

World History 3201 / Histoire Mondiale 3231 Grading Standards June 2007

Pre-Marking Appraisal

The members of the marking board were pleased with the examination. It was felt that all questions were a good sampling of the curriculum outcomes, and there was no need for any adjustment, nor were any questions eliminated.

The constructed response questions were considered to be appropriate and students should have been able to complete the examination in the time allotted.

a) Marking Standard and Consistency

A suggested answer key/scoring scale was distributed to all markers on the first day. During that morning this key was examined, discussed, modification made and a final key was agreed upon.

Marker reliability was checked by obtaining a random sampling of 50 papers (World History 3201) and 20 papers (Histoire Mondiale 3231). The papers were circulated through the markers and marks were given and recorded for each question. These exams were then placed back into circulation and corrected again.

Overall consistency was excellent. Also, throughout the marking process, there was statistical analysis run on the item data to ensure reliability and consistency of marking.

b) Commentary on Responses

Documents were often referenced, but with little extension. Students quoted information from the source but did not make clear its connection to the question. However, there does seem to be an improvement from previous years.

Marking Scales

All questions in Part II were marked using one of the following scales:

5 point questions:

Use of Document: 2%		
2%	Superior	2 references with little extension or 1 reference with considerable extension
1%	Limited	1 reference with little extension
0%		Inappropriate or no reference to the document
Use of Own Knowledge: 3%		
3%	Superior	3 references with little extension or 2 with adequate extension or 1 reference with considerable extension
2%	Adequate	2 references with little extension or 1 with adequate extension
1%	Limited	1 reference with little extension
0%		Inappropriate or no reference to own knowledge

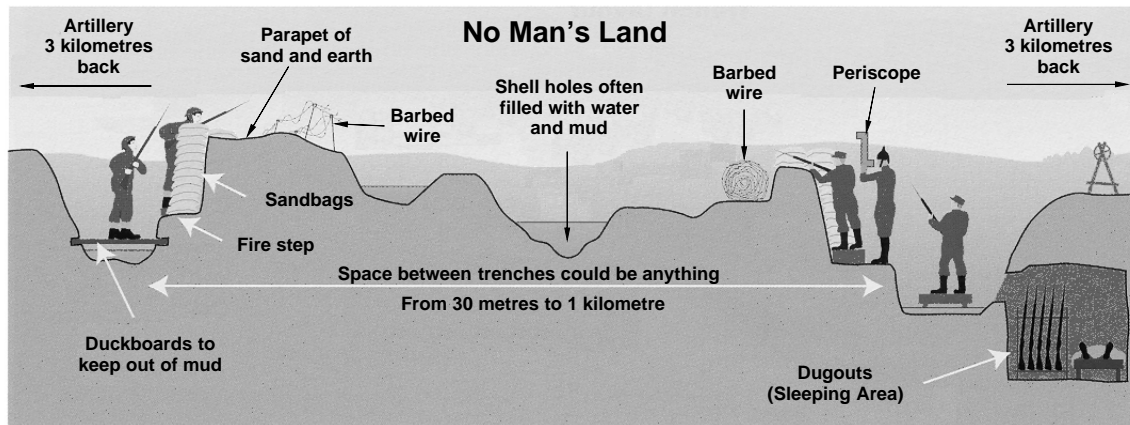
10 point questions:

Use of Documents: 5%		
5%	Superior	2 references with considerable extension – one from each source
4%	Adequate	4 references with little extension – two from each source or 1 reference with little extension from a source and 1 reference with considerable extension from a source
3%	Average	1 reference with considerable extension from a source or 3 references with little extension
2%	Limited	2 references with little extension – one from each source
1%	Minimal	1 reference with little extension from a source
0%		Inappropriate or no reference to the document
Use of Own Knowledge: 5%		
5%	Superior	2 references with considerable extension
4%	Adequate	4 references with little extension or 1 reference with little extension and 1 reference with considerable extension
3%	Average	3 references with little extension or 1 reference with considerable extension
2%	Limited	2 references with little extension
1%	Minimal	1 reference with little extension from own knowledge
0%		Inappropriate or no reference to own knowledge

PART II
Total Value: 50%

Value

- 5% 51. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain how trench warfare contributed to a stalemate on the Western front.



