

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, August 12, 2015 — 12:30 to 3:30 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
August 2015

Document 1

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

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

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

1 According to Carl L. Becker, what was *one* way Louis XIV exercised power over the finances of France?

Score of 1:

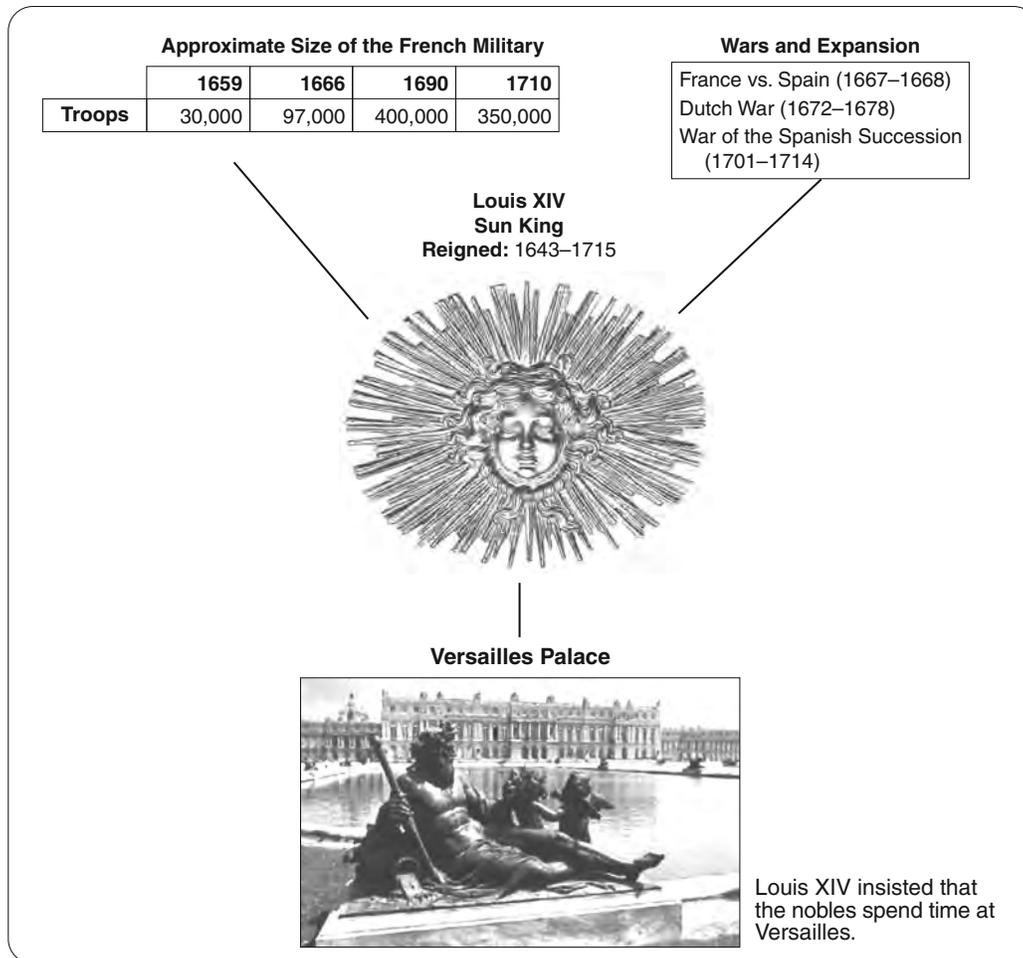
- States a way Louis XIV exercised power over the finances of France according to Carl L. Becker

Examples: he was able to spend money without asking; he could increase taxes without having to ask the Estates General; he was free to collect taxes; could use money as he saw fit; could easily raise money; could raise funds *or* spend money as he saw fit without having to ask permission like the English kings did; he had the power to tax and spend as he saw fit; he could obtain enough money to govern as he pleased

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the Estates General had to give approval; he could not collect taxes; he had little money; he was the same as English kings; asked the English Parliament; Parliament never met
- Vague response
Examples: he was free; he saw fit; Estates General had not met for 50 years
- No response

Document 2



Source: Images in Constans and Salmon, eds., *Splendors of Versailles*, 1998

2 Based on the information in this graphic organizer, identify *one* way the rule of Louis XIV had an impact on France.

Score of 1:

- Identifies a way the rule of Louis XIV had an impact on France based on the information in this graphic organizer

Examples: French military increased in size/size of French military increased from 30,000 to 350,000; France was involved in several wars/war with Spain; France was involved in a war with the Dutch; France was involved in a war of the Spanish succession; France was involved in 3 wars; he insisted that nobles spend time at Versailles; Louis XIV/Sun King was the center of power; France was controlled by one ruler for 72 years

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the military increased in size between 1690 and 1710; nobles could not go to Versailles; Versailles was a palace
- Vague response
Examples: the military was an approximate size; 72 years; nobles
- No response

Document 3

Revocation [removal] of the Edict of Nantes

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

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

Source: Martha Glaser, “Louis XIV and the Heir Presumptuous,” *Mankind Magazine*

3 According to Martha Glaser, what is *one* impact the removal of the Edict of Nantes had on French society?

Score of 1:

- States an impact the removal of the Edict of Nantes had on French society according to Martha Glaser

Examples: hundreds of thousands of Huguenots fled France; hundreds of thousands of Huguenots escaped to Holland/escaped to England/escaped to Prussia; Huguenots that fled unsuccessfully were sentenced to the galleys; thousands of Huguenots died due to starvation *or* beatings *or* overwork; France was deprived of Huguenots’ talents *or* energy; France’s enemies were enriched by Huguenot refugees *or* with Huguenots’ considerable talents and energy; Protestants could not return to their old faith; Protestants could not become genuine Catholics; it was a disaster for France; Louis’ contemporaries considered it an admirable deed

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Protestantism became stronger; the Huguenot population increased; there was toleration
- Vague response
Examples: admirable deed; their flights were unsuccessful; the result was desirable; they changed their minds
- No response

Document 4a

Communist News

The increase in literacy at the beginning of the 20th century led to the widespread availability of newspapers. *Pravda* began publication in a very small way in 1912 but reached a circulation of over 5 million during the Soviet era. Although its name means “truth,” *Pravda* reported only what the Communist Party wanted the people to know, and facts were often ignored or distorted. The main mouthpiece [voice] of the Communist Party, the newspaper has survived in the new Russia but with a much reduced circulation.

Thirty Years of the Bolshevik Party

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

Document 4b

Steps in Stalin's "Divide and Rule" Policy

1929	Trotsky was banished from the USSR forever.
1928	Stalin removed the right-wing leader, Uglanov, from the Moscow party.
1927	Trotsky and left-wing leaders were expelled from the party.
1925	Stalin and the left-wing of the party forced Trotsky to resign his post as war commissar. Stalin worked with the right-wing of the party to weaken the left-wing.
1924	Lenin dies.

Source: Based on information from Leonard Schapiro, *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, 2nd ed., Vintage Books

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

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* action Stalin took to increase his power in the Soviet Union based on these documents

Examples: he controlled Pravda which reported only what the Communist Party wanted people to know; he worked with one wing of the party to weaken the other wing/he used “divide and rule” to eliminate rivals; Trotsky and left-wing leaders were expelled from the party; he removed right-wing leader, Uglanov/he removed Uglanov from the Moscow party; he associated himself in photos with Lenin; he published propaganda; he had facts distorted *or* ignored; he forced Trotsky to resign his post as war commissar; he had Trotsky banished from the USSR forever/Trotsky was forced to leave Russia forever

Note: To receive maximum credit, two *different* actions Stalin took to increase his power in the Soviet Union must be stated. For example, *Trotsky was forced to leave Russia forever* and *Trotsky was banished from the USSR forever* is the same action expressed in different words. In similar cases, award only one credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: he ended Lenin’s support; he stopped publication of *Pravda*; he left the party; he increased literacy; he survived in the new Russia
- Vague response
Examples: he took steps throughout the 1920s; he helped people to know; *Pravda* was much reduced; widespread availability of newspapers; switching sides
- No response

Document 5

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

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

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

Source: Albert Marrin, *Stalin*, Puffin Books, 1988

5 According to Albert Marrin, what is *one* impact Stalin's policy had on the Soviet Union?

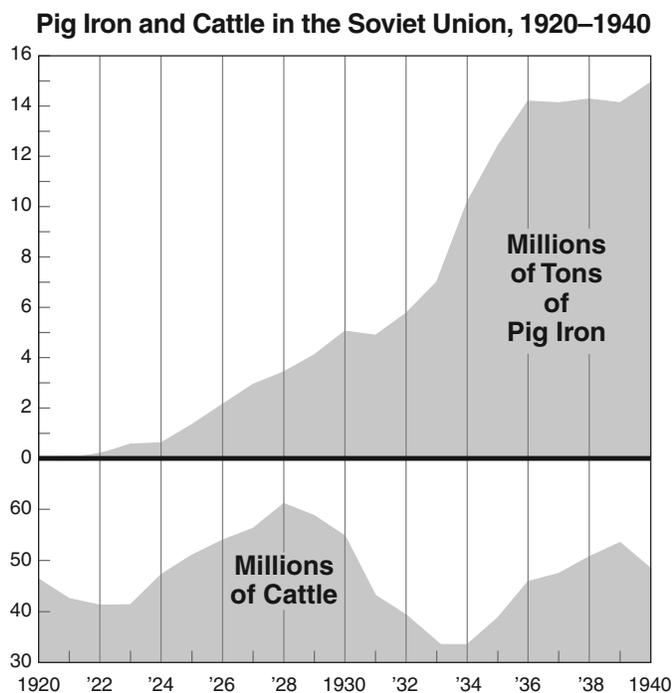
Score of 1:

- States an impact Stalin's policy had on the Soviet Union according to Albert Marrin
Examples: fear was created by using informers; purges claimed the lives of millions of ordinary citizens or thousands of victims from ruling classes; millions of innocent lives were sacrificed to safeguard Stalin's power; fear sowed suspicion between people; fear built walls between people; innocent people became victims of the purges; prevented people from uniting; the country was blanketed with informers through the use of the NKVD; informers were everywhere; he intentionally arrested the innocent; it made stool pigeons out of every 1 in 5 people; even your best friend could not be trusted; every office or shop or factory or army barracks or apartment house had its informers; fear

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: purge ended; Stalin committed treason; everyone was an informer; safety bred confidence; confidence drew people together; it happened in 1937
- Vague response
Examples: the spring was deadly; Stalin paid a small price; blanketed the country; built walls
- No response

Document 6a



Source: Palmer and Colton, *A History of the Modern World*, Alfred A. Knopf

Document 6b

PIG IRON AND CATTLE IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1920–1940

... If pig iron [cast iron] is taken as a measure of industrial activity and number of cattle as a similar indication for agriculture, the chart reveals clearly what happened in the twenty years after the Revolution—an enormous build-up of heavy industry at the expense of food supplies. Iron mines and forges, in the disorganization of the Revolution and civil war, were producing almost nothing in 1920. By the late 1920s, output of pig iron regained the pre-Revolutionary level, but the great upsurge came with the Second Five-Year Plan. By 1940 Russia produced more pig iron than Germany, and far more than Britain or France. Numbers of cattle grew in the 1920s, but fell catastrophically during the collectivization of agriculture after 1929, and by 1940 hardly exceeded the figure for 1920. Since 1940 the industrial development of the Soviet Union has been impressive, but agricultural production has continued to be a problem....

Source: Palmer and Colton, *A History of the Modern World*, Alfred A. Knopf

6 According to Palmer and Colton, what was *one* impact of Stalin's control of the Soviet economy?

Score of 1:

- Identifies an impact of Stalin's control of the Soviet economy according to Palmer and Colton

Examples: production of pig iron increased; by 1940, Russia produced more pig iron than Germany *or* Britain *or* France; enormous build-up of heavy industry; built up heavy industry at the expense of food supplies; numbers of cattle went down in early 1930s; numbers of cattle fell catastrophically during collectivization; numbers of cattle decreased then increased; agricultural production suffered; agricultural production continued to be a problem; since 1940, industrial development has been impressive

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: almost nothing was produced; there were more pigs than cattle; the civil war was disorganized; nothing in 1920; disorganization of the revolution
- Vague response
Examples: big increases *or* decreases were shown; millions were produced; numbers fell; more pig iron than cattle; was impressive
- No response

Document 7

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

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

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

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

7 According to Teeda Butt Mam, what was *one* action the Khmer Rouge took to control the people of Phnom Penh?

Score of 1:

- States an action the Khmer Rouge took to control the people of Phnom Penh according to Teeda Butt Mam

Examples: placed soldiers on the streets in four- to six-man patrols; evicted everyone from homes *or* shops *or* shelters; killed troublemakers on the spot; slaughtered animals to intimidate owners; drove people from the city at gunpoint; killed doctors *or* staff if they resisted expulsion; shot hospital patients in their beds if they were too weak to walk; Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh; evictions took place regardless of requests for delays; forced sick and dying people into the streets still in hospital beds *or* still attached to plasma bottles; they emptied orphanages *or* monasteries *or* hotels *or* hospitals

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: resisted expulsion; permitted delays; allowed requests; made Phnom Penh the capital city; hospital beds, filled with the sick and dying, were pushed through the streets by relatives and friends
- Vague response
Examples: drove people; they were being bad; there were troublemakers; plasma bottles were attached; orphanages
- No response

Document 8a

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

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

Source: Sopheap K. Hang, "Memoir of a Child's Nightmare," *Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields*, Yale University Press, 1997

8a According to Sopheap K. Hang, what was *one* action taken by Angka, Pol Pot's government, to control the Cambodian people?

