses most aspects of the task for the British Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- Is descriptive (*British*: they had many problems which led to the decline of their vast Empire; due to loss of colonies, Britain lost much of its wealth as an Empire; *Ottoman*: they lost wealth because they were competing for trade); lacks understanding and application (*British*: there was a huge loss of wealth as a result of the loss of many North American colonies; *Ottoman*: Empire began to decline when the Turks began to modernize and take control)
- Includes minimal information from documents 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (*British*: they lost control over many colonies in North America)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*British*: Empire was spread very far apart; India demanded freedom from the British; Britain owed India more than a billion pounds; *Ottoman*: there was rising unemployment throughout the Empire)
- 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. An attempt is made to address all aspects of the task with statements from the documents and a statement of outside information about the British colonies in North America. Minimal explanation, overgeneralizations, repetition, lack of chronology, faulty interpretation of document information, and disconnected statements weaken the effort.

When one thinks of the most powerful Empires in History, the Roman and the British Empires quickly come to mind. While these Empires enjoyed centuries of power and wealth, they are no longer great Empires. Several factors led to the decline of these Empires, and in the end, they could not maintain their power. Great Empires will always enter periods of decline, and will usually collapse as a result.

The Roman Empire was one of the most powerful Empires of its time, with its territories spreading across Europe and even into Africa. However, the vast reign of their territories didn't go unchallenged. Invading Germanic tribes, vandals, visigoths, and more attacked the Roman Empire, causing them to lose their grip on western territories such as Great Britain.

The Roman emperor Diocletian tried to slow Rome's decline by putting into place reforms such as hiring more people for his army in order to protect against revolts and the threats on its borders. But because there weren't enough Romans who wanted to join he ended up hiring mercenaries who were generally not as loyal to the Roman empire as citizens would have been. Diocletian also divided the empire into two – the West with its capital in Rome and the East with its capital in Constantinople. He believed that his would make it easier to govern but it really made the situation worse. Eventually, Imperial power and wealth shifted to Constantinople in the eastern half of the Empire which would eventually become the capital of the Byzantine Empire. Furthermore, on top of the countless invaders, Rome's trade was in decline. The Roman government imposed restrictions on trade with foreign nations to try to keep silver in the empire but this led to a severe drop in imports and exports. This harmed commercial business

within the empire, causing Rome's economy to suffer. On top of this, the drop in the silver supply and increased taxes caused inflation which caused even more problems. All of these factors led to the decline and the eventual fall of the Roman Empire. The Byzantine Empire preserved Roman and Greek traditions. It became known for such things as the Hippodrome, the rebuilding of the Cathedral of Hagia Sophia, and Justinian's Code. In fact the Eastern Roman Empire, that became the Byzantine Empire didn't fall until 1453. As for the area that was western Rome it fell to the Germanic tribes and became decentralized entering a period of feudalism known as the Middle Ages.

Centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire, the British Empire existed and it too began to enter a state of decline. By the twentieth century the British Empire controlled territories on almost every continent. Their power was immense. At its height Britain relied on its territories and colonies in its vast empire to obtain cheap raw materials and to provide markets. They promoted their own nationalism by spreading their culture to their colonies. These factors would eventually contribute to their decline as those colonized would develop nationalism and seek independence. Great Britain had over expanded. They couldn't contain the rebellions and independence movements that were going on in their colonies. The colonists were angry because they were being economically exploited. They promoted their own nationalism and culture instead of British. Great Britain began losing colonies in places such as India and Africa. Their control on the world began to slip especially after the world wars. After both World War I and World War II Britain needed to rebuild but they were in debt and could not afford their many colonies. They owed India at

least a billion pounds. Furthermore, with the loss of the territory itself, they lost its resources and exclusive trade. They lost their monopoly on exports to the colonies, damaging their own economy. For example, in India, Britain had sold inexpensive mass-produced textiles. They also had a monopoly on salt a necessity, so the Indian people had to pay what ever the British wanted them to. With Indian independence that was lost. With the loss of its colonies Great Britain entered into a decline. While Britain is still a major country today, it isn't the powerhouse it once was. "The sun has set on the British Empire."