Source: Essential Modern World History. (39)

Answer

Use of Source:

The source shows the characteristics of the trenches and students could use the following to support their answers:

- “No Man’s Land”: Troops faced each other across “stretches of land” that were tremendously dangerous to cross, thus creating a stalemate.
- Advancement was difficult because of “shell holes”, no cover for troops
- “Barb wire” impeded or inhibited troop movement
- “No Man’s Land” characteristics
- “Shell holes often filled with water”, making it difficult to advance

Use of Knowledge

- Nature of trench warfare was defensive
- The trenches remained virtually stationary in spite of the massive battles fought
- There was little or no cover for troops in no mans land leading to massive casualties, particularly as machine guns would focus their fire at gaps in the barbed wire where troops would congregate.
- Snipers made exposure deadly
- Artillery shells filled with shrapnel proved deadly to exposed troops
- Because the trenches extended along the entire length of the western front, there was no opportunity to outflank the enemy. As a result only frontal attacks were possible.
- Attempts were made to break the stalemate but technology was not up to the task, nor was the strategy and tactics of the day.

Commentary on Response

Most students seemed to have a grasp on the idea of stalemate and its relationship with trench warfare.

Students

- made generalizations and provided “little” to “no” extension to their answers
- repeated the same point
- misinterpreted of the visual as being the “eastern” and “western” fronts
- did not reference the given source

Exemplars

Excellent: 5/5

During the First World War, battles were often long and were known as "war of attrition" - wearing down of the enemy. Opposing troops would set up trenches, artillery, barbed wire, etc., facing each other and trying to send the other into retreat, as shown in the source provided. The troops would dig these trenches for protection and cover from enemy fire, but constant artillery shells and fire created holes along the battlefields which would then fill with mud and water. The picture shows these shell holes, and how they seriously limited mobility on both sides. The mud and water prevented tanks from moving through, and troops could not advance without being sucked down into the mud. The battlefields became known as "No Man's Land" because no one could get through, and therefore, a stalemate was created on the Western Front. Trenches were also ridden with disease and rats, and conditions were atrocious. The conditions of trench warfare and No Man's Land made way for an extremely long battle of attrition ~~ended~~ on the Western Front until the Germans were finally forced back into retreat.

Trench warfare was the reason behind the huge chunk taken out of the human population. ~~The~~ ~~was~~ The trenches which were dug during World War I ran from one side of Europe all the way to the other side. There was no flanking or military plans to advance but to bomb the hell out of the enemy and send troops across "No Man's Land" and hope that they make it. This was hard to do with examples from the source. For example, the barbed wire on the top of the Allied trenches. As soon as the men went over the top they'd be clustered in the passages cut out to move through. (and then all the German ^{machine gunners} would have to do is shoot at that cluster and the Allied men dropped like flies. And even if the Allied forces had gotten through that they would have to try and run through the shell holes that were filled with mud and water which is also illustrated in the source above. And then if you were one of the lucky few to make it past all of this, you would somehow have to break through German lines while being surrounded on all sides.

Après que les alliés arrêtaient l'avance allemand pendant la première bataille de la Marne, une ligne de tranchées était établie. Cette ligne des tranchées était de la mer du Nord jusqu'à la frontière suisse. Ces tranchées ont créé une impasse sur le front occidental. On peut voir dans le document, les « tranchées-abri » pour dormir et des « planches de bois pour éviter de marcher dans la boue ». Cela se démontre des conditions horribles de quoi les soldats ont fait face. Cela a causé une démoralisation parmi les soldats qui a contribué à l'impasse. De plus dans le document, on peut voir « No Man's Land ». Cela a contribué beaucoup à l'impasse. À cause des tranchées la défense était plus forte que l'offense. Avec les nouvelles technologies, (par exemple le « moulin à café », le Vickers Mark I qui peut tirer 5500 projectiles par minutes) les soldats pouvaient rester dans les tranchées et seulement tirer sur les soldats ^{qui} en avançant au « No Man's Land ». À cause de ceci les deux côtés avaient beaucoup de difficulté en perçant les forces opposées. Cela a beaucoup augmenté les pertes sur le front occidental et la conscription est devenue une nécessité. Ce n'était pas jusqu'à l'introduction d'une autre nouvelle technologie - les chars d'assaut - que la guerre des tranchées serait terminer. Un bon exemple de l'impasse sur le front ouest, causé par les tranchées, était la ^{bataille} guerre de Beaumont-Hamel. Les soldats terre-neuvais ont battu pour seulement des mètres de terre. Mais quand les soldats sont allés au « No Man's Land » les soldats allemands n'avaient pas besoin de faire quelque chose seulement tirer leur mitrailleuses. 91% des soldats terre-neuvais sont morts. Il n'y avait pas aucun soldat allemand blessé et aucune allié ont amélioré leur position. Alors ~~c'est~~ cela est comment la guerre des tranchées ont contribué à l'impasse sur le front occidental.

Good: 3/5

With the failure of the Schlieffen Plan both sides dug in and began to fight a long and long battle on the western front of trench warfare. Because of this trench warfare this created a stalemate. Neither side was winning or losing, the battles were long and men were living in horrible conditions. Because of the close combat and large defences, little territory could be gained or lost. From the source you can see that both sides were well equipped and it was hard for men to gain entrance to the other side without being shot or killed. From the source you can see that each side was protected using such things as barbed wire and holes filled with water and mud. These would slow the men down causing them to die before reaching the opposing side.