Score of 1:

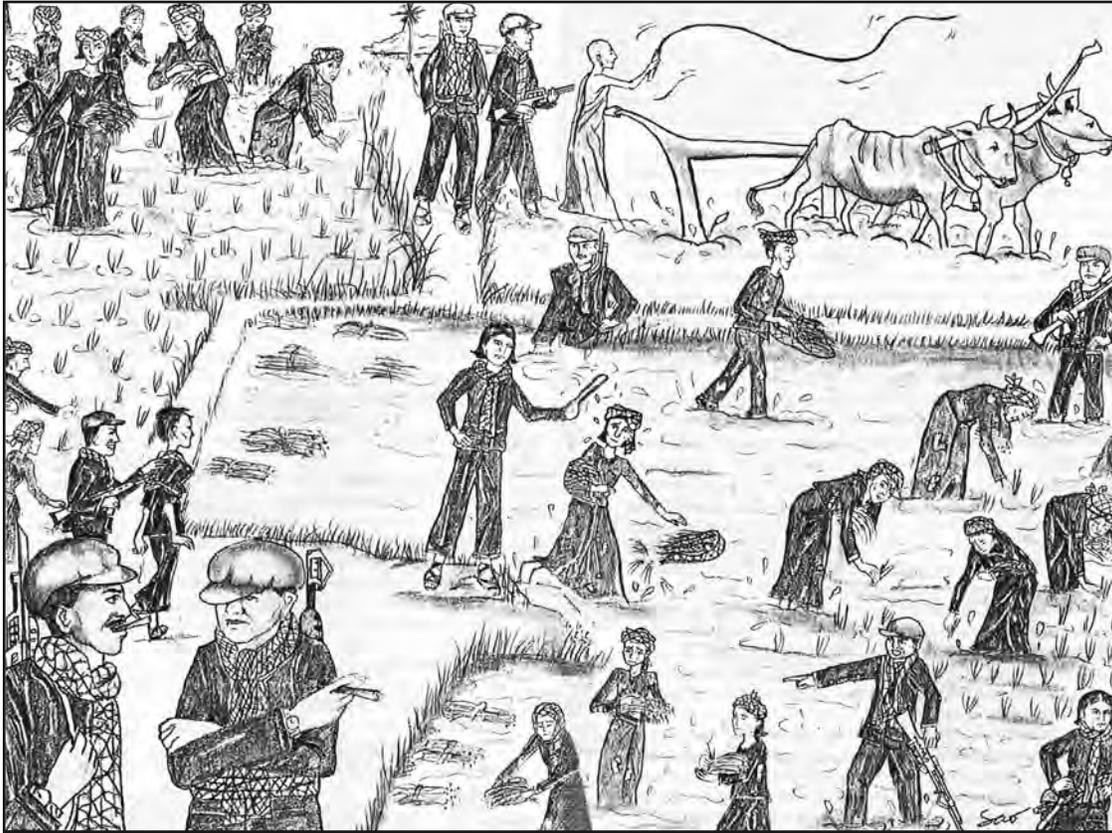
- States an action taken by Angka, Pol Pot's government, to control the Cambodian people according to Sopheap K. Hang

Examples: took away homes; took away city lifestyle; made people work as a group; did not allow people to own property; made everyone dress in black uniforms; forbade the questioning of Angka; took people to the reeducation learning institution; reeducated people who questioned Angka; executed people; gave imposing speeches to terrify new people; told people they had to address the new government as Angka; told people everything they owned now belonged to Angka; attempted to create an agrarian society; established collective farms throughout Cambodia; registration of the people

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: did not allow people to work in groups; took away black uniforms; made everyone move to the cities; ended executions
- Vague response
Examples: gathered; made everyone numb; paralyzed minds; addressed Angka; black uniforms
- No response

Document 8b



Khmer Rouge soldiers wielding their authority

Source: Sitha Sao, illustrator, in Usha Welaratna, *Beyond the Killing Fields: Voices of Nine Cambodian Survivors in America*, Stanford University Press, 1993 (adapted)

8b Based on this illustration by Sitha Sao, state *one* way the actions of Pol Pot’s government affected the people.

Score of 1:

- States a way the actions of Pol Pot’s government affected the people based on this illustration by Sitha Sao

Examples: people were told what to do; people were forced to work in the fields *or* to work at gunpoint; plowing was done at gunpoint; people worked while being watched; people were beaten; people were afraid of soldiers; people were marched to the fields; people’s freedom *or* dignity was taken away; violent/forceful tactics were used to make people work; soldiers wielded their authority over the people; people were threatened; people were forced to wear black clothes

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: people were happy; people played in the fields; people/guards smoked
- Vague response
Examples: plowing; guns; there were soldiers; there were survivors
- No response

Document 9a

Approximate Death Tolls in Democratic Kampuchea [Cambodia], 1975–1979			
	1975 <u>Population</u>	Number who <u>perished</u>	Percent who <u>perished</u>
Total Cambodia	7,890,000	1,671,000	21

Source: Ben Kiernan, *The Pol Pot Regime*, Yale University Press, 1996 (adapted)

Document 9b

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

Source: Ben Kiernan, *The Pol Pot Regime*, Yale University Press, 1996 (adapted)

9 According to Ben Kiernan, what was *one* way the actions of Pol Pot's government affected the people of Cambodia?

Score of 1:

- States a way the actions of Pol Pot's government affected the people of Cambodia according to Ben Kiernan

Examples: about 1.5 million/1,671,000 people died; 21 percent of the population perished; people became refugees; refugees fled Cambodia for the Thai-Cambodian border *or* France; refugee camps were established; people died of starvation and disease; nuclear family members were killed *or* lost to starvation *or* lost to disease; 100 refugees reported a total of 88 killings of their nuclear family members; there was a possible death toll of 13 percent among Cambodian peasantry; different classes of people lost family members; the population decreased

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Cambodian survivors were interviewed; refugees moved to Cambodia; only farmers lost family members; in 1975 the population was 7,890,000
- Vague response
Examples: numbers were estimated; it was projected nationally; 21 percent; nuclear family; Cambodian peasantry
- No response

Global History & Geography
Content-Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
August 2015

Historical Context:

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

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

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

Scoring Notes:

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *six* components (for *each* of *two* leaders, discussing *at least two* actions taken by *each* leader and his government to increase his power and/or to control his people **and** an impact of *each* leader's actions on his people *or* society).
2. The actions taken by a leader and his government may be to increase his power, to control his people, or both.
3. The action taken by each leader and his government may be similar, but the details should be specific to each leader, e.g., both Stalin and Pol Pot used a system of informers to gather information.
4. An action taken by a leader and his government to control his people or society may also be discussed as an impact on his people or society, e.g., Louis XIV requiring that nobles spend time at Versailles.
5. The impact of a leader's actions on his people or society may be immediate or long term.
6. The people or society need not be specifically identified as long as it is implied in the discussion.
7. The discussion of an impact of a leader's actions may focus on a specific group of people or society as a whole, e.g., impact of Pol Pot's actions on Cambodian farmers or desertion of cities.
8. The response may discuss actions taken by a leader and his government to increase his power or control his people from a variety of perspectives as long as the position taken is supported by accurate historical facts and examples.
9. Only two leaders should be chosen from the historical context. If three leaders are addressed, only the first two leaders may be rated.
10. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least four* documents in the response, documents 4a, 4b, 6a, 6b, 8a, 8b, 9a and 9b may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific separate facts from *each* document.

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

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

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops **all** aspects of the task evenly and in depth by describing *at least two* actions taken by **each** of *two* leaders to increase power and/or to control people and discussing the impact of **each** leader's actions on his people or society
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Louis XIV*: connects rule by divine right through the expansion of the military, revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and increased government spending to the tendency to go to war, the loss of Huguenot talent, and economic decline which created a potential revolutionary force in the disaffected Third Estate; *Stalin*: connects the policy of "divide and rule," eliminating potential Party rivals, using purges, and strict economic planning to the development of isolation, fear, and persecution of Soviet citizens that led to resistance to collectivization, a decrease in agrarian output, and famine
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least four* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *Louis XIV*: *l'état c'est moi*; Estates General; Versailles; flight of Huguenots; taxation; *Stalin*: replacement of Lenin's NEP; NKVD; persecution of Ukrainians; gulags; purges
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 4:

- Develops **all** aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing all aspects of the task for one leader more thoroughly than for the second leader *or* discussing one aspect less thoroughly than the other aspects of the task
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *Louis XIV*: discusses how the king's ability to collect and spend tax revenues at will as a "divine right" ruler allowed for the expansion of the French empire, the growing discontent of the Third Estate, and rising debt; *Stalin*: discusses how the use of censorship and secret police fostered the creation of a totalitarian society in the Soviet Union and how his use of purges and persecution aided in the implementation of collectivization and brought about famine
- 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** leader, 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.

Louis XIV

Key Ideas from Documents 1-3

Action to Increase Power and/or Control	Impact on People or Society
<p>Doc 1—Increased taxes without asking permission of Estates General Used money collected from taxes as he saw fit Governed without Estates General</p> <p>Doc 2—Increased size of the French military (30,000 in 1659 to 400,000 in 1690) Engaged in wars (Spain, 1667–1668, Dutch War, 1672–1678, War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–1714) Took title of Sun King Insisted nobles spend time at Versailles</p> <p>Doc 3—Harassed Huguenots beginning in 1660s Threatened Huguenots in the 1680s (loss of children, forced to quarter troops in homes, excluded from professions and all public offices) Revoked Edict of Nantes</p>	<p>Doc 1—Taxation without approval by Estates General</p> <p>Doc 2—Increase in number of military troops Nobles required to spend time at Versailles</p> <p>Doc 3—Many former Protestants who gave up their Protestant faith due to persecution unable to return to their old faith or become genuine Catholics Escape of several hundred thousand Protestants (Holland, England, Prussia) Loss of talented people to France’s enemies Flights of thousands of Huguenots unsuccessful, those who failed to escape sentenced to the galleys where many quickly died (beaten, starved, overworked)</p>

Relevant Outside Information

(This list is not all-inclusive.)

Action to Increase Power and/or Control	Impact on People or Society
<p>Used divine right theory Believed “<i>l’état c’est moi</i>” Transformed hunting lodge at Versailles into an ostentatious palace Commissioned art works to reinforce divine right Appointed members of middle class as intendants to become his eyes and ears in cities and towns in French colonies Appointed Colbert minister of finance to oversee economy Sent nobles who displeased him back to their homes in disgrace Broke his promise to allow private Protestant worship free of persecution Tore down churches, forbade gatherings, made children attend Catholic mass Improved methods of tax collection Practiced policy of mercantilism Expanded empire through colonization Set up government monopolies Reduced internal trade restrictions Increased tariffs on imports</p>	<p>Taxes used to build Versailles and fund a series of wars Debt of France increased by establishing a French colonial empire Loss of population due to wars Nobles kept in debt by requiring them to spend time and money at Versailles Loss of nobles’ status and power Legacy of debt basis for French Revolution</p>

Stalin

Key Ideas from Documents 4-6

Action to Increase Power and/or Control	Impact on People or Society
<p>Doc 4—Used <i>Pravda</i> (“the truth”) as main mouthpiece of the Communist Party reporting only what it wanted people to know (ignored facts, distorted facts)</p> <p>Used propaganda</p> <p>Used a “divide and rule” policy</p> <p>Worked with left wing of party to force Trotsky to resign as war commissar (1925)</p> <p>Worked with right wing of party to weaken left wing (1925)</p> <p>Expelled Trotsky and left-wing leaders from party (1927)</p> <p>Removed right-wing leader, Uglanov, from Moscow party (1928)</p> <p>Banished Trotsky from USSR forever</p> <p>Doc 5—Used purges</p> <p>Arrested innocent to prevent people from feeling safe</p> <p>Sacrificed millions of innocents to safeguard his power</p> <p>Used secret police (NKVD) and their informers to create fear throughout country</p> <p>Stationed informants in every apartment house in every street in every Soviet town</p> <p>Increased fear among innocent by arresting and charging those who had committed no real crimes</p> <p>Doc 6—Built up heavy industry</p> <p>Collectivized agriculture</p>	<p>Doc 4—People knew only what <i>Pravda</i> reported</p> <p>Party members forced to leave the country</p> <p>Doc 5—Millions of ordinary citizens victims of purges</p> <p>People prevented from uniting against Stalin’s tyranny by suspicion and fear</p> <p>Informers found everywhere (apartment houses, offices, shops, factories, army barracks)</p> <p>Informers could be anyone (janitors, bank tellers, neighbors, best friends)</p> <p>Informers eavesdropped on conversations (theaters, trains, parks)</p> <p>Doc 6—Increase in pig iron production as result of Second Five-Year Plan</p> <p>Heavy industry built up at expense of food supplies</p> <p>Catastrophic fall in number of cattle during collectivization of agriculture</p>

Stalin cont.