With the decline of the these empires, society changed with it. As the Roman Empire declined, its territories were filled with new countries and diverse people. New countries formed in Europe and parts of Africa. Even with the fall of the Roman Empire, their ideas remained alive. Their advancements in philosophy, math, and the sciences were kept alive in the Byzantine Empire and in Islamic cultures before being rediscovered and built upon in the Western European Renaissance. Rome left a lasting legacy. With the decline of Great Britain, came the rise of many new independent nations across the world. Great Britain helped facilitate the growth of these nations, modeled their governments and legal systems on the British parliament and law. Often english was kept as one of their official languages in India and in African countries. Both of these empires have left their mark and changed the world around them.

All great Empires are doomed to decline, and while they may seem invulnerable, they can not stay powerful forever. While some Empires bask in the glory of their power when they have it, they will be remembered in history for the impact they had on the world around them, wether it be detrimental, or beneficial.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

Throughout history, empires such as the Roman and Ottoman have faced various problems that have led to their decline. The decline of these empires have influenced changes in societies and regions all throughout Europe.

The Roman Empire faced many problems and changes throughout it's times leading to it's decline such as the several attempted and successful invasions of the Eastern Empire. (Document 1) The empire also faced economic problems. The commerce had largely disappeared owing to the lack of customers, to piracy on the seas and insecurity of the roads on land. So for that, foreign trade was also sharply curtailed. (Document 2) The Roman Empire also faced other powers trying to come in and take over, the Byzantine Empire. One changed that resulted, the western half of the Roman Empire shifted to the Byzantine empire. (Document 3)

The Ottoman Empire also faced many problems and changes leading to it's decline. Economic problems came about that played a great role, it had competition of cheap products coming from India and the far East. Also rising unemployment throughout the empire. Political problems also contributed towards the decline. Sultans became very sensitive to public opinions, and being less severe in maintaining rigorous standards of the integrity in the administration of the empire. (Document 4) The Slavic people living in the Ottoman provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina led an uprising against the Ottomans in order to gain their freedom. (Document 5) As a new state of Turkey began to take shape, the secularization of education had proceeded and the universities and public positions had been opened to women. (Document 6)

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

Both, Ottoman and Roman Empires conquered many things, and made a difference. But eventually reached a point of defeat, with invaders who took over the land.

In History Empires such as the British, Ottoman, and Roman have had many of problems thrown at them. The changes that these three Empires faced have changed the society and religion.

The British Empire has faced many of challenges throughout their existence. They have beaten some but lost others. One problem they faced was that the British Empire was spread all over the world in different locations. (This is shown in Document 7). Another reason is that the British wanted to take over India even though they owed India over a billion pounds. (shown in Document 8). The people of India didn't like that so they were gonna turn violent. (also shown in Document 8). When the British faced the break up of their Empire they also lost a source of wealth as well. (shown in Document 9)

The Ottoman Empire faced a lot of problems as well. The Ottoman Empire face economical and political problems. One economical problem is that other places were competition from cheap products from India and far East. (shown in Document 4) They also had political problems such as the Sultans had become less sensitive about public opinion. (shown in Document 4). Another problem that the Ottoman Empire faced was that the Salvic State were leading a rebellion against them (shown in Document 5). They faced changes as well. For example women were now able to be educated. (shown in Document 6)

Both Britain and Ottoman Empires have faced problems. Some economical some political and some just problems that happen. These empires have faced a lot on their way to fall. Now that things have happened to them some or most of our lives today have changed. In ways such as our religion and political ways.

Empires in History have had many political and economic issues that led to their downfall. An empire is multiple groups of people joined together making one big and strong state under one government that tends to want to expand and become more powerful. One empire that struggled through issues that eventually led to their decline was the Roman Empire. Another empire that declined due to problems they were facing was the British Empire.

One example of an empire that fell because of failure to fix its problems was Rome. Rome was a republic and later became one of the largest and most successful empires in history. They had a golden age called Pax Romana. The Empire expanded over 3 continents and trade, economic prosperity, and peace existed. However, things changed as Pax Romana started to fade. One reason Rome fell was because of foreign intruders invading (Doc 1). People from Germanic Societies and from Societies in Central Asia began to invade, destroy and steal from Romans, people like the Huns, Vandals and Visigoths. Rome's military declined in power because of the use of mercenaries and the society as a whole was unstable, partly due to badly run government, so they got negatively affected by those attacks. It made them weaker, poorer and made the whole society unsafe. Another problem they faced was that the government attempts at economic reforms had negative effects (Doc 2). To keep Roman money in Rome the government stopped some foreign trade, but this limited cultural diffusion and prevented their society's culture from getting stronger and their economy lost profit. The decline in the economy also led to inflation and later unemployment. Also, the richer classes were getting better treatment than the lower ones because they got services while the