Because of the large defences men were stuck fighting long hard battles without gaining much land. Trench warfare was a main contributor to the stalemate on the Western Front.

Trench warfare was a completely new style of war to both sides and neither side really knew what to expect. The conditions that the soldiers had to be in were awful. There were hordes of rats and despite the duckboards used, they basically walked and slept in mud. All of this no doubt affected the moral of the soldiers, but it was really the least of their worries. When they went 'over the top' into No man's Land, they were faced with numerous obstacles. First they had to get through their own barbed wire, then they were faced with running up to one kilometre through, over, and under shell holes that couldn't even provide them with real cover, because they were often times ~~covered~~ filled with water and mud. What mostly contributed to the stalemate, though, was the technological advancements in weaponry. When the soldiers came out of the trenches they were immediately faced with machine gun fire. The guns were capable of firing 5500 rounds per minute and completely destroyed the advancing soldiers. This eventually resulted in the war on the Western Front becoming an all out war of attrition. A war which neither side could become victorious.

Pendant l'années 1914 à 1918 le monde entous à vivre dans un guerre immense la Première Guerre mondiale. La triple-Entente qui former la Grande-Bretagne, la France puis la Russie aller contre la triple-Alliance l'Allemagne, l'Autriche-Hongrie et l'Italie. La guerre des tranchées éter ce les plus dure et la plus difficile à battre, avec 30 mètres à 1 kilomètre de distance entre les tranchées de ton ennemie la chance de vivre éter petit. Avec du fils barbelé autour les tranchées de hommes se trouve morts par la mauvais chance d'être pris l'adans. La guerre des tranchées pourrais d'urée beaucoup de jour, même des semaine de temps, les corps qui n'a pas duré cette guerre resté la jst qu'a la guerre a cette moment éter fini, là les corps pourrais être enlevé. Pour la Première Guerre mondiale beaucoup de bataille se passer dans des tranchées, des batailles où beaucoup de vit éter perdu puis l'espoir aussi, pour nous les Terre-Neuviens la bataille de Beaumont-Hamel restra avec nous pour toujours, en 45 minutes de batailles plus que dimie des Terre-Neuvien dans ses tranchées éter mort, tuer. La guerre des tranchée a pas changée rien, le front occidental a pas bouger, les gens non pas gagné de terre, il on seulement perdus des vits.

Value

- 5% 52. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, assess how British and German attitudes contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

"I had a peculiar passion for the navy. It sprang to no small extent from my English blood. When I was a little boy... I admired the proud British ships. There awoke in me the will to build ships of my own like these some day, and when I was grown up, to possess a fine navy as the English."

- *My Early Life*, German Kaiser Wilhelm II

Answer

Use of Source

- The document suggests that it was Kaiser Wilhelm II's aspiration or attitude for a **world class navy** that led to tensions between Germany and Britain. This led to a naval race between Britain and Germany.
- Germany, historically, had no need for a navy, being largely a land based power. When the Kaiser came to power in 1888, he changed Germany's foreign policy to acquire an empire and a world class navy to do it.
- This led to increased tensions and an arms race (naval in nature) between the two countries.

Use of Knowledge

- Britain also felt compelled to end its "Splendid Isolation" in favor of an alliance with its traditional enemy France.
- Britain did not want to willingly go to war but were willing to do so if it was due to threats to their empire, naval dominance or due to a shifting balance of power in Europe.
- Germany considered war to be a natural and desirable occurrence in order to air out differences and to establish its dominance over others. This attitude provided no braking mechanism to stop German involvement in a situation such as the one that developed after the assassination of the Franz Ferdinand.
- Britain wish to maintain the "Status Quo"
- Germany wanted its "place in the sun"
- Germany believed that war was necessary to end European tensions.
- Both sides believed that WW I would be a short war.

Commentary on Response

Generally, students had an understanding of the attitudes held by Britain and Germany on the eve of war.

Students:

- misinterpreted the source and suggested that the Kaiser was British and not German
- simply re-wrote the quote in the answer with no explanation.
- stated the four causes of WW I.
- concentrated a portion of their answer on Hitler and how his attitudes influenced the outbreak of war.