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

Action to Increase Power and/or Control	Impact on People or Society
<p>Replaced Lenin’s NEP (New Economic Policy) with five-year plans</p> <p>Persecuted kulaks (wealthy peasants)</p> <p>Persecuted ethnic, religious minorities</p> <p>Instituted policy of censorship</p> <p>Sealed borders to prevent importation of food</p> <p>Reorganized Lenin’s Cheka (secret police) into NKVD</p> <p>Developed “cult of personality”</p> <p>Established totalitarian government</p> <p>Implemented Russification</p> <p>Denied appeal by Ukrainians for reduced quotas and emergency food supplies</p> <p>Used anti-religious campaigns</p> <p>Extended political and military influence into Eastern Europe</p> <p>Increased role of Soviet Union in World War II</p>	<p>Resistance to collectivization by Ukrainians (burning homes, letting crops rot in fields, removing tools and animals from collectives, assassination of local Soviet authorities)</p> <p>Forced famine</p> <p>Exchanging wheat for technology led to starvation</p> <p>Appeal by Ukrainians for reduced quotas and emergency food supplies denied</p> <p>Heavy industry applied to military equipment and weapons at expense of consumer goods</p> <p>Industrial working class expanded</p> <p>New ruling class developed (nomenklatura)</p> <p>Superpower status gained by Soviet Union after World War II</p> <p>Heavy losses suffered in World War II</p> <p>Prisoners sent to labor in gulags</p> <p>Churches unable to function (clergy sent to labor camps)</p> <p>Stalin perceived as indispensable and infallible by some</p> <p>Eventual rise of nationalism in satellite states</p>

Pol Pot

Key Ideas from Documents 7-9

Action to Increase Power and/or Control	Impact on People or Society
<p>Doc 7—Used Khmer Rouge soldiers to take over Phnom Penh Evicted all Phnom Penh residents from homes, shops, and shelters Permitted no delays in eviction of residents Killed troublemakers on the spot Slaughtered animals to intimidate owners Forced people staying in orphanages, monasteries, hotels, and hospitals from the city at gunpoint Killed doctors and staff if resisted expulsion Shot hospital patients who were too weak to walk</p> <p>Doc 8—Attempted to create agrarian society Established collective farms throughout Cambodia Forced people to address new government as Angka Forced people to work in groups Threatened to take those questioning Angka to reeducation learning institution (torture and execution) Ordered everyone to dress in black uniforms Used speeches to intimidate and threaten people on collective farms Used armed Khmer Rouge soldiers to oversee agricultural activities Subjected agricultural workers to physical abuse Created fear among agricultural workers</p>	<p>Doc 7—People of Phnom Penh removed from city People and animals killed Homes and public facilities deserted (orphanages, monasteries, hotels, hospitals) Sick and dying pushed through streets in hospital beds by relatives and friends</p> <p>Doc 8—Work had to be done in groups Individuals not able to own property Everything belonged to Angka City lifestyle eliminated Everyone to dress in black uniforms Agricultural workers lived in fear Agricultural workers suffered physical injuries</p> <p>Doc 9—Approximately 21% of the nearly eight million people in Democratic Kampuchea perished between 1975 and 1979 Refugees of Democratic Kampuchea fled to France and the Thai-Cambodian border Refugee camps established Death tolls included those lost to starvation and disease</p>

Pol Pot cont.

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

Action to Increase Power and/or Control	Impact on People and/or Society
<p>Engaged in a coup d'état to replace Lon Nol's government</p> <p>Used United States bombing raids and civilian death tolls as recruiting tools for anti-Western sentiment</p> <p>Targeted those who wore glasses, spoke foreign languages, owned books</p> <p>Tortured and killed Cambodians at Tuol Sleng Prison</p> <p>Declared Year Zero</p> <p>Banned religion</p> <p>Ended all foreign influence in favor of extreme form of peasant communism</p> <p>Used censorship (shut down newspapers and television stations, confiscated radios, shut country off from outside world)</p>	<p>"Killing Fields," filled with Pol Pot's victims, discovered in various areas of country</p> <p>Vietnam took over Cambodia leading to fall of Pol Pot regime</p> <p>Attempts made by Cambodians to bring Pol Pot to justice for crimes against humanity</p> <p>Tuol Sleng Prison became memorial for Cambodian victims</p> <p>United Nations attempted to reconstruct civil society and hold democratic elections</p> <p>Buddhist temples became prisons</p> <p>Schools became Khmer Rouge headquarters</p> <p>Families broken apart</p> <p>Communal living established</p> <p>Men and women compelled to marry partners selected by state</p> <p>Loss of educated class problem for rebuilding</p>

Leaders are supposed to be defined as those who look out for the well-being of their people. They are supposed to preserve order, happiness, and safety. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. Throughout the course of time, leaders have proven at times they have very different motives. Once having a taste of their power, some rulers become power hungry. They tend to wish for more control and more authority. This is not done without some negative effects on the people that they are ruling. Examples of this type of leader, are Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union and Pol Pot of Cambodia.

After the Russian Revolution, a man named Vladimir Lenin came into power on the platform of "Peace, Land, and Bread." He quickly pulled Russia out of the war by signing an unfavorable treaty with Germany. Russia was recovering from the destruction of war when Lenin died in 1924. Directly following his death there was a fight for power. According to Document 4b, both Stalin and Trotsky wished to be the successor to Vladimir Lenin. Though Trotsky was a powerful military and political organizer, Stalin used a method referred to as his "Divide and Rule" Policy. In his quest for power, Stalin divided the 'wings' of the government and brought down the leaders of the left and right wing. After Trotsky was forced into exile in 1929, Stalin gained his much sought after title of sole ruler of the Soviet Union. But once in his position, he was still wary of any opposition.

The Great Purge began as an attempt by Stalin to destroy his opposition and to ensure that there wouldn't be any future opposition. He felt that military leaders who served in the Revolution would still have feelings of loyalty to Trotsky. Thus they must be destroyed as well. But although powerful people against Stalin's policies were dead,

the Purge was not over. According to Document 5, the last and deadliest purge began in 1937. Stalin feared that people would unite against his tyranny. To prevent this, Stalin had innocent people killed. He knew that fear would ensue and people would not trust each other. Many ordinary-looking people were stool pigeons for Stalin. They were rats that provided information to Stalin. With this knowledge, people were naturally suspicious. Many were much too suspicious to even consider planning any form of dissent or revolt. His secret police looked for both innocent and guilty people to target and openly “took care of them” to force people to behave. He especially targeted political dissidents. Many writers, artists, and others were sent to Siberian work camps for hard labor and “re-education.” Meanwhile, Stalin fed propaganda and lies to the people through state-controlled media including the Moscow newspaper “Pravda”. These policies, control of media, random targeting of innocent people and the use of informants very effectively limited any possibility of dissent from the people. Stalin’s policies had negative and positive effects on the economy of the USSR.

According to Documents 6a and 6b, Stalin’s Five Year Plans increased the amount of industrial output of the USSR. By 1940, the Soviet Union was contesting even Germany for the most industrial output of any European nation. Although industry thrived, agriculture reached a low in 1933. The collectives caused food production to decrease and the trend of low agricultural production continued. Similar to Stalin, Pol Pot of Cambodia attempted to control his nation using fear.

According to Document 7, to control his people Pol Pot removed them

from their capital city. He sent troops called the Khmer Rouge to remove everyone from their houses. If any refused to leave, they were shot. Those too sick and in the hospital were shot in their beds. Because of Pol Pot's orders, every building in Phnom Penh stood empty. Pol Pot's goal was to create an agrarian society free of modern or foreign influences. The emptying of the cities was just the beginning of what was to come.

After all those who remained living were registered, a leader of Angka's new government spoke to them. According to Document 8a, the people were told that all property was being turned over to the government. They no longer had any home, belongings, or identity. They were to work in groups wearing the same black uniforms. This was meant to create equality. Only one idea was acceptable. Any with the courage to speak against Angka would be killed. The people were scared and did not know what to expect. People witnessed show trials or no trials at all and their families and friends were killed in front of them. No one really knows how many died because the murders happened so often and haphazardly. Nothing could have prepared them for what was to come in the killing fields.

The genocide in Cambodia was brutal and disastrous. Many were forcibly marched long distances to collective farms where they were given little food and forced to work long hours. Many died of overwork or starvation. Others were tortured to death in places that previously were "safe" areas such as schools and Buddhist temples. According to Document 9, historians estimate that a jaw-dropping 21% of the population was murdered. Almost 1.7 million people had their lives taken away. Almost everybody had a family member who was killed.

The people were devastated by the genocide brought on by Pol Pot. Pol Pot's government used fear and violence to control the people. However, he wasn't as successful as Stalin who's legacy of control of the USSR was maintained long after his death in the 1950s. The USSR didn't fall until 1991. Pol Pot only controlled his government and people for a few years. The Vietnamese toppled his government and put into power a repressive but less genocidal government. Efforts have been made to put Pol Pot and other Khmer Rouge leaders on trial for crimes against humanity.

In the United States, the government is generally kind and they represent the people and their views. Though this seems very ordinary, history has shown that not all are so lucky to have a government such as this. Josef Stalin and Pol Pot impacted their country in a great way. They possessed complete power, used fear as a weapon, and decreased their populations. They did indeed achieve what they wanted. They had complete control over their people. They had power that most cannot even imagine. And their name will live on forever.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for Joseph Stalin and Pol Pot
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Stalin*: after Trotsky forced into exile, Stalin gained his much sought after title of sole ruler of Soviet Union; Great Purge began as attempt to ensure no future opposition; secret police looked for innocent and guilty people and “openly took care of them” to force people to behave; fed propaganda and lies to people through state-controlled media; collectives caused food production to decrease; legacy of control of USSR maintained long after his death in 1950s; *Pol Pot*: people no longer had any home, belongings, or identity; people were to work in groups wearing same black uniforms, meant to create equality; no one really knows how many died because murders happened so often; nothing could have prepared people for what was to come in Killing Fields; genocide in Cambodia was brutal and disastrous; unlike Stalin, he only controlled his government and people for a few years)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Stalin*: Russia was recovering from destruction of war when Lenin died in 1924; felt that military leaders who served in Revolution would still have feelings of loyalty to Trotsky and thus must be destroyed; targeted political dissidents; writers, artists, and others sent to Siberian work camps for hard labor and “re-education”; *Pol Pot*: goal to create an agrarian society free of modern or foreign influences; people witnessed show trials or no trials at all; forcibly marched long distances to collective farms; given little food and forced to work long hours; people tortured to death in previously “safe” areas such as schools and Buddhist temples; government toppled by Vietnamese who put into power a repressive but less genocidal government; efforts made to put Pol Pot and other Khmer leaders on trial for crimes against humanity)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: divide-and-rule policy; last and deadliest purge began in 1937; Moscow newspaper *Pravda*; five-year plans increased industrial output of USSR; *Pol Pot*: all property turned over to government; 21 percent of population murdered; almost everyone had a family member killed)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states some power hungry leaders had negative effects on people and a conclusion that contrasts the generally kind government of the United States to governments that have complete control over their people

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Document information serves as the framework for a thorough discussion of Stalin’s and Pol Pot’s actions and their impacts. Outside information and supporting facts and details are integrated into an effective analytic response, demonstrating a thoughtful and critical appraisal of how Stalin and Pol Pot achieved their goals.

Throughout history, many leaders attempted to control their people and increase their own power. Monarchs were good examples of such leaders. In the case of enlightened absolutism Louis XIV known as the “Sun King” ruled as an absolute monarch who controlled his people by increasing the military, and collecting taxes without consent. Joseph Stalin of Soviet Russia was a modern totalitarian dictator who murdered millions of his own people to stay in power. These dictators/rulers often used fear and intimidation to effectively rule the people. Often society attempted to revolt against these rulers but were brutally suppressed.

Louis XIV of France was an absolute ruler. He exercised his power by collecting taxes without the consent of the Estates General. Louis XIV did not have to ask for the money. In contrast, England’s monarchy was restricted due to the English Parliament. The legislative body in France was the Estates General, and that body did not meet for a long time because the King was supposed to call them into session. Louis XIV realized that he actually didn’t have to let them meet. Because of this Louis XIV was free to exercise any type of power that he wished. (Doc 1) Louis XIV had Versailles built to show and exercise his power over others. The palace was considered one of the grandest palaces in all of Europe. Louis XIV took tax money and went into great debt to pay for its building and all of its furnishings including solid silver benches and priceless art. Louis XIV also insisted that his nobles spend time at the Palace of Versailles. This was done so that Louis XIV could keep an eye on his nobles and limit their power to gain more power for himself. The size of the military also increased during Louis XIV’s rule which indicates his use of the military to maintain and increase his authority. (Doc 2) Louis XIV decided that he could not trust the nobility after the Fronde where the nobles attempted to gain power for themselves.

The Fronde was a series of civil wars against the King's government. After Louis XIV won he systematically attempted to limit the power of the nobles. This is another reason Louis XIV didn't call the Estates General into session. The Estates General had the power not only to agree to new taxes, help shape political policy, and give support and power to the King but they could also stop or limit his power.