majority didn't. Finally, trade was disappearing as a whole in the society due to the lack of products but also because the trading routes became more dangerous due to the invading barbarians. The inequalities and haults in economic growth were detrimental in the sustainability of the empire. Overall they became so weak that the Byzantine empire took over the east (Doc 3) once the western Roman Empire officially fell in 476 AD. Their fall led to a cultural, scientific and economic standstill in Western Europe that was known as the Middle Ages where little cultural diffusion, learning or advances were happening. People lived on self-sufficient manors. Christianity spread tremendously as well because the Church was one of the only things helping to keep peace and order in Western Europe. Feudalism with decentralized governments existed instead of the powerful central government of the Roman Empire. Instead of an emperor establishing law codes and behavioral standards the Church and Pope did.

Another empire that declined due to the problems they were facing was the British Empire. Britain was a super power in the modern Industrial Age because some of the most pivotal events in history happened there like the Industrial revolution and they were also part of world events like exploration of Africa and new imperialism. They have had influence over many areas around the world controlling at one time around a quarter of the world's land. In the 20th century, however Britain started to weaken as conquered people agitated for self-rule. The British empire started losing its colonies. (Doc 7) At one time they had influence over the Americas but they lost much of it in the 1700s. They also lost places in Africa and India that they had benefited from because they sold them goods made in British factories

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

and took their raw materials and labor. However, those were their main sources of profit. Many countries gained their independence from Britain (Doc 8) leading them to losing much of their wealth. One example of these countries was India. Britain got a lot from imperialising India and ruling it. However, Indians wanted their independence and fought the British for it with the help of independence leaders like Gandhi. After World War II the British relented. Britain realized that it was in debt and it would be better for them to let go of India. They owed India over a billion pounds and India's military was strong. It wasn't worth fighting India because Britain had so much to lose. Overall, most of the countries Britain had control over were gaining independence after World War II (Doc 9). So they lost their source of profit and their role of being one of the world's super powers. Power shifted to the Cold War super powers—the USSR and the USA. This is different from before when Britain was almost always on top economically and they were a part of some of the most important times in history.

In conclusion, empires like the Roman empire and the British empire declined due to the tremendous problems they faced. Problems in their culture, economic or political systems caused them to lose power. They prove that the unification of multiple groups of people in a single powerful state often doesn't last forever. There isn't a empire nearly as big or as successful standing today. History shows empires often fall.

Throughout history, nations have both formed and crumbled, due to various factors including, but not limited to, a poor economy, natural disasters, and foreign invasion. Both the Roman and the British Empire were world powers at the height of their rule. But gradually, as happens to many nations and empires, they started to decline. The end of any empire will effect it's own region. However, because of the caliber of the size of these two powers, the decline of such empires effected a countless number of people.

For Rome, there was a plethora of reasons that led to their decline. Slowly, power became less centralized. It started subtly, however ended drastically. When the Empire was split in two, one part of the empire with its capital in Rome in the West, and one part of the empire with its capital in Constantinople in the east, it was severely weakened. The eastern empire thrived as it carred on Greco-Roman culture, and later came to be known as the Byzantine Empire. However, the west portion of the Empire wasn't quite as fortunate. Because of piracy on the seas and the insecurity of roads, it was cut off from trade to Asia and Africa. (Doc. 2) This left the western half of the Empire to weaken and fall into economic chaos. This was made even worse by the loss of money due to the end of expansion. The western half of the Empire was also troubled because of political problems. The eastern half became the home of the "real emperor" under Constantine and a less important leader, often a general controlled the western half. The western Roman government became more fractured and de-centralized until the fuedal system emerged. Meanwhile, the gap in power was siezed by the Church. This led into the Middle Ages, also known as the Dark Ages. Another factor in the decline of the Roman Empire was the threat of

invasion by such groups as the Huns and Visigoths (Doc. 1). Such attacks weakened the Empire. Although many factors led to the decline of Rome, the largest factor was the de-centralization of power.