Exemplars

Excellent: 10/10

Britain had long enjoyed its favorable power, its superior navy fleet. Britain wanted to maintain their "Status quo" and were in no position to give up their most powerful and favorable power. Therefore one of main reason for the outbreak of war was Militarism. Germany began to build a fleet of ships and Britain became very suspicious and then they began to build up their powerful fleet. This created an arms race between Britain and Germany. Britain introduced the Dreadnought which was a powerful naval battle ship. Britain and Germany were in constant race to better their arms. As shown by the source, "... we possess a fleet as the English..." as said by German Kaiser Wilhelm II. However this desire to own a fleet of ships such as Britains was perceived as a threat and suspicion to Britain, and Britains security as well as favorable power. As shown by the source Germany had desired to be as powerful as Britain and have a navy such as Britains. ~~But~~ The British wanted to maintain their "Status quo" and ~~also~~ ~~deek~~ the building of the German fleet as a threat to British power and might. Britain enjoyed being a powerful nation and fleet that they were being threaten by Germany. Therefore the attitudes of the British was to preserve a world and Germany dreamed of a changed world, so the arms race began between the two countries which eventually this lead to one of the causes of the outbreak of war.

On the eve of World War I, Germans and the British had different attitudes towards war, and the positions they were in going into war. Britain had long been superior in naval power and as Germany increased its amount of navy vessels, Britain began to be suspicious and intimidated. The source above effectively shows the attitude of the German Kaiser, and how he "admired the proud British ships" and someday was going to "possess a fine navy as the English", which is exactly what was occurring. Germany felt that war was an extreme test of vitality, culture, and the love of one's country. They felt they deserved to be on top and wanted to be recognized as a force to be reckoned with. They felt this was a war to change the world, and to make them succeed in becoming a victor and world power. They were propelled by a vision. Britain, on the other hand, were the greatest power at the time. They wanted to remain on top and they thought that they were deserving to keep their current status. Britain believed in the "I'm the king of the castle, and you're the dirty rascal" analogy. They were on top, and proud to be and they would push down anyone who dared to try and take their place. They felt this was a war to ~~preserve~~ preserve a world; they were propelled by a legacy. The source above shows how the Germans were determined to succeed and overpower the British, and this attitude of perseverance would contribute to the outbreak of WWI, along with the opposing attitude of the British, and this difference in attitudes would eventually result in war.

Les attitudes de la Grande Bretagne contre les attitudes de l'Allemagne ont contribué au déclenchement de la Première Guerre mondiale. En premier, au début du 20^e siècle les deux pays avaient du nationalisme profond. La Grande Bretagne voulait préserver leur héritage, leur place dans le monde, leur puissance et le statut quo. Les allemands voulaient créer un nouveau monde où l'Allemagne était le pays le plus puissant et non pas la Grande Bretagne, ils voulaient aussi faire aggrandir ^{leur} empire en acquérant des colonies. Ces deux attitudes entraînent un conflit et ont mené à la rivalité économique. L'Allemagne était en expansion et la Grande Bretagne était jalouse, elle voulait maintenir sa place de puissance dans le monde alors elle ~~est~~^{s'est} lancée dans une programme d'armement.

Quand la Grande Bretagne agrandissait leur militaire (ex. la création du dreadnaught) les allemands ont aussi commencé l'expansion de leur puissance militaire, montré dans la citation du Kaiser. Il voulait créer une flotte supérieure qui pouvait rivaliser celle des Britanniques (les allemands ont créé le U-boat).

Finalement, les alliances ont aussi joué un rôle majeur dans le déclenchement de la guerre. La ~~Triple~~^{Triple} alliance comprenait l'Allemagne, l'Autriche-Hongrie et l'Italie et voulait isoler la France. La Triple Entente comprenait ~~la~~^{les} France, la Russie et la Grande Bretagne (qui a rejoint cette alliance par peur de l'expansion de l'Allemagne) qui avait pour but de freiner l'expansion de l'Allemagne. À cause des alliances ces deux pays étaient des ennemis jurés.

Quand la crise des Balkans a déclenché la guerre la Russie (Triple Entente) était avec les autres contre l'Autriche-Hongrie soutenu par l'Allemagne. Leurs attitudes, ils ont mis de côtés opposés en guerre.

Good: 3/5

The outbreak of World War I was contributed to by the opposing attitudes, of war especially, by the British and the German.

The source used above is text of a quote by a German man, Kaiser Wilhelm II taken from 'My Early Life'. He said that as a child, he had a peculiar interest in the navy and admired the British ships. He also said that he became determined to build ships of his own once he would get older so he could own a fine navy like the English. It was like he believed that by possessing a large navy

1) fleet, he would feel very proud of it; that it would be something the world would admire.

A main belief and attitude of Germany was that they wanted to go to war to change the world. They thought that the world needed to be changed to the way that they thought it should be.

2) On the other side, Britain felt that war was necessary to preserve the world. The British decided to go to war to keep the world the same. So obviously there were two nations and their beliefs were completely opposite. When those two nations had such opposing beliefs and attitudes about the world, the tension between them increased. This finally led to the outbreak of World War I.