Another way that Louis XIV increased his power and control over his people is through his pro-Catholic and anti-Huguenot policies. Louis XIV believed that all his people should follow the same religion. The Edict of Nantes which granted religious toleration for the Huguenots (French Protestants) was revoked. Not only did he revoke the edict but he tried to force Huguenots to convert by making their lives very difficult, including threatening to take away their children (Doc 3). Many were beaten, starved, or overworked. As a result of this hatred in France, society declined. Many thousand Huguenots fled France and escaped to other nations. France lost many talents this way while the other countries obtained their intelligence. Other Huguenots who failed to escape were killed. This created tension in society and great fear. (Doc 3) Louis XIV exercised his power by decreasing the power of the nobles, promoting Catholicism, and using the military to maintain authority. Louis XIV also engaged in several wars that were very costly which led to higher taxation. Unfair treatment of the people, the high taxes, the religious intolerance, and new ideas from the Enlightenment eventually led to the French Revolution in 1789.

Joseph Stalin established a modern totalitarian government in Soviet Russia. Partly because of the effects of World War I, Lenin established his authority. Russia withdrew from World War I under

the leadership of the Bolsheviks in the Revolution of 1917. The provisional government overthrew the czar in March but the government became very unpopular due to its decision to remain in the war and the lack of real change to the lives of many Russians. Therefore, the Communist Party gained power and following the aftermath of a short civil war, Lenin established Soviet Russia. Lenin died in the 1920s and Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky competed for power of leadership. Stalin used a series of steps where he worked to weaken the right-wing and left-wing leaders. Stalin worked with the left-wing of the Communist party to limit the power of Trotsky and also worked with the right-wing to weaken the left-wing. He then expelled the left-wing leaders and Trotsky from the party. Stalin also expelled some right wing leaders. He banished Trotsky from the U.S.S.R. forever which established Stalin as the sole ruler without any possible rivals. Stalin consolidated his power by censoring newspapers, distorting the truth, and telling the public what he wanted them to know. Free speech was limited and those that attempted to challenge the Stalinist party line were sent away to gulags and were otherwise targeted. Later this policy of censorship and propaganda was abolished under Mikhail Gorbachev who used glasnost or "openness". (Doc 4) Stalin also used fear and terror to govern and control the state. He used his secret police who murdered anyone who was a threat to his rule. The Great Purges resulted in the deaths of many Bolshevik rivals, opponents, and even ordinary citizens. Informers kept the U.S.S.R. in check and these people instilled fear into the ordinary people. People speaking their opinions to anyone risked losing their lives. People couldn't trust anyone. 1 in 5 people were informers for Stalin. This fear forced people to behave and support Stalin's ideas. People were too scared to even suggest in any way any failings of the dictator. (Doc 5) Stalin

issued the Five Year Plans or the “Revolution from above” to try to bring back the Soviet economy from the NEP and move it toward industrialization and collectivization. However, this also had a political objective and increased Stalin’s power. Stalin started collectivization which made all farms into state enterprises. Some of the Kulaks were sent off to “education camps” where many of them died. Others especially in the Ukraine who had tried to hinder/stop Stalin’s efforts of collectivization were targeted and forcibly starved to death in what became known as the Ukrainian Forced Famine. Between 4 and 8 million people were killed. The collectivization process did not help Soviet economy. However, certain industrial output did increase. The production of pig iron greatly increased and exceeded those of other countries. However, Soviet commercial economy was behind other nations and life for the people was very harsh. There was a lack of consumer goods and food production suffered at the expense of industrial production. (Doc 6) Life in the Soviet Union for society was difficult especially during World War II. The Soviet Union’s economy clearly suffered following World War II when the Soviet Union needed to rebuild after their massive losses of people and destruction in cities. The backwardness of the Soviet economy can also be seen in the conditions faced by everyday citizens of the USSR and in the eastern bloc countries that became satellites after World War II. This is why many East Germans tried to defect to West Berlin and West Germany. Years later the attempts of Gorbachev to restructure the economy eventually led to the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and eventually the breakup of the USSR.

Louis XIV and Joseph Stalin were both rulers who sought to centralize their power and control their people. Louis XIV and Joseph Stalin both used force whether by means of the military or the secret police to

enforce their power. They both had control over the economies and used the money in whatever way they saw fit. This led to a society where people lived in fear or anger at the government and wanted change.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for Louis XIV and Joseph Stalin
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Louis XIV*: had Versailles built to show and exercise his power; Estates General had the power not only to agree to new taxes, help shape political policy, and give support and power to King, but could also stop or limit his power; Edict of Nantes which granted religious toleration for Huguenots revoked; tried to force Huguenots to convert by making their lives very difficult; as a result of hatred against Huguenots in France, society declined; *Stalin*: consolidated power by censoring newspapers, distorting the truth, and telling the public what he wanted them to know; informers kept USSR in check and instilled fear that forced people to behave and support his ideas; collectivization process did not help Soviet economy; commercial economy behind other nations; economy clearly suffered following World War II when Soviet Union needed to rebuild after massive losses of people and destruction of cities)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (*Louis XIV*: went into great debt to pay for building of Versailles; decided he could not trust nobility after Fronde where nobles attempted to gain power for themselves; engaged in several costly wars that led to higher taxation; unfair treatment of the people, religious intolerance, and new ideas from Enlightenment eventually led to French Revolution; *Stalin*: free speech was limited and those that attempted to challenge Stalinist party line sent away to gulags; policy of censorship and propaganda abolished under Gorbachev; issued five-year plans or “Revolution from Above” to try to bring back Soviet economy and move toward industrialization and collectivization; some kulaks sent to “education camps”; between 4 and 8 million people killed in Ukrainian forced famine; attempts by Gorbachev to restructure economy eventually led to fall of communism in Eastern Europe and eventually the breakup of USSR)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: Sun King; absolute monarch; increased military; collected taxes without consent of Estates General; thousands of Huguenots fled France; *Stalin*: totalitarian dictator; murdered millions of his own people; right-wing and left-wing leaders; glasnost; secret police; great purges; production of pig iron greatly increased)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that summarizes the rule of Louis XIV and Stalin and a conclusion that states the rule of both leaders led to a society where people lived in fear or anger and wanted change

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response effectively analyzes Louis XIV’s policy actions and the impact on the Huguenots, and Stalin’s collectivization policy action and the impact on Ukrainians as well as the Soviet economy. Extensive use of historical facts and details demonstrates a depth of knowledge about the rule of Louis XIV and Stalin and the long-term impact each had.

Society can prosper when a strong ruler has control over the people. With the ability to gain and maintain his power, a ruler can greatly impact his people. This has become evident in many nations over the span of history, and it has become a clear reason for the success or downfall of the ruler and his nation. Two strong leaders who gained control through their actions are Louis XIV of France, and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union.

Louis XIV was known as the “Sun King” to his followers, because of his lasting impact on France. His reign is considered a Golden Age of France because of his policies promoting the arts and strengthening of the monarchy and France. He increased his power by controlling the nation’s economy. His government under the advisement of Colbert promoted and helped French trade and businesses by increasing tariffs so that the French people would buy French made goods and French businesses engaged in trade would get rich. He encouraged colonization in the Americas and places like Louisiana were named for him. These actions strengthened the economy and increased his power. At the time of his reign, there was a parliamentary body in France known as the Estates General, who couldn’t interfere with Louis’ actions because they were not called to meet. He was able to collect taxes as he felt it would benefit France (D1). However, the high taxes imposed by Louis led to overspending which would eventually lead to bankruptcy in the later half of the eighteenth century as he and subsequent rulers also decided how to spend the government’s money. But, under Louis’ rule, France generally prospered. He transformed the hunting lodge at Versailles into a palace to glorify his reign. Louis also focused his energy on the nation’s army. By adding an extra 300,000 troops, he was able to be

the victor in many of France's early wars (D2) against the Spanish. Not only did Louis increase France's notoreity in Europe, he also let European leaders know that his people and his nation were strong. Unfortunately, later wars strained the economy and put France in debt. One of Louis XIV's most important actions was the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Protestant Reformation was underway during the 1500s, and France became the home of many Calvinists, known as the Huguenots. The Edict of Nantes was a document that allowed all Huguenots in France to practice their religion freely. One of the most devastating acts that led to the Edict was the 1572 Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre, when thousands of Huguenots were killed in the streets of France. Then, in 1685, Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes, denying religious freedom for the Protestants. While he thought this would unify his nation because everyone was supposed to convert to Catholicism, it made matters worse. Those who converted during the time of the edict did not convert back, and many Huguenots fled France to neighboring nations (D3), denying France their work and talents. This action had a negative impact on France's economy and irritated some of France's Protestant neighbors.

Joseph Stalin came to power in the Soviet Union between the First and Second World Wars. He used his belief in communism to govern the U.S.S.R. In order to spread his ideas around, he used the propaganda newspaper, Pravda, that stretched the truth to keep people under his control (D4). One of Stalin's most important actions was his Five-Year Plans, which was a series of economic reforms that would benefit the Soviet Union. Stalin manipulated the facts to show the people of the U.S.S.R. and the rest of the world how successful the U.S.S.R.

was in industry by showing increases in pig iron production. Stalin made the U.S.S.R. look like a very wealthy nation (D6). However hidden from the public were the numbers involving agricultural production. In order to increase agricultural production, Stalin stripped the peasants of their independent farmland and “collected” them together to form large, state-owned farms. This put many people, such as kulaks, in economic turmoil. The kulaks refused to cooperate and many were deported or killed. When crops were produced, they were taken to feed people in the cities, leaving the peasants with nothing. In fact, agricultural production actually decreased and many people starved due to the failures of collectivization.

Stalin also brought about many purges. He felt that in order to gain power and respect he would have to initiate fear amongst his people. First attacking those from rich classes, then Stalin’s secret police began to imprison and even kill thousands of innocent people (D5). His use of the secret police scared people into following his policies. Through propaganda and fear Stalin exerted and increased his power in the U.S.S.R.

In many ways, rulers can simultaneously gain power and influence their people in a positive or negative way. Early on Louis XIV brought prosperity to France, which gave him a greater sense of respect and authority which lasted until the end of his reign when France was in debt. He also hurt France’s economy with his religious policies. Joseph Stalin used strong tactics and fear in an attempt to increase the Soviet Union’s economy, but his plans ended up hurting his people. While there were some positive aspects to Louis XIV’s rule on the people of France, the impact of Stalin’s rule on his people was more negative.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops the task but discusses Louis XIV more thoroughly than Joseph Stalin
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Louis XIV*: actions strengthened the economy and increased his power; Estates General could not interfere with his actions because not called to meet; transformed the hunting lodge at Versailles into a palace to glorify his reign; not only increased France's notoriety in Europe but let European leaders know his people and nation were strong; thought revoking Edict would unify nation because everyone was supposed to convert to Catholicism; many Huguenots fled to neighboring countries, denying France their work and talents; *Stalin: Pravda* stretched truth to keep people under his control; manipulated facts to show people of USSR and rest of world how successful USSR was; hidden from public were numbers involving agricultural production; agricultural production actually decreased; secret police began to imprison and kill thousands of innocent people)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Louis XIV*: reign considered a Golden Age because of his policies promoting the arts and strengthening the monarchy and France; under advisement of Colbert his government promoted and helped French trade and businesses by increasing tariffs so the French people would buy French-made goods and French businesses engaged in trade would get rich; high taxes led to overspending which eventually led to bankruptcy; during Protestant Reformation, France became home of many Calvinists known as Huguenots; edict had a negative impact on France's economy and irritated some of France's Protestant neighbors; *Stalin*: came to power between first and second world wars; five-year plans, a series of economic reforms that would benefit Soviet Union; stripped peasants of independent farmland and "collected" them together to form large state-owned farms; collectivization put many people, kulaks, in economic turmoil; many people starved due to failures of collectivization)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: Sun King; added 300,000 troops; Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre; *Stalin: Pravda*, communist newspaper; increase in pig iron production; purges)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states society can prosper when a strong ruler has control over his people and a conclusion that states Louis XIV's rule had some positive influences on his people while Stalin's impact on his people was more negative

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Good relevant outside information and document information are integrated together demonstrating an understanding of the task. The strength of the response lies in the strong discussion of Louis XIV. Further development of the discussion of Stalin would have enhanced it.

In history, leadership of countries has been absolute at some points in time. Absolute leaders have no meaningful checks on their power. Often, unlimited power comes with very little thought to how decisions will effect other people, especially the common folk of their country. An example of an absolute monarch is Louis XIV of France. A more modern absolute dictator is Josef Stalin of the former U.S.S.R.

Louis XIV was the reigning monarch of France between 1643 and 1715. The only other group on France that could have had the slightest potential to restrict his power was the Estates-General. This legislative organization was never truly called to assemble unless asked for by the monarch, therefore Louis XIV did not have to summon them to meet. By not assembling the Estates-General Louis XIV retained his full power as an absolute monarch, such as the unrestricted raising of taxes to fund his own expenditures. (Document 1) Louis spent the tax money and also increased his power by building up the French army over time until it reached over three hundred thousand men which was Europe's largest standing army. Also, by having his palace of Versailles built and insisting his nobles spend their time there, Louis XIV demonstrated his power, wealth, and control. (Document 2). It prevented the nobles from plotting and planning against him. Many of the actions taken by Louis XIV as reigning monarch in France were solely to preserve and increase his power. With his large standing army, he fought wars in Europe and established colonies overseas increasing the power of France. The war against Spain (1667-1668), the Dutch War (1672-1678) and the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714) shifted power away from Spanish monarchs and toward France's.