The decline of the British Empire was different from that of Rome. While there were many factors that led to Rome's decline, Britain's also had many factors – most importantly the independence movements of colonies. Britain had colonies all over the world, which led to the phrase “the Sun never sets on the British Empire.” (Doc 7). All colonies were used by the British to gain wealth and natural resources for its factories. For a period of time, everything seemed to work well for the British. Colonies would supply Britain with cheap natural resources. These resources were then used to make manufactured goods that they sold back to the colonies at a much higher price. However, the colonies in North America and elsewhere were upset that there were such high taxes. These included taxes on tea in America and on salt in India. Also, they didn't have a say in the British government. What seemed like a great system for the British was very bad for the colonies. The British took advantage of their colonies. They treated colonists poorly and forced some colonists to give up their culture. So the colonists decided to rebel, and form their own countries. In the 20th century this resulted in a chain reaction starting with India after World War II. After other colonies heard of India gaining independence, they wanted the same. World War I and World War II caused Britain to decline and go into debt. They ignored their colonies needs and focused on their own needs which led many colonies of Britain to declare independence. The result of the British Empire's decline was the birth of many new, independent nations

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – E

around the world. Britain continued to decline as it fell behind when it lost industrial advantages. (Doc. 9). Although Britain is still a nation today, it isn't the world manufacturing power it once was.

Both the Roman and the British Empire's decline led to the formation of new nations. Many of these nations, however, still incorporated culture from the empire that had ruled them into their daily life. Although empires decline and crumble, they leave a permanent mark on the world's culture and lifestyle.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 5

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the Roman Empire and the British Empire
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Roman*: invading Germanic tribes caused it to lose its grip on territories such as Great Britain; imperial power and wealth shifted to Constantinople in the eastern half of Empire; government imposed restrictions on trade with foreign nations to keep more silver in the Empire, but this led to a severe drop in imports and exports; Diocletian believed dividing the Empire would make it easier to govern, but it really made it worse; *British*: it was unable to contain rebellions and independence movements; colonists were angry because they were economically exploited; with loss of territory, they lost its resources and exclusive trade; loss of monopoly on exports to colonies; damaging to their economy; while Britain is still a major country, it is not the powerhouse it once was)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Roman*: because there were not enough Romans who wanted to join the army, Diocletian ended up hiring mercenaries who were generally not as loyal to the Empire; increased taxes caused inflation; western Rome became decentralized entering a period of feudalism known as the Middle Ages; advancements in philosophy, math, and science kept alive in Byzantine Empire and Islamic cultures before being rediscovered and built upon in the western European Renaissance; *British*: it relied on its vast Empire to obtain cheap raw materials and to provide markets; promoted their own nationalism by spreading their own culture to their colonies; in India, Britain had sold inexpensive mass-produced textiles and had a monopoly on a necessity, salt, so Indian people had to pay what British wanted; English kept as an official language in India and in African countries)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: territories spreading across Europe and even into Africa; preserved Roman and Greek cultures; eastern half of Empire became Byzantine Empire; Hippodrome; Justinian Code; *British*: by 20th century, Empire controlled territories on almost every continent; independence movements in colonies; India declared independence; control began to slip especially after world wars)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses the Roman and British Empires as powerful and a conclusion that states great Empires will be remembered in history for their impact, whether it be detrimental or beneficial

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Document information and supporting outside information are effectively combined in a good discussion, demonstrating knowledge about the Roman and British Empires.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- Is primarily descriptive (*Roman*: commerce had largely disappeared owing to the lack of customers, piracy on the seas, and insecurity of the roads; foreign trade was sharply curtailed; *Ottoman*: they faced competition from cheap products coming from India and the Far East; sultans less severe in maintaining rigorous standards of integrity in administration of Empire; secularization of education proceeded)
- Consists primarily of relevant information copied from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: Empire faced economic problems; *Ottoman*: unemployment rising throughout Empire; Slavic people lived in provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and led an uprising against the Ottomans; universities and public positions were opened to women); includes inaccuracies (*Roman*: faced other powers trying to come in and take over Byzantine Empire; *Ottoman*: sultans became very sensitive to public opinion)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although the response demonstrates a basic understanding of the task, there is a reliance on literal interpretation of document information. Limited explanation of details, inclusion of weak generalizations, and unexplained statements concerning change influenced by each Empire’s decline detract from the effort.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 1