The attitudes of the British and the Germans both contributed to the outbreak of WWI. The two enemies possessed similar and different attitudes towards the issue. The British knew they were still one of the world's greatest powers, due to their large army, navy, airforce and possession of colonies. "I admired the proud British ships..." This quote from German Kaiser Wilhelm II proves that the British navy was strong and confident that they could compete. Also the quote, "possess a fine navy as the English", also proves the powerfulness of the British navy because even the German Kaiser admits the powerfulness of his opposition.

Germany, however, was known as a rising power. Germany was looking to build up its army and navy to be ready to fight. As Kaiser Wilhelm II says, "There awoke in me the will to build ships of my own like these some day, and when I was grown up to possess a fine navy as the English", this quote shows how the Kaiser is determined to create a German Navy as strong as the British.

The attitudes of these two countries contributed to the outbreak of WWI because each knew the other one was growing and becoming more powerful and more threatening and each was determined to win the war and become the ultimate ruler of ~~Western~~ Europe and maybe someday the world. This made each country, as well as other countries want to fight as well.

En Europe, au époque de la Première et Deuxième Guerre Mondiales, on connaissait la Grande-Bretagne comme la force la plus puissant quand il vient ~~aux~~ à la marine. Le Grande-Bretagne avait un chose où il doit avoir une flotte navale deux fois puissante que la prochaine flotte. On peut voir dans le quote du Kaiser qu'il a envie d'avoir une flotte navale comme le Grande-Bretagne. "Quand j'étais adulte, le désir de posséder une belle flotte navale comme les anglais" montre exactement comment le Kaiser a senti. Il veut que l'Allemagne sera la prochaine Grande-Bretagne. Alors, cette désir a développé dans le conflit entre ces deux pays. Les deux ont voulu qu'ils sont la pouvoir première dans l'Europe et comme ça, il y avait beaucoup de tension et une race à armes. Les deux a commencé à construire une armée navale, et d'autres choses, et ça c'est une raison qui a contribué au déclenchement de la Première Guerre Mondiale. Ils avaient les attitudes terrible et compétitive, et les deux voulaient être "on top", chacun voulait prouver qu'il était la meilleure force Européen. — ceci est aussi pourquoi ces deux pays ont devenu les pouvoirs les plus fortes en Europe, — ils n'ont jamais cessé à "add" à leurs armées.

Value

10% 53. Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, explain the factors that contributed to Hitler's rise to power in Germany.

Source 1



Source: Our World This Century. (49)

Source 2

We demand:

- a struggle against the shame of the Versailles Treaty
- a government of statesmen who are men and whose aim is the creation of a German state

Every four years, Germans elect a new set of torturers, and everything stays the same.

Therefore we demand the annihilation [total destruction] of the democratic system. Germany for Germany!

- From, *We Demand* - Nazi propaganda leaflet published by Joseph Goebbels in 1927.

Answer

Use of Source 1

Refers to the economic crisis that resulted from reparation payments and Germany's inability to pay them. Its inability to pay led to French and Belgian troops occupying the Ruhr, and Germany going on strike. This strike led to hyperinflation and the German currency being virtually worthless. This is evident in the photo as these children have made a kite out of virtually worthless money.

Use of Source 2.

This is referring to the bitterness Germans felt about having signed and accepted the Treaty of Versailles. Extremist groups such as the Nazi party played on these feelings for support

Use of Knowledge

- Students can also mention how the economic crisis in the early 1920's led to Hitler's first attempt to assume power. (Munich Beer Hall Putsch)
- They can speak about how the Great Depression led to discontent in Germany and led to the rise of the extremist parties such as the Nazi party.
- Rich and middle class Germans turned to Hitler in fear of a growing communist movement in Germany.
- Hitler used propaganda to sway the German people.
- The Weimar government were blamed for signing the Treaty.

Students

- included information about Hitler's policies after he came to power (appeasement, Anschluss, Lebensraum)
- did not adequately reference the sources (but a very good use of knowledge in some answers with no source reference).

Exemplars

Excellent: 5/5

There were three main factors that contributed to Hitler's rise to power in Germany. These factors were Economic difficulties, The Treaty of Versailles and the fear of communism by the middle and upper classes. The first source (source 1) shows the first of these factors, Economic difficulties. The source shows kids playing with a kite made entirely from German money. After World War I, Germany experienced hyperinflation and the German money became virtually worthless, so worthless that kids made kites out of the money. This resulted in economic crisis in the country. The second source (source 2) shows the second of these factors, The treaty of Versailles. The

One of the factors that led to Hitler's rise to power in Germany was economic instability which is shown in source 1 provided above. The instability of the economy in Germany after the first World War was creating confusion and frustration among the German people. Hyperinflation was a growing struggle. Stated in the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to pay reparations payments. Because Germany lost some of its territory, areas that were important to the German economy, they could not make these payments. They had to take out loans from America to make these payments. Germany began to print more money to make these payments, causing their money to become worthless (2.52 trillion to 4.2 marks)

↑
worthless money, so children could use it for as paper a kite.