Generally, absolute monarchs do not care about the effect that their

decisions will have on their people as long as it benefits their power. For example, by Revoking the Edict of Nantes, Louis XIV allowed intense persecution of the Huguenots (French Protestants) to occur. Many Huguenots fled the country for safer lands, taking the benefit of their skills and labor with them. Many who did not flee, were sentenced to galleys where many died. This was deemed appropriate by his peers who apparently shared his disregard for human life. (Document 3) He targeted the Huguenots for two main reasons. First they lived somewhat separately and he feared that they might rebel. Second, he believed that if all of France was Catholic like he was, then his power and support would increase since everyone would be religiously unified. An immediate effect of Louis XIV's reign was a Golden Age as France expanded economically, militarily, politically, and artistically. Versailles became one of the most fashionable places in Europe. A less immediate effect of Louis XIV's reign in France however was the French Revolution. During the reign of his descentent, Louis XVI, the Third Estate erupted into revolution in protest of the high taxes imposed because of the monarch's increasingly spendthrift ways. Louis XIV had a hand in the cause of the revolution by increasing his expidentures and raising taxes as well as not calling the Estates General to meet. The effects of a monarch's rule on his people are often both immediate and long term, but virtually no decision made has no impact on the people governed by the monarch.

Absolute leadership was a trend that continued into the modern period; as an example, Joseph Stalin. Stalin controlled the U.S.S.R. after the death of Lenin. As he came to power, Stalin alternated between weakening the right and the left wings of the government. Eventually,

all significant party leaders including Leon Trotsky were expelled from the government. Stalin was the only remaining leader, and consolidated all power into his own hands. (Document 4b) To keep and increase his power, Stalin used different methods. One method was his censorship of the Press. No information was given to the public except what went through Stalin and his government. (Document 4a) Fear was another one of Stalin's biggest tools. Many innocents were arrested to make others suspicious of their friends, neighbors, even their own families. That fear would prevent people from banding together to overthrow the government. (Document 5) Stalin also controlled the economy, pouring effort into industrial development at the expense of agriculture. His policies resulted in the collectivization of farms, bringing many people to work on the cultivation of crops. (Document 6) In theory collectivization is supposed to increase agricultural production but because so many peasants resisted it, it actually caused a decrease in farm production. But Stalin used this to his own benefit. This became an opportunity to put down any people who opposed him or his policies. Also because Stalin controlled the press and put fear into people, the decreases in farm production did not decrease his power. Stalin is an example of a modern leader and the steps he took to increase his power and control his people.

Much as Louis XIV had an impact on the lives of his people, Stalin did as well. The U.S.S.R. was a highly controlled government, and most decisions were made by the government for their own benefit. Stalin's tactics of arresting innocents and planting informants in society resulted in fear and mistrust developing among the people. (Document 5) The development of a large industrial sector was carried

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out, but agriculture declined causing famines and death. (Document 6) Also, the government's control over the economy resulted in the eventual decline and collapse of the U.S.S.R. However, this occurred almost 40 years after Stalin died. Other factors also played a role. Stalin's policies, most often, had a negative effect on his people & society.

Power often comes at the expense of the people, as demonstrated in multiple periods of history. Absolute rulers strive to increase their power and control over their subject peoples. Louis XIV and Josef Stalin are two rulers that are good example of this idea.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for Louis XIV and Joseph Stalin
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Louis XIV*: Estates General was the only other group in France who could have had slightest potential to restrict his power; Estates General not called to assemble unless asked by monarch; spent tax money and increased power of France with large standing army; insisted nobles stay at Versailles, which demonstrated power and wealth; revocation of the Edict allowed intense persecution of Huguenots; Huguenots fled France for safer lands, taking benefit of skills and labor with them; many who did not flee sentenced to galleys where many died; *Stalin*: alternated between weakening right and left wings of government; significant party leaders expelled from government; only remaining leader and consolidated all power into own hands; innocent people arrested to make others suspicious of friends, neighbors, families; fear prevented people from banding together to overthrow government; poured effort into industrial development at expense of agriculture; decreases in farm production did not decrease his power because he controlled the press and put fear into people)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Louis XIV*: French army was Europe's largest standing army; targeted Huguenots because they lived somewhat separately and he feared they might rebel; believed if all France was Catholic like himself, then power and support would increase since everyone would be religiously unified; under his rule, France experienced a Golden Age; effect of his rule was French Revolution as Third Estate erupted into revolution during reign of his descendant Louis XVI; contributed to revolution by increasing expenditures and raising taxes; *Stalin*: in theory, collectivization is supposed to increase agricultural production but because so many peasants resisted, it actually caused a decrease; agriculture declined causing famine and death; government control over economy resulted in decline and eventual collapse of USSR)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: Estates General was a legislative organization; army reached over 300,000 men; war against Spain; Dutch War; War of Spanish Succession; French Protestants, *Stalin*: death of Lenin; Trotsky expelled)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss effects of absolute power on people

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The strength of the response is in the outside information and analytic statements employed in the discussion of the absolute rule of Louis XIV. While the treatment of Stalin includes well-placed outside information, the discussion is repetitive and more descriptive than analytic.

Pol Pot and Joseph Stalin were two leaders whose goals were to control their people and increase their own power. In document five, it states “millions of innocent lives were, to Stalin, a small price to pay for safeguarding his power.” This shows the ruthlessness of Stalin and these types of totalitarian leaders; leaders that do not use logic to convey leadership, but use their power to strike fear in the eyes of those they control. As illustrated by Sitha Sao in document 8b, the people of Pol Pot’s government did not work for their government for the good of their nation. They were forced and pushed by Angka to work for them. If they did not do this work, they would be killed. Past and present rulers have committed these acts of force to boost their power and terror. They do it for the good of themselves.

One man that still strikes fear in the hearts of those of who he ruled is Pol Pot. He was determined to make Cambodia into an Agrarian society in the 1970s. His methods were brutal and the chaos that he brought to Cambodia was tremendous. He used the ideas of Mao Zedong and wanted to develop an ideal communist society based on the work of rural farmers. He first emptied the urban areas and targeted those who were influenced by foreign ideas and education. Having things like eyeglasses, bicycles, or cars could make people a target. In document seven, a man name Teeda Butt Mam talks about his experience through the forced evacuation of Phnom Penh by the Khmer Rouge and Pol Pot. He describes the Khmer Rouge as cruel and unquestioning followers of Pol Pot’s ideas. He describes them shooting the very sick in hospital beds because they could not evacuate quickly enough as well as shooting doctors and staff who resisted. The Khmer Rouge killed without mercy and with the intention to show power. Within hours, the city was

completely evacuated. People were forced onto long marches that ended at rural communes where they had to work for the government. In a speech given by an Angka leader he says “There are no homes for you to return to. You have to work as a group from now on. No one can own property.” (D 8a). This speech shows that Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge literally took the homes and property of Cambodia’s people and forced them to work for the government. Pol Pot created a communist society where like many other communist societies the totalitarian leaders commanded power by instilling fear in the people. The people merely worked so that they wouldn’t be killed. Pol Pot was a leader that used violence and a man who sought only to promote his own purpose, an ideal agrarian society. In the end he and his government were responsible for one of the worst genocides of the twentieth century—killing about 21-25% of Cambodia’s population.

Joseph Stalin was a man comparable to Pol Pot. Stalin was a man who took control of the Soviet Union shortly after WWI. Stalin gained and maintained control by only showing the people what he wanted them to see and know. In document 4a, it shows and talks about how Stalin and the Communist Party controlled the newspaper called Pravda, showing the common people only what he wanted them to see. This indicates that he does not want the people to question the tyranny of his government. He was willing to distort or ignore facts to control the people. Another way that Stalin controlled the people was to strike fear in them. Stalin would send secret informants and his secret police to ensure that no one was talking or would talk badly about his government or himself (D5). He felt as if the best way to strike fear was to attack the innocent and that is what he did. If he targeted

the guilty “criminals” the people might feel safe and confident and it would allow people to unite together. Targeting the innocent caused paranoia and fear that no one – neighbors, friends, or family members could be trusted. He felt that killing innocent people was worth it to increase his power. He wanted to be sure people did not unite together and rebel causing them to destroy his government and escape Communism. Stalin’s goal was to create a strong industrial power that would be respected by foreigners. He did that by using fear and terror.

Rulers like Stalin and Pol Pot have as their main priority increasing and preserving their own power. They will stop at nothing to do so, even if they have to kill millions of their own people. The consequences of this are often destroyed societies and fearful people.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses Pol Pot more thoroughly than Joseph Stalin
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Pol Pot*: used brutal methods and brought tremendous chaos to Cambodia; Khmer Rouge killed without mercy and with the intention to show power; a leader that used violence and sought to promote his own purpose, an ideal agrarian society; responsible for one of worst genocides of the 20th century; *Stalin*: millions of innocent lives a small price to pay for safeguarding his power; used his power to strike fear in eyes of those he controlled; willing to distort or ignore facts to control the people; targeting the innocent caused paranoia and fear that no one could be trusted; goal was to create a strong industrial power that would be respected by foreigners by using fear and terror)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Pol Pot*: used ideas of Mao Zedong and wanted to develop ideal communist society based on work of rural farmers; first emptied urban areas and targeted those influenced by foreign ideas and education; having things like eyeglasses, bicycles, or cars could make people a target; Phnom Penh completely evacuated and people forced on long marches that ended at rural communes; created a communist society where, like many other communist societies, totalitarian leaders commanded power by instilling fear; *Stalin*: took control of Soviet Union shortly after World War I; does not want people to question the tyranny of his government)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Pol Pot*: determined to make Cambodia into an agrarian society in 1970s; very sick shot in hospital beds; doctors and staff shot; killed about 21 percent to 25 percent of population; *Stalin*: newspaper *Pravda*; secret informants; secret police)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss the ruthless use of power to control people by some rulers

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Relevant facts are employed to support a document-framed discussion of both Pol Pot and Stalin demonstrating an understanding of the task. Analytic statements in the introduction are supported in the body of the response enhancing the effort. The discussion of Pol Pot is stronger than the discussion of Stalin.

Throughout the history of the world there have been many different governments and many different leaders. Many of these have tried to increase their power and control their people. Some of the more famous examples of this are Louis XIV of France and Stalin of the USSR. Both leaders abused their power, causing the deaths of people to increase their power. Louis XIV of France and Stalin of the USSR are both historical leaders who each took many actions to increase his power and control his people.

Louis XIV of France tried to increase his power and control his people economically, militarily, and religiously. First, he wanted control of the economy of France so he could have enough money to govern as he pleased. As shown by Carl L. Becker in Modern History, Louis could raise as much money as he wanted, since he never called the Estates General, the French form of Parliament. He freely collected taxes and used this money whatever way he wanted. Louis clearly had control over the economies of France. Not only did this make him powerful, due to the great amount of money he could accumulate, but it gave him control over the people, as he could collect money from them freely. Louis XIV then spent his money as he saw fit. He had one of Europe's greatest palaces, Versailles built. He was also an important patron of the arts and made the artists glorify his rule. He also held huge parties at Versailles for the royal court, including nobles who were forced to live at Versailles. He also did this to increase his own power. He also spent on the military which Louis XIV controlled. In his time the military increased from 30,000 to 400,000 as shown by the chart in document 2. Louis also tried to expand his country through wars and expansion, one against Spain, one against the Dutch, and then the war of the Spanish

Succession. Louis XIV was clearly trying to become more powerful by expanding his lands. Increasing his power also served a second purpose of decreasing the power of the nobility because he also outlawed private armies run by nobles. Lastly, Louis XIV tried to gain power and control his people religiously, with the removal of the Edict of Nantes, as told by Martha Glaser, in "Louis XIV and the Heir Presumptuous." The removal of this edict allowed for the persecution of the Protestant people, who were forced to convert to become Catholic or flee the country. Lastly, Louis XIV wanted to have control over his people's beliefs as to have more power over them. He believed a unified powerful France had to have one religion, Catholicism. In conclusion, Louis XIV tried to expand his power and control his people economically, military, and religiously.

Joseph Stalin of the USSR is another example of a ruler who tried to expand his power and control his people, but Stalin did this intelligently, politically, socially, and economically. Intelligently, Stalin used propaganda and control of newspapers. He would not let the people hear of certain facts and he would distort others. As shown in Kathleen Berton Murrell's "Russia", through this, the people did not know what was going on, so no one could find any thing bad to say about Stalin, therefore helping him control the people and helping him maintain power. Next, Stalin would eliminate his enemies to make it easier for him to maintain power this can be seen in the steps in Stalin's "Divide and Rule" Policy, where Trotsky, a political opponent of Stalin's, was slowly pushed out of the communist party and eventually expelled from the USSR. Stalin did this to increase his political power in the USSR. All he wanted was power, and he did not care how he did this. This is also shown by Albert Marrin in Stalin,

when he showed how Stalin would order the death of millions of innocent people just to make people fearful. People were so fearful of the informants in the USSR that they would not talk to each other. This forced them to only believe what they read in Pravda and other newspapers that were controlled by Stalin. People were so afraid, that they would not band together to overthrow him. To Stalin, it was fine to kill millions of people just to keep control of his power and the people. This could also be seen in World War II. He sacrificed a huge amount of people in battles such as Stalingrad, Leningrad, and Moscow causing millions to be killed. He even told his citizens that they had to fight the Germans. If they retreated they would be shot by the Red Army. This shows that he didn't care about his people but only about maintaining or increasing his power. Lastly, Stalin used economies to improve his control of the USSR. Stalin increased the industrial activity of the USSR by increasing the amount of pig iron (cast iron) as shown by BR Mitchell and Palmer and Colton. In 20 years, Stalin saw the tons of pig iron go from basically 0 to around 14 million. This was higher than Germany, Britain, or France. Moreover, doing this decreased the overall agricultural production of the Soviet Union, which he kept from the people. But with Stalin's control of information that was a problem that did not threaten his power. So once again Stalin showed he would improve his power through industrializing, while starving his people due to the lack of agricultural development as a result of collectivization. He strategically targeted populations of his enemies like the kulaks in the Ukraine that posed a threat to his goals and as a result they starved. Clearly, people in the USSR had horrible lives that were filled with fear and starvation all because Stalin

wanted power and control over his people.