The response:

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task for the British Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- Is descriptive (*British*: the breakup of the Empire led to a loss in the source of wealth; *Ottoman*: competition from cheap products from India and the Far East led to economic problems; sultans became less sensitive about public opinion; women were now able to be educated)
- Includes minimal information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*British*: the Empire was spread all over the world in different locations; *Ottoman*: Slavic states led a rebellion against them); includes an inaccuracy (*British*: they wanted to take over India even though they owed them over a billion pounds)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that consists of incomplete statements that attempt to relate the fall of Empires to the present

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Although selection of document statements to address all aspects of the task indicates a limited understanding of the task, misinterpretation of information in document 8 and lack of explanation weaken the effort.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Roman Empire and the British Empire
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Roman*: Empire failed because it failed to fix its problems; to keep Roman money in Rome, government stopped some foreign trade; richer classes getting better treatment than lower ones because they got services while the majority did not; trade disappearing due to lack of products but also because trading routes more dangerous due to invading barbarians; inequalities and halts in economic growth detrimental to sustainability of Empire; *British*: it had influence in many areas of the world, controlling at one time a quarter of the world's land; Empire started to weaken as conquered people agitated for self-rule; many countries gained independence from Britain, leading it to lose much of its wealth; India started fighting for independence and after World War II the British relented)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Roman*: military power declined because of use of mercenaries; fall of Empire led to a virtual cultural, scientific, and economic standstill in western Europe; Middle Ages had little cultural diffusion, learning, or advances; the Church was helping to keep peace and order in western Europe; feudalism with decentralized governments existed instead of the powerful central government of the Empire; instead of an emperor setting law and behavioral standards, the Church and Pope did; *British*: Britain was a superpower in the modern Industrial Age because of Industrial Revolution and because they were also part of the exploration of Africa and new imperialism; Britain benefited from its colonies because it sold them goods made in British factories and took their raw materials and labor; leadership of Gandhi helped independence; power shifted to Cold War superpowers)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: expanded over three continents; foreign intruders such as Huns, Vandals, and Visigoths invaded; Byzantine Empire took over in the East; western Roman Empire officially fell in 476; *British*: controlled places in Africa; Empire started losing colonies; Britain owed India over a billion pounds)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that includes a definition of Empire and a conclusion that states Empires do not last forever

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response demonstrates a good understanding of the problems leading to decline in the Roman Empire and in the British Empire. A stronger discussion concerning how the decline of both Empires influenced change would have improved the effort.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the Roman Empire and the British Empire
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Roman*: power of Empire slowly became less centralized and ended drastically; because of piracy on the seas and insecurity of the roads, Rome cut off from trade to Asia and Africa; western half of Empire weakened and fell into economic chaos; *British*: most important factor leading to decline of Empire was the independence of its colonies; what seemed like a great system for the British was very bad for the colonies)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Roman*: eastern Empire thrived as it carried on Greco-Roman culture; western half of Empire also troubled because of political problems; eastern half became home of the “real emperor” under Constantine and a less important leader, often a general, controlled western half; government became more fractured and decentralized until feudal system emerged; *British*: “the Sun never sets on the British Empire” was a common saying; colonies used by British to gain wealth and natural resources for its factories; colonies would supply Britain with cheap natural resources which were then used to make manufactured goods that were sold back to colonies at a much higher price; colonies upset they did not have a say in the government; British forced some colonists to give up their culture; it ignored its colonies’ needs and focused on its own, which led many colonies to declare independence; although Britain is still a nation today, it is not the world manufacturing power it once was)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Roman*: one part of Empire had its capital at Rome and the other part in Constantinople; eastern part known as Byzantine Empire; loss of money due to end of expansion made things worse; invasions by Huns and Visigoths; *British*: Empire had colonies all over the world; many colonies declared independence)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions reasons for the decline of Empires and states the decline not only affects the region but also other regions and a conclusion that states many of the new nations incorporated western culture into their daily life

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response relies on generalizations to frame the discussion and supports them with details and a few well-placed analytic statements. Better integration and explanation of outside historical information would have strengthened the discussion.

Global History and Geography Specifications June 2015

Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

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

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

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

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2015 Regents Examination in Global History and Geography* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the Global History and Geography examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

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

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