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Avec la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale en 1918, il y avait la fameuse Traité de Versailles en 1919. Le gouvernement démocratique nouvellement formé en Allemagne (la ~~Répub~~ République Weimar) était forcé à signer cette traité comme pays qui a perdu la guerre. Les conditions du document étaient terribles pour l'Allemagne et comprenaient la clause de culpabilité (accepte la responsabilité pour la guerre), les répartitions (\$30 000 000 000 aux pays affectées par la guerre - 52% à la France), et aussi plusieurs limites ~~sur~~ comme ~~sur~~ la destruction des industries de guerre, ~~et~~ l'armée limité à 100 000, et la démilitarisation de la Rhénanie. Après des tels punitions, ~~c'est~~ l'économie de l'Allemagne

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Good: 7.5/10

Adolf Hitler was a very smart and loyal man. He strategically picked moments to gain influence and inevitably rise to the top and control Germany. After the signing of the Treaty of Versailles the Weimar Republic became a very unpopular government within Germany. Hitler exploited them through the political, economical, and social problems suffered by the country and used this to gain popularity and eventually lead Germany.

After Germany had been defeated militarily they were forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles. This created extreme economic problems within Germany. One of the clauses, which was financial reparations, stated that Germany pay a ridiculous amount of money to cover the ~~cause~~ cost of damages during the war. The government thought that they could solve this problem by printing paper money, but this

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La guerre de Corée a été un meilleur exemple de la politique américaine de l'endiguement que l'établissement de la paix par les Nations Unies. La politique d'endiguement a été créée par les États-Unis pour endiguer le communisme au lieu de lutter contre son existence. Les Nations Unies ont été créées pour maintenir de la paix autour du monde. La guerre de Corée a été une bataille ~~contre~~^{entre} les communistes de la Nord et des non-communistes de la Sud. Pendant cette guerre les Nations Unies voulaient entrer pour maintenir la paix mais les États-Unis ont poussé pour plus d'une présence à cause de leurs propres hâtes d'endiguer le communisme. La source réinforce cette idée quand MacArthur dit, "Si nous perdons la guerre contre le communisme en Asie, la chute de l'Europe est inévitable". Cette phrase montre que ~~la~~ l'entrée en guerre a été partie de leur propre politique parce qu'ils voulaient combattre pour détruire le communisme ~~mais~~ quand les Nations Unies voulaient combattre pour la paix. La plus grande indication que c'était la politique d'endiguement au lieu d'une mission des Nations Unies est quand les troupes américaines ont allé à l'autre côté de la 38^e de la sud en nord. Pendant la guerre on a changé la mission d'être ~~de~~ d'aider la Sud de contrôler toute la pays au lieu de maintenir la paix entre la Nord et la Sud. Les hâtes américaines pour détruire le communisme a été la vraie raison pour les États-Unis d'être en guerre, pas la mission de paix de la N.U.

Fair: 6/10

There were several factors that led to Hitler's rise to power in Germany.

First of all, referring to source 1, the money in the country was almost worthless. The government thought that it could fix their economic problems by just printing lots of money. Because there was so much money in circulation, it made the value of each dollar bill decrease by a significant amount. Because of this it would take wheelbarrows full of money to buy items that weren't that expensive. And due to the extremely low value of the money, kids like those in source 1 would make it into kites and such, as it would be just as cheap or cheaper to make one out of money than get a plastic one.

Another factor that led to Hitler's rise to power in Germany was that the people at the time were very displeased with their democratic system of government because every time someone new was elected by the people, they