In conclusion, Louis XIV of France and Stalin of the USSR were both rulers who tried to increase their power and their control over their people, which in turn hurt their people, ruining many of their lives and even killing many of them. They clearly were horrible rulers for hurting their people so much.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for Louis XIV and Joseph Stalin
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Louis XIV*: wanted control of economy of France so he could have enough money to govern as he pleased; never called the Estates General; tried to become more powerful by expanding his lands; removal of Edict allowed for persecution of Protestants who were forced to become Catholics or flee the country; *Stalin*: used propaganda and control of newspapers to control his people; people did not know what was going on so they could not say anything bad about him; eliminated his enemies to make it easier to maintain power; ordered deaths of millions of innocent people; fear forced people to only believe what they read in *Pravda* and other newspapers controlled by Stalin; increased industrial activity by increasing amount of pig iron produced)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Louis XIV*: had Versailles built; important patron of the arts and made artists glorify his rule; decreased power of nobility by outlawing private armies run by nobles; believed a unified powerful France had to have one religion, Catholicism; *Stalin*: sacrificed a huge number of people in battles such as Stalingrad, Leningrad, and Moscow; told his citizens they had to fight Germans because if they retreated they would be shot by the Red Army; kept decrease in agricultural production of Soviet Union from people; people starved due to a lack of agricultural development as a result of collectivization)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: forced nobles to live at Versailles; military increased from 30,000 to 400,000; war against Spain, Dutch, and Spanish Succession; *Stalin*: Trotsky pushed out of party and expelled from USSR; tons of pig iron increased; pig iron production higher than Germany, Britain, or France)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state both Louis XIV and Stalin abused their power and hurt their people

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Document information is employed to frame the discussion of both Louis XIV and Stalin but good evaluative statements, especially about Stalin's rule, strengthen the effort. Although outside information is included, further explanation would have helped support broad generalizations woven within the response.

There have been many governments throughout history with much or little control over their people. Often, drastic actions must be taken by a government to increase and consolidate its control. Strong leaders of these governments tend to rule with as much power as possible. One of these leaders was King Louis XIV of France. Known as the Sun King, he had firm control of the French economy and a great deal of influence over religious matters also. Another ruler who sought absolute control over his people was Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union. He quickly rose to the top of the party and his policies instilled fear into the people. Both leaders took actions that would greatly affect their people and society.

During the reign of King Louis XIV, France's equivalent of the British Parliament was the Estates General. Unlike its English counterpart, this organization rarely met and had little power. The third estate, consisting of the middle and lower class, was mostly poorly and unfairly underrepresented. Under absolutism, Louis XIV had complete authority and whenever he needed money, which was quite often considering his lavish building of and lifestyle at Versailles, he could simply collect more taxes. This practice impoverished the lower classes and eventually would lead to the conditions under Louis XVI and the French Revolution. Clearly, Louis XIV actions in securing money greatly affected the people he ruled. (Doc. #1)

When the Protestant Reformation occurred, France was split between the Catholics and Huguenots. The Edict of Nantes promised toleration of the Huguenots' religious beliefs but was revoked by King Louis XIV because he believed he could increase his power by making all French people Catholic. This would also give support to his justification of his own rule which was divine right. Divine right was the idea that he was

chosen by god and was god's representative on earth and his decisions could not and should not be questioned. Many protestants, refusing to return to Catholic practices, fled France to neighboring Protestant nations. Those whom were caught fleeing were sentenced to work on galley ships and often died as a result. As stated in Document #3, France lost many talents from which its enemies benefitted. The King's removal of the Edict of Nantes led to a gaping hole in French society, but like not calling the Estates General, he did it to increase his power. (Doc. #3)

As leader of the Communist party in Soviet Russia, Stalin ruled with an iron fist. He took actions to prevent people from revolting. One such action was to instill fear in his people and mistrust towards each other. He did this by arresting and executing innocent citizens, making those who survived afraid for their lives. He also placed informers throughout all society, creating a constant and looming threat for those against the party. He also controlled information by controlling newspapers such as Pravda which distorted and ignored the truths of society. One would only find good things about Stalin's Soviet Union. (Doc. #4) To further control people Stalin created a "cult of personality" and artists and authors glorified his rule. If they refused, they were often targeted, killed, or sent to gulags. Through these actions, society in Soviet Russia became a nightmare for its people. (Doc. #5)

In the controlled economy of Soviet Russia, there was much more emphasis on industrial production than agrarian production. By 1940, Stalin had brought cast iron production to greater levels than that of Germany but his collectivization caused agriculture to fall cataclysmically. This created tough living conditions for the people of

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the Soviet Union, but then again he didn't really seem to care about the people and whether they had enough food. He cared more about his power and control. (Docs. 6a & 6b)

The harsh regime of Stalin and the absolute rule of King Louis XIV had great affects on the society and the people of their respective countries. Their actions were meant to increse their power and influence.

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

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for Louis XIV and Joseph Stalin
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Louis XIV*: Estates General rarely met and had little power; because of lavish building of and lifestyle at Versailles, he collected more taxes; Edict of Nantes promised toleration to Huguenots' religious beliefs; could increase his power by making all French people Catholic; many Huguenots fled to neighboring Protestant nations; France lost many talents; revocation of Edict of Nantes led to a gaping hole in French society; *Stalin*: ruled with an iron fist; instilled fear in his people and mistrust toward each other by arresting and executing innocent citizens; controlled information by controlling newspapers such as *Pravda* which distorted and ignored truths; much more emphasis on industrial production than agrarian; by 1940, cast iron production levels exceeded Germany)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Louis XIV*: Third Estate, consisting of middle and lower class, underrepresented; practices impoverished lower class and led to conditions under Louis XVI and the French Revolution; when Protestant Reformation occurred, France split between Catholics and Huguenots; divine right idea that monarch chosen by God was his representative on earth and his decisions could not and should not be questioned; *Stalin*: created a "cult of personality" and artists and authors glorified his rule; people often targeted, killed, or sent to gulags)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: Sun King; Estates General, equivalent of British Parliament; Protestants sentenced to work on galley ships; *Stalin*: leader of Communist Party in Soviet Union; informers; controlled economy)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions the methods of control used by Louis XIV and Stalin over their people and a conclusion that is a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A general knowledge about Louis XIV and Stalin is demonstrated by the use of selected document information. The response incorporates good outside information in the discussion of Louis XIV but uses limited outside information for Stalin. An understanding of the task is demonstrated; however, additional facts and details particularly for Stalin would have strengthened it.

Over the course of the world's history, many leaders have used certain techniques or practiced certain styles of authority and rule to ensure their power over their people. In many cases, some of these leaders' authority were obtained through corrupt or sometimes brutal ways. They enforce laws or codes which have a major impact over the people they rule over.

Leaders have sometimes used extremely crafty and cruel means to assert their authority. For example, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin used very shifty techniques to get into power. He had nearly all of his competition eliminated by either having them accused of treason or by having them expelled, banished or killed. In the end, since he was the last man standing, he assumed power. Stalin was a very paranoid and power hungry individual and was determined to enforce his power. He utilized the use of secret police and spies to weed out any traitors and rebels. Anyone accused of treason, whether they be guilty or innocent, were either killed or sent to labor camps called gulags in Siberia. Stalin literally had his people cowering in fear thanks to his policies. The people could not think or act without being scared of possible repercussions. When people did resist, such as in the Ukraine, Stalin targeted and killed them in the millions. (Docs. 4A-B, 5)

In other nations, many leaders have used brutal and vicious actions to ensure their power. Pol Pot of Cambodia was one of these rulers. He and his Khmer Rouge government had used violence and brutality to achieve their goals. They came to power near the end of the Vietnam war which was a cause for the rise of Pol Pot. Cambodia was destabilized when the U.S.A. bombed the Ho Chi Minh trail that went through Cambodia. Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge eventually

capitalized on government problems and took control of the country. The savage acts of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge would wipe out nearly 21 percent of Cambodia's population. Pol Pot ensured that if anyone tried to speak out against or question his rule, they would be executed. During their brutal regime, they forced survivors on marches to camps in the countryside and forced them to work themselves to the bone and sometimes death. Any workers caught not working or refusing to work would either be beaten badly or even killed. Areas around these camps are sometimes called the "killing fields" because so many were killed there. Pol Pot's regime was not just a sign of one man's iron-fisted rule, it was also a sign of one man's total disregard for human life. (Docs. 9A, B, 8A, B 7)

Many leaders policies do tend to show a lot in common. Whether it be the crafty antics of Stalin or the brutal antics of Pol Pot, many of their acts are the same. Stalin's secret police during the Great Purge was at times extremely violent towards the people, beating them out of their homes. Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge had instilled terror in the Cambodians they brutalized. Their actions bear similar traits to each other and show just how ruthless a leader can be.

In the end, leaders leave a mark on the people they have ruled over. Their actions have been etched into the world history and no one will ever forget what they have done, especially the people they have ruled over. Many would see these leaders as monsters. Others like historians might try and investigate as to why leaders like Stalin and Pol Pot were so brutal. But the only thing that is on their minds when they think of leaders like Stalin and Pol Pot was the impact they left on their people.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for Joseph Stalin and Pol Pot
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Stalin*: used very shifty techniques to get into power; had nearly all of his competition eliminated by either having them accused of treason or by having them expelled, banished, or killed; a very paranoid and power-hungry individual who was determined to enforce his power; people could not think or act without being scared of possible repercussions; secret police violent toward people, beating them out of their homes; *Pol Pot*: anyone who tried to speak out against or question his rule would be executed; forced survivors on marches to camps in the countryside and forced them to work themselves to the bone; workers caught not working would either be beaten badly or even killed; regime not just a sign of one man's iron-fisted rule, also a sign of one man's total disregard for human life; he and Khmer Rouge instilled terror in the Cambodians they brutalized)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Stalin*: traitors and rebels sent to labor camps called gulags in Siberia; when people did resist, such as in Ukraine, targeted and killed them; *Pol Pot*: Vietnam War destabilized Cambodia when United States bombed Ho Chi Minh trail through Cambodia eventually causing him to take control; areas around the camp are sometimes called "Killing Fields" because so many were killed there)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: utilized secret police and spies; Great Purge; *Pol Pot*: Khmer Rouge government; wiped out nearly 21 percent of population)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the authority of some leaders is obtained through corrupt and sometimes brutal ways and a conclusion that notes historians try to investigate why leaders such as Stalin and Pol Pot were so brutal

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Good information is provided to explain how Stalin and Pol Pot became the leaders of their respective countries. The actions and the impact of Stalin and Pol Pot are derived primarily from selected information found in the documents. Additional supporting facts and details would have strengthened the discussion.

Throughout history many leaders have inhibited the same strategy to increase their power over their people. All these leaders share Machiavelli's view that it is "much better to be feared than loved." Fear and intimidation is an effective method of rule, as seen from Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union and Pol Pot of Cambodia.

Joseph Stalin was the leader of the Communist party of Russia during the early 20th century. His rise into power was through manipulation, yet he managed increase the Communist power by making the people fear him. He massacred innocent people as said by Albert Marrin, "Now it began to claim millions of ordinary citizens who had nothing to do with politics" (5). Stalin knew that fear was a powerful weapon to wield because it kept the people from resisting his rule. Stalin also formed a secret police, the "NKVD", and informers disguised as regular citizens. It was said that "one person in five was a stool pigeon", this created fear because now no one could be trusted (5). With the action of Stalin, millions of innocent Soviets were murdered in order to ensure the stability of Stalin's position as ruler. We can see that an efficient way to make the people fear government, is with threats of death.

Pol Pot of Cambodia also used the technique of slaughtering millions of people to make them fear him. In April of 1975 Pol Pot issued the evacuation of all Cambodian peoples from their homes, hotels, and even hospitals. A witness of the experience, Teeda But Mam recalls, "Trouble-makers were killed on the spot." (7). Pol Pot was successful in his invasion of these people because he intimidated them with death. Then after the evacuation Pol Pot put the Cambodian people into forced labor as seen in the illustration called "Khmer Rouge soldiers wielding their authority" by Sithia Sao (8B). Cambodian workers are

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

depicted working in the fields with Pol Pot's soldiers' guns pointing at them. It was estimated that from 1975 – 1979 under Pol Pot's rule that 21% of the Cambodian population had perished (9a). Pol Pot like Stalin, used fear and intimidation in order to remain in power over the Cambodian people.