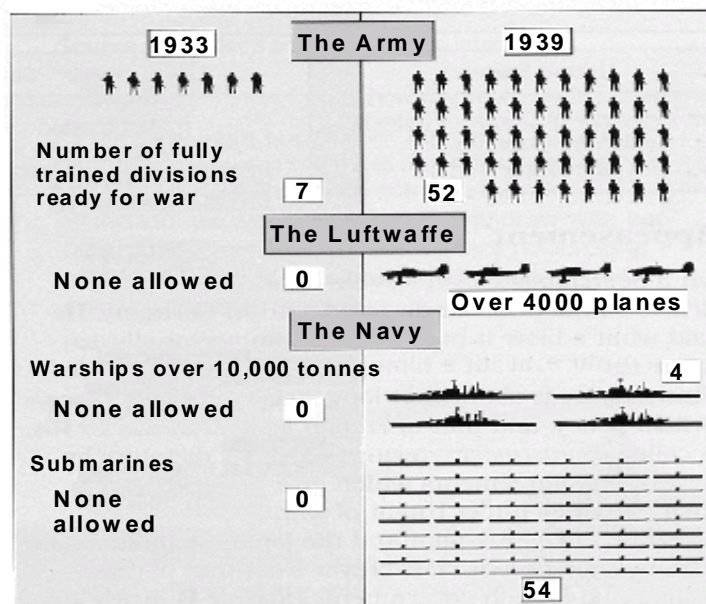
Il y ~~est~~^a des innumerable nombres de ~~raisons~~ facteurs qui ont contribué à la montée ~~de~~ d'Hitler au pouvoir. Au source 1 on voit deux gens qui jouent avec une cerf-volant fabriqué avec d'argent Allemagne. C'est image extraordinaire fait référence au ~~detresse~~ detresse économique que l'Allemagne était sous, où après la sur production d'argent, ce valait moins que la papier c'était fabriqué sur. Durant la Grande Depression l'Allemagne était au plus pire condition possible car au effets du guerre et le traité de versailles. ~~À cause de~~ A cause de cette crise économique quand Hitler est apparu sur la scene politique la peuple était prêt pour la change et ont vite ment élu Hitler au gouvernement. Après de temps ~~la~~ le campagne économique d'Hitler était ~~de~~ ~~une~~ tellement un succès que la peuple avait ~~tellement~~^{tellement} de ~~support~~^{support} en lui qu'ils en même accepter quand il a décider

Value

- 10% 54. Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, assess the reasons for Germany's success in the first year of World War II.

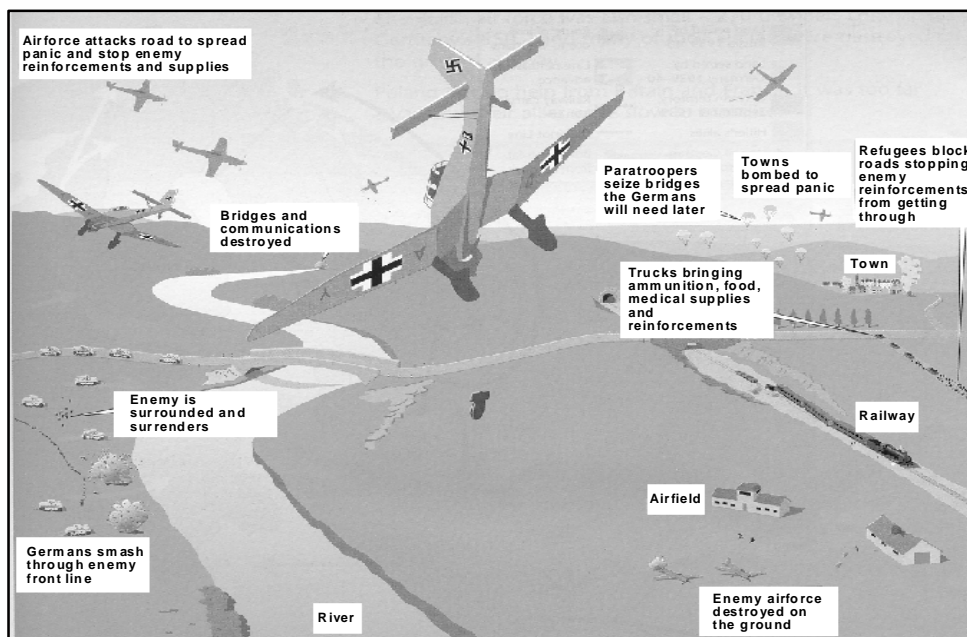
Source 1

Chart showing extent of German Rearmament



Source: Key Themes of the 20th Century, Source H. (109)

Source 2



Source: Essential Modern World History. (163)

Answer

Use of Source 1

Part of Germany's success was due to its successful rearmament program in contravention of the Treaty of Versailles. While Germany rearmed for war, Britain and France tried to avoid this for a variety of reasons such as: (See Use of Knowledge)

Use of Source 2.

Germany's success in the first year of World War II was directly linked to changes in strategy and tactics. Germany had been defeated in WW I and were therefore much more receptive to new ideas. Blitzkrieg tactics; using planes, tanks, motorized artillery and infantry, in unison proved to be successful against the strategy and tactics of World War I.

Use of Knowledge

- Desire to avoid another general war at all costs.
- Desire to spend money to try to lessen the impact of the Great Depression.
- Feeling that Fascism was more palatable than the spread of communism.
- Feeling in Britain in particular, that the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh and unfair to Germany.
- Blitzkrieg tactics were new, so very few knew how to defend against them.
- Soviet-Nazi Pact allowed German to focus on Europe on one front.
- Germany was allowed to practice its war tactics in the Spanish Civil War.