Joseph Stalin and Pol Pot both were able to successfully remain in power, because of the people's fear of them. This is seen because while both leaders were in power, they killed hundreds of thousands of innocent people. This intimidation was what kept the people subdued from revolting against the government. These leaders prove correct Machiavelli's idea of why fear is a successful ruling tactic.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task
- Is primarily descriptive (*Stalin*: rose to power through manipulation; managed to increase power by making people fear him; millions of innocent Soviets were murdered to ensure his stability as ruler; an efficient way to make the people fear government is with threats of death; *Pol Pot*: slaughtered millions of people to make them fear him; issued evacuation of all Cambodian people from their homes, hotels, and hospitals)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: leader of Communist Party of Russia; formed NKVD; informers disguised as regular citizens; *Pol Pot*: forced labor; Cambodians worked with soldiers' guns pointing at them; 21 percent of Cambodian population perished)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that uses Machiavelli's idea to demonstrate that Stalin and Pol Pot were effective rulers and a conclusion that states Stalin and Pol Pot were able to remain in power because of people's fear

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Document information is used to effectively support Machiavelli's ideas that fear and intimidation were used by Stalin and Pol Pot to remain in power. Further development, additional details, and examples would have strengthened this response.

Throughout history, leaders and governments have taken actions to increase power and to control the people. Two leaders who did such actions include Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union and Pol Pot of Cambodia. The actions taken by these people and their government has had major impacts on their people. The document explain was in which these leaders took control of their people.

Joseph Stalin, Document 4a and 4b explain some ways in which Stalin got control of the people of the Soviet Union. The beginning of the 20th century had an increase in literacy. This let the newspapers be more available to the people of Russia. During 1912, a small newspaper called "Pravda" was published. Though it was small then, it became a big hit during the Soviet era. This newspaper, even though it was translated to "truth" would only print what the government wanted people to know. It often ignored or distorted the facts. The document also shows how Stalin banished Trotsky from the USSR. Stalin spent six years slowly weakening, expelling, and banishing the left and right wings of Trotsky. He did this from year 1924 to 1929. Document 5 states how Stalin had used the NKVD, or Soviet Secret Police, to take control of his people. The NKVD was a group of police that could eavesdrop on people and if they talked bad about the government, would arrest them. They also had a small branch off of the NKVD, these people were informers. They were everywhere, one was stationed in every apartment house, street and town. They could be your janitor, bank teller, even your friend. They were in the office, shop, bakery, and army barracks. They rode your train and sat with you on the bus. Stalin used these people to put fear in the hearts of citizens. They could not talk, they were so scared. Document 6a and 6b shows us how Stalin had helped and injured

the Soviet Union. Stalin's control made industrial development of the USSR very impressive. Russia produced more pig iron than Germany, and far more than Britain or France. The agricultural production, though the industrial was doing good, continued to be a problem.

Another leader much like Stalin was Pol Pot. Khmer Rouge got control of the people of Phnom Penh by striking fear in their hearts, as said in document 7. He evacuated everyone from home, shop, and shelter. No delays were permitted, and anyone who disagreed was shot. Everyone was driven out by gunpoint. Doctors and staff were killed if they resisted expulsion. The sick that were too weak to walk were killed. Hospital beds, filled with the sick and dying, were pushed through the streets by friends and family. Pol Pot's new government "Angka" stated in document 8a, did not allow people to own land. They could not own anything. Everything belonged to Angka. The people of Cambodia had to dress in black uniforms. They had no freedom, and if they questioned the government or disobeyed, they would be shot on the spot. Document 8b shows a picture of how the people were treated at work. They had to work at gunpoint and were scared to mess up because they would be executed. The information in document 9 tells us how many people died in Cambodia because of Pol Pot. The population of 1975 was 7,890,000. The number who perished was 1,671,000. That is 21% of the people. Many of the people in Cambodia took refuge in France and the Thai-Cambodian border. Pol Pot truly struck fear in his people to get them to obey him.

The leaders who commit such acts to get their people to listen to them are cruel and selfish. Using guns to get people to listen to you is never how it should be done. If these people simply did the right thing, I'm sure they would have gotten some respect from their people.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task
- Is primarily descriptive (*Stalin*: at the beginning of the 20th century, literacy increased; *Pravda* would only print what the government wanted the people to know; it would often ignore or distort facts; NKVD could eavesdrop on people and could arrest them; put fear in the hearts of citizens, they could not talk they were too scared; made industrial development of the USSR very impressive; agricultural production continued to be a problem; *Pol Pot*: anyone who disagreed was shot; sick who were too weak to walk were killed; people could not own anything, everything belonged to Angka; if people questioned the government or disobeyed, they would be shot on the spot; many Cambodians took refuge in France and on the Thai-Cambodian border); includes faulty application (*Stalin*: he spent six years slowly weakening, expelling, and banishing the left and right wings of Trotsky)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: used Soviet secret police to take control; informers were everywhere; Russia produced more pig iron than Germany and far more than Britain or France; *Pol Pot*: everyone driven out by gunpoint; black uniforms; work at gunpoint; population in 1975 was 7,890,000; 1,671,000 perished, that is 21 percent)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states these leaders were cruel and selfish

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Relevant document information is copied and strung together to address the actions taken by Stalin and Pol Pot to increase power and control their people. The impact of those actions in each case is addressed by only a few document-related statements. Minimal paraphrasing of document information is provided; however, a basic understanding of the task is demonstrated.

Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, and Pol Pot of Cambodia both took large actions to increase their power and to control their people. Both of these leaders had a major impact on people and society. Some of these impacts were bad for their land, but they did whatever it took to keep them in power.

Joseph Stalin, according to the documents wanted very much to stay a leader and create fear. He says that fear will prevent anyone from standing up against him. Beginning in the spring of 1937, Stalin's purges began. Stalin believed that arresting or killing innocent people would make them scatter, and feel afraid, preventing them to stand up against him. The millions of innocent people's lives that he has taken was just "a small price to pay for guarding his power." Stalin also created fear by placing informers at every corner, in every store and everywhere you went. Also to protect Stalin's leadership, he would use propaganda. The news paper only reported on what the Communist Party wanted people to know, and left out or distorted the truth.

Pol Pot also did almost anything to keep his leadership strong. Pot Pol even killed almost 21% of Cambodia's population. He evacuated everyone from their homes, shops and shelters, and made sure that there was no trouble making, or they would be shot. Also orphanages, hotels, and hospitals were evicted, and also anyone who would not, or could not would be shot. After that, everything anyone owned was now the government's, or Angkas. They could not own property, live in their homes, and everyone had to wear black uniforms. From then on everyone had to work in groups and look the same. Throughout Pol Pot's takeover of Cambodia, about 1,671,000 people were killed.

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

Pol Pot and Stalin were leaders who killed and hurt anything that got in the way of their leadership. Their actions had a great impact on the society, people, and population.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task
- Is primarily descriptive (*Stalin*: wanted very much to stay a leader; fear would prevent anyone from standing up against him; placed informers in every corner and everywhere you went; newspaper left out or distorted truth; *Pol Pot*: did almost anything to keep his leadership strong; made certain there was no troublemaking or they would be shot; everything anyone owned was now the government's or Angka's; people had to work in groups)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: millions of innocent lives taken; used propaganda; *Pol Pot*: almost 21 percent of Cambodia's population killed; everyone evacuated from homes, shops, and shelters; people had to wear black uniforms); includes an inaccuracy (*Stalin*: purges began in the spring of 1937)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response is comprised of document information that outlines the actions of Stalin and Pol Pot but lacks supporting details. While the development of the impact of the actions of both leaders is limited to brief statements, a basic understanding of the task is demonstrated.

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

Joseph Stalin was a communist leader that worked his way the top of rule very harshly. According to documents 4a and 4b, Stalin's policy of divide and rule split the left-wing and the right-wing. For example, one action Stalin took to increase his power was to work with the right-wing of the party to weaken the left side of the party. According to document 5, Stalin's policy impacted the Soviet Union. One impact Stalin's policy had on the Soviet Union was he created a secret police with informers. This made the Soviet Union much stronger.

The Khmer Rouge, also know as Pol Pot, took over Cambodia. The Cambodians began to fear them because of their control they over the Cambodians. According to document 7, the Khmer Rouge soldiers invaded the capital of Cambodia. They evicted everyone out of the town with the power of a gun point. Based on document 8, Pol Pot's government was referred to as Angka. It established collective farms throughout Cambodia. One action Angka took to control the Cambodians was with a threatening speech.

Both Joseph Stalin and the Pol Pot's government has caused major deaths during their rise to power. Stalin stepped on one to get to the other to control people. Pol Pot's government split towns, homes and families up to rise to power from fear. These two leaders and/or governments has taken actions to rise their increase of power and to control people in their favor.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally addresses some aspects of the task
- Is descriptive (*Stalin*: policy of divide and rule split the left wing and the right wing; created a secret police with informers; *Pol Pot*: Cambodians began to fear Khmer Rouge because of their control; people were evicted out of the capital; Angka used a threatening speech to control the people)
- Includes minimal information from documents 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: a communist leader; *Pol Pot*: took over Cambodia; Khmer Rouge soldiers invaded the capital; collective farms established); includes an inaccuracy (*Pol Pot*: Khmer Rouge also known as Pol Pot)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that states the different methods used by Stalin and Pol Pot to increase power

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Simplistic interpretation of limited document information forms the basis of the response. Although brief general statements address the impact of both the actions of Stalin and Pol Pot, the attempt at comparison demonstrates a minimal understanding of the theme.

Throughout history, leaders have taken actions to increase power and to control their people. For example Louis XIV of France and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union.

Louis the XIV of France was not a very powerful leader. He spent his money as he pleased when he pleased since he was king. (Doc 1) This caused taxes to increase and people to go into poverty and starvation. The peasant of France tried to make there own branch and have input on how the money gets spend but the King would not attend the meetings. Although since he began his reign the millitary increased from 30,000 to 350,00 troops (Doc 2).

Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union had a different strategy. First he used people to get to the top then got rid of them. For example he worked with the right-wing to get rid of the lefting-wing then once in power got rid of the leader of the right-wing (Doc 4). He also invoced fear in there people and arrested the inocent (Doc 5). This made the people distrust each other and unable to organize and rebel against him. Although he did increase the economy by increasing the production of pig iron (Doc 6).

Leaders will take devastating measures to gain power and maintain that power. Some may use the country and be able to stimulate it but others just bring it down.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task
- Is descriptive (*Louis XIV*: spent his money as he pleased when he pleased; people went into poverty and starvation; *Stalin*: used people to get to the top, then got rid of them; invoked fear in the people; made people distrust each other so they were unable to organize and rebel against him); lacks understanding and application (*Louis XIV*: peasants of France tried to make their own branch and have input on how the money gets spent, but the King would not attend the meetings)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: taxes increased; military increased; *Stalin*: worked with the right wing to get rid of the left wing; arrested the innocent; increased the production of pig iron); includes an inaccuracy (*Louis XIV*: was not a very powerful leader)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Simplistic generalizations include few supporting facts; however, minimal knowledge of the actions of Louis XIV and Stalin and the impact of their actions is indicated. A misunderstanding of the operation of the Estates General is demonstrated. Inclusion of accurate and inaccurate document information limits the response.

Unethical treatment and selfish methods have, unfortunately, been common traits of world leaders in history. Actions performed solely to gain power or control civilians' lives have been taken by leaders such as Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union and Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. These incidents were indeed extremely dangerous to live through and they showed exactly what power-hungry leaders can be capable of.

The desire for total power is not one that is easily extinguished. Oftentimes leaders will do whatever it takes to gain more authority. Joseph Stalin controlled what the media showed his people, and also kicked possible political opponents in his political party out after gaining power, to make sure he faced no internal opposition (Doc 4). In Cambodia, the Communist way of living was forced onto the people, and anyone who dared to not agree was brutally executed (Doc 8). Pol Pot overthrew the previous government in a coup d'état and then killed any opposition. Anyone with any connections to the previous government or any foreign ideas was targeted and killed. People were tortured relentlessly and forced to evacuate their homes. In Russia, Stalin used a secret police force to search and destroy anyone who was suspected of treason, whether or not they were actually innocent. By doing this, these dictatorial governments were able to keep complete control over their suffering people at the, seemingly to them, small price of millions of innocent lives.

Although the policies of these 2 leaders may have been hugely beneficial to themselves and certain aspects of the economy, the sheer disregard for their peoples' lives and rights was inexcusable. Stalin's strategy was to inflict as much fear into the hearts of his people as

possible to prevent them from uniting and revolting (Doc. 5). His informers were everywhere, so no one dared to publicize or even show any resistance. In Cambodia, a genocide took place that killed over 1.5 million people, 21% of the population (Doc 9). Nobody could even get a chance to think about fighting back before the Khmer Rouge tortured and executed them. The deaths of so many innocent civilians were a worthy price to Pol Pot, and he almost succeeded in creating his ideal Communist agrarian nation. In the Soviet Union as a result of Stalin's ruthless methods, industrial output increased dramatically and helped make the Soviet Union a world power. Much of this industrial output was applied to the military. Stalin believed militarism would help protect and expand the Soviet Union and consolidate power at home. Although some of his methods were criticized by the leaders who followed him, it was in part because of his militarism that the Soviet Union continued to remain strong. Clearly these leaders' methods were successful in their own objectives, however the negative impacts on the people as a whole cause many to consider the methods unjustifiable.

One might ask; how could the greed of these leaders be so strong that they would massacre millions of their own people out of a desire for security or whatever else they wanted? Well, one might answer that by saying the power-hungry personalities of Stalin and Pol Pot may have been a bit inconsiderate and twisted, and not in the peoples' best interests, but one cannot deny that they got what they wanted.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – B

The institution in France which resembled the English parliament was the Estates General. He went to Spain to fight so he can take over Spain but he refused so he returned to France. Louis revoked the edict of Nantes and toleration was no longer needed since Protestantism. Josef Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union. In 20th century led to the widespread availability of newspaper that Pravda began publication in a very small way in 1912. The main mouthpiece of the Communist Party, the newspaper has survived in the new Russia but with a much reduced circulation. Until 1991 the Soviet Union collapsed and they declared a new country in Europe and Asia. Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh in Cambodia. He evicted everyone from their homes. He wanted to make the people do all the work and the people should not take a break or eat food until they were done working but he lost many people he had no one to work so he was not leader of Cambodia.

Throughout the course of history leaders and certain governments have taken action to control their government and people. Leaders such as Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union and Pol Pot of Cambodia have displayed actions in order to increase their power and control their nation. The actions taken by these two leaders both have had a strong impact on the people and society in which they govern.

Joseph Stalin was one of the harshest dictators in the history of Russia and the Soviet Union. He developed methods in order to increase his power such as publishing the Pravada (Doc 4a) that only published what the communist party wanted people to know. Often facts in the Pravada were not written, in order to make Stalin look good as a leader. Stalin also developed a "Divide and Rule" policy (Doc 4b) that was able to banish an opponent of his named Trotsky from the U.S.S.R forever in 1929. Stalin also believed building fear was a good way to safeguard his power in the Soviet Union (Doc 5). His idea of building fear was striking innocent people and punishing them for crimes in which they did not commit. He figured this would build walls between people preventing them from uniting together to go against him. Millions of innocent lives were affected due to this.

Pol Pot was another leader who took actions that would greatly affect his society in order to increase his power in Cambodia. In the capital city of Phnom Penh (Doc 7), The Khmer Rouge soldiers and Pol Pot drove the citizens out of the city. Those who didn't cooperate or leave were shot and killed, animals were slaughtered, and many people were driven out at gunpoint. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge government also known as Angka used harsh policys against the Cambodian people. A leader of Angka gave a speech to the people and declared new and dramatically

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – C

different laws such as no property ownership, no more city lifestyle, and everyone has to dress in black. Anyone who questioned the Angka's authority would be executed, putting fear into the people of Cambodia (Doc 8a). As a result of Pol Pot's government the population of Cambodia dramatically decreased due to the immense amount of people executed. (Doc 9a). In Democratic Kampuchea, about 1.5 million people were killed or died from starvation and disease.

Both Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union and Pol Pot of Cambodia used morbid methods in order to maintain power and keep control of the people. They both established fear into the citizens of their nations to safeguard their positions. Millions of innocent people were killed as a result of their actions whether it was executing them for crimes they did not commit or executing them on the spot for just not cooperating or questioning authority. Both the Soviet Union and Cambodia were poorly affected from these leaders but aside from the harshness both nations became more powerful and stronger.

Document-Based Essay—Practice Paper – D

Many rulers had once had to gain power in a bad way. Some rulers had to kill people to make their way to the top and some were born into it. When rulers had to earn power themselves then they had to do it the hard way most of the time.

King Louis XIV had to gain power the hard way. He had access to taxes which were not checked lots of the time. He had raised taxes and taken them for himself. He had raised money that way. Another thing he did to take power was that he used propoganda. He used this to make people think that he was a great leader.

Stalin was another leader that took power the hard way. He had used the gov. against itself. He told them that the other side was against them and had them removed. He then removed the leader of the part that was left. This gave himself almost all control over the entire country.

King Louis XIV of France and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union used political propaganda, the assertion of fear, as well as control over certain establishments and buildings in order to assume and strengthen their own control. Both Louis XIV and Stalin succeeded in their attempts to gain more control, and at some points went to great lengths to gain power in their country.

King Louis XIV created an age of prosperity in France and is often referred to as the "Sun King". During the time of Louis XIV's reign as well as before, aristocratic and the Nobility's influence over the people and fear of rebellion by powerful nobles were very high. Partly as an attempt to lessen the power of the nobles, Louis XIV had the Palace of Versailles built and required nobles to stay there for at least part of their year. (Document #2) This would cause the nobles to be more loyal and want to please the King. Also if nobles were at Versailles it would be more difficult to organize or plan possible rebellions against the king. As the saying goes "Keep your friends close and your enemies closer." He also increased the size of the French military, once again demonstrating the power he held. (Document #2) He did this to ensure that there wouldn't be any interior rebellions while he was fighting wars against countries such as Spain and the Netherlands to increase the power of France. He also increased his power by controlling France's economy. He increased tariffs and regulated business which strengthened France's economy. Louis XIV also controlled the political system by excluding the one body that could possibly prevent him from flexing his power, the Estates General. (Document #1) The Estates General was not called until the French Revolution Period in 1789 when France was in great financial need. The greatest assertion of

power that directly and strongly affected many of the people in France was when Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes (Doc #3). This document previously gave rights to the French protestants or Huguenots. The power of the Edict had already been weakened by Cardinal Richelieu during the reign of Louis XIII at La Rochelle, but Louis XIV officially did away with the document. This caused thousands of French Huguenots to flee from France, causing France to lose many of its talented people and workers. Those who did not leave converted to Catholicism or were in danger of being killed. Louis XIV's rule was one of the most absolute in French history, and despite efforts to strengthen France's economy, Louis's policies and spending near the end of his reign left France with debt.

Joseph Stalin ruled the Soviet Union in a much more ruthless way than Louis XIV. Stalin used the newspaper Pravda (meaning "truth") as a type of political propaganda for the communist party. (Document #4a). The paper was for the sole purpose of spreading the ideas of the communist party, and often twisted the truth and lied about events in the country, and around the world to benefit and glorify Stalin. Stalin also attempted to expel all left wing and right wing leaders from the communist party to ensure he was the one with the most power. (Document 4b). Stalin used five year plans during the pre world war II era as well as during the war, to greatly increase pig iron production within the U.S.S.R. (Document 6a/b). Because Stalin produced more pig iron than Germany, France, or Great Britain he controlled a large industry in Europe and it helped him gain power not only in his country, but also impress the entire continent of Europe. (Document 6b). However he was less successful at increasing agricultural production which suffered as industrial production increased. His collectivization

of farms led farmers to protest and rebel. As a result agricultural production dropped.

Stalin's greatest technique of controlling his people was inflicting fear into society. (Document #5). He did this by arresting people who were innocent. If Stalin arrested someone for a crime that could be proven, then people felt safe, and it brought them closer together. (document 5). This is something that Stalin did not want to happen so he targeted innocent people so that no one felt safe. Following the rules couldn't ensure safety, only helping and obeying. Another way he kept the fear high was by using his secret police force, the NKVD, and informers (document 5). Fear was Stalin's largest means of control over the Soviet people. This way of control worked, and Stalin increased his power in his country.

Both Joseph Stalin and King Louis XIV took large actions to help them gain power in their countries over their people. Louis XIV did so by taking away the rights of protestants in his country and controlling the economy in France. He also limited Noble control and influence in the government by making them stay at Versailles where he could keep a close eye on them. Joseph Stalin took a more ruthless approach to controlling his people. By using political propaganda and eliminating his political enemies, Stalin could control the government easier. He also used fear to control the people by arresting and killing innocent people and accusing them of a crime. People no longer felt safe and secure, which is just how Stalin wanted it. Both of these Rulers went to great lengths to gain power over their people, and succeeded in doing so.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for Joseph Stalin and Pol Pot
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Stalin*: controlled what media showed his people; kicked possible political opponents in his political party out to make certain he faced no internal opposition; secret police used to search and destroy anyone who was suspected of treason; strategy was to inflict as much fear into the hearts of his people as possible to prevent them from uniting and revolting; no one dared to publicize or show any resistance; much of the industrial output was applied to the military; *Pol Pot*: anyone who dared not agree with his rule was executed; no one could think about fighting back before the Khmer Rouge tortured and executed them; deaths of so many innocent civilians were a worthy price to him)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates limited relevant outside information (*Stalin*: helped make Soviet Union a world power; believed militarism would help protect and expand the Soviet Union and consolidate power at home; because of his militarism, the Soviet Union continued to remain strong; *Pol Pot*: overthrew previous government in a coup d'état; anyone with any connections to the previous government or any foreign ideas targeted and killed; almost succeeded in creating his ideal communist agrarian nation)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: informers; industrial output increased; *Pol Pot*: people forced to evacuate homes; genocide; over 1.5 million people killed)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that state unethical treatment and selfish methods have been common methods used by some world leaders to get what they wanted

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response relies on generalizations to demonstrate the rule of Stalin and Pol Pot as beneficial to themselves and certain aspects of the economy while detrimental to the lives of their people. A few well-placed analytic statements compare the rule of the two leaders, but better integration and explanation of that information would have strengthened the discussion.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 0

The response:

Fails to develop the task

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 0. Three individuals are addressed; however, only the first two can be rated. While information is copied from the documents, no understanding of the documents or of the task is demonstrated.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task
- Is primarily descriptive (*Stalin*: one of the harshest dictators in the history of Russia and the Soviet Union; *Pravda* only published what the Communist Party wanted people to know; able to banish his opponent Trotsky from the USSR forever with his “divide and rule” policy; believed building fear was a good way to safeguard his power; punished innocent people for crimes they did not commit figuring this would build walls between people preventing them from uniting against him; *Pol Pot*: Khmer Rouge soldiers drove citizens out of capital, Phnom Penh; people who did not cooperate were shot and killed; a leader of Angka declared new and dramatically different laws; fear put into the people of Cambodia by executing anyone who questioned Angka’s authority) includes faulty analysis (*Pol Pot*: both nations became more powerful and stronger)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Stalin*: developed methods to increase his power; *Pol Pot*: animals slaughtered; Democratic Kampuchea; about 1.5 million people killed or died from starvation and disease)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that is slightly beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. While relevant document information is used to address actions taken by Stalin and Pol Pot, only a few brief statements refer to the impact of each leader’s actions. A few comparative statements add to the response, but additional development would have strengthened that element.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 1

The response:

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task
- Is descriptive (*Louis XIV*: had access to taxes which was not checked; *Stalin*: told people the other side was against them and had them removed)
- Includes minimal information from documents 1 and 4
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes very few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: took taxes for himself; *Stalin*: removed the leader of the part that was left)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the premise that rulers had to earn power the hard way and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Although the response is limited in scope and lacks development, a minimal understanding of the actions and impact of these leaders is indicated.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but discusses Louis XIV more thoroughly than Joseph Stalin
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Louis XIV*: as attempt to lessen nobles' power had Versailles built and required nobles to stay; if nobles were at Versailles, they would be more loyal and want to please the king; excluded Estates General, one body that could possibly prevent him from usurping power; Edict of Nantes gave power to French Protestants; with revocation of Edict, France lost many of its talented people and workers; Huguenots who did not leave France converted to Catholicism or were in danger of being killed; *Stalin*: used newspaper *Pravda* as political propaganda for Communist party; *Pravda* often twisted truth and lied about events to benefit and glorify Stalin; attempted to expel left-wing and right-wing leaders from Party to ensure Stalin was the one with most power; less successful at increasing agricultural production; Soviet Union created more pig iron than Germany, France, or Great Britain; felt arresting people for a crime that could be proven made people feel safe and brought them closer together; targeted innocent people so no one would feel safe)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Incorporates relevant outside information (*Louis XIV*: during his reign as well as before the nobility's influence over people and fear of rebellion by powerful nobles was very high; if nobles were at Versailles, more difficult for them to organize or plan rebellions against the King; increased military to ensure there would be no interior rebellions while fighting wars against other countries; increasing tariffs and regulating business strengthened France's economy; Estates General not called until French Revolution period in 1789 when France was in great financial need; power of Edict weakened by Cardinal Richelieu during reign of Louis XIII at La Rochelle; *Stalin*: his collectivization of farms led farmers to rebel and protest resulting in production dropping)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Louis XIV*: Sun King; fought wars against Spain and the Netherlands; thousands of Huguenots fled France; *Stalin*: production of pig iron increased; industrial production increased; inflicted fear; used secret police, NKVD, and informers)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states Louis XIV and Stalin used political propaganda, assertion of fear, and control over establishments and buildings to strengthen their control and a conclusion that summarizes how Louis XIV and Stalin controlled the people

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Relevant facts and analysis are employed to integrated document information in the assessment of the rule of Louis XIV. Analytic statements represent a thoughtful appraisal of the premise that Stalin's rule was more ruthless; however, additional supporting facts and details through the incorporation of more outside information would have strengthened the effort.

Global History and Geography Specifications August 2015

Part I Multiple Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	Standards
Thematic Essay	Movement of People and Goods	Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5: World History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Belief Systems; Change; Conflict; Economic Systems; Human Rights; Justice; Movement of People and Goods; Political Systems; 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 August 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.