Students

- confused Source #2 with the "Battle of Britain" rather than Blitzkrieg tactics.
- inadequately referenced the sources.
- discussed the Schlieffen Plan.
- confused the U.N. for League of Nations
- were more tied to the sources but did not score well using outside knowledge. (Histoire Mondiale)

Exemplars

Excellent: 10/10

In the first year of the Second World War, Germany had 52 divisions ready for war, as shown in Source 1 as well as 4000 planes, 4 warships exceeding 10 000 tonnes, and 54 submarines. This was in clear violation of the Treaty of Versailles, but because Britain and France did very little to stop Hitler, he was able to build and create a massive army and navy, as well as the Luftwaffe, and it was all extremely organized and prepared for. The Germans believed they would win the war by quick, decisive attacks that would take the enemy by surprise and leave them stunned. Blitzkrieg - or "lightning war" - was one of the main tactics of the German army in the beginning of WW2. As shown in Source 2, the German troops knew how to trap their enemy and create as much panic as possible in an attempt to scramble the enemy's thoughts and send them off-track while they swooped in and delivered a crushing blow. As shown in Source 2, the German airplanes would block roads to prevent enemy reinforcements, damage or destroy communication lines, bomb cities to create panic and attack roads. This was all meant to throw the enemy off and divide and disorganize their tactics. Also, the Germans bluffed their way through the beginning of the war. Hitler was not prepared for war against Britain and France, but in violation of the Treaty, marched his troops over the Rhineland. It was ordered that if even a single shot was fired from the French, the Germans would retreat, but since there was no resistance, they marched onwards. Soon, Hitler had managed to achieve his long-time dream of Anschluss, the unification of Germany and Austria, and he still gambled when he went for the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. This was the first time in which the Allies spoke up and stepped in to stop Hitler. The Allies were still weary from the

First World War, and did not want to send another generation ~~the~~ into another war that would last for years. When Hitler went after the Sudetenland, they followed a policy of appeasement, which meant Hitler could have the Sudetenland in return for making no more demands. Hitler agreed, but still went on to claim the rest of Czechoslovakia and invade Poland. Hitler's success in the Second World War was based largely on his own gambles and how much he could get away with. Apparently, it was a lot, because Britain and France slept for too long. By the time the Allies stepped in, Hitler had defeated France and had no one left to defeat but Britain. Hitler had gambled and won his empire, but gambled and lost it all as well.

La première année de la Seconde Guerre mondiale a vu du succès ~~incroyable~~ de l'Allemagne incroyable. Avec la Traité de Versailles de 1919, il y avait plusieurs limites/régulations mise en place pour éviter une autre guerre par ~~les~~ l'Allemagne. Mais dans les années 30, l'apaisement de Hitler par les Alliés (surtout la Grande-Bretagne de Neville Chamberlain) a permis l'Allemagne d'avancé plus qu'~~en~~ ils ont imaginé... La 1^{re} source ~~au~~ ~~q~~ montre le rearmement rapide et énorme qui a ~~eu~~ eu lieu en Allemagne entre 1933 et 1939. Hitler a montée au pouvoir en Allemagne en 1933, et dans ~~les~~ ses premiers six ans ~~en~~ au pouvoir, ~~il~~ il a ignoré les restrictions de la traité de 1919 (montré dans la source 1 ~~au~~ par la côté gauche), et a concentré sur ~~des~~ efforts de rearmement très fort ~~quasi-impensable~~. (montré dans la source 1 par la côté droite). Hitler a agit contre la Traité de Versailles, dans plusieurs façons, non-seulement les restrictions sur l'industrie de guerre... il a aussi reoccupé la Rhénanie. Il a aussi gagné plus de terres (pour les ressources, etc.) même avec la coopération des alliés (i.e. ~~Pologne~~ Pologne obtenir ~~de~~ le Sudetenland avec l'Accord de Munich).

leur Le succès de l'Allemagne au cours de la première année de la 2^e guerre mondiale était aussi grâce à la stratégie de guerre : Blitzkrieg. Blitzkrieg ou, "guerre-éclair" était possible au cause du grand rearmement mentionné au dessus. Cette tactique dépend sur les attaques puissants et surprise et plusieurs éléments effectifs de cela ceci sont montré dans Source 2. Par exemple, le bombardement par la force aérienne allemande était nécessaire: "L'aviation attaque les routes pour semer la panique et arrêter les provisions et les renforts ennemis". L'efficacité de ces attaques concentrées a contribué extraordinairement au succès ~~des~~ ~~attaques~~

tôt de l'Allemagne. ~~En~~ En utilisant la guerre-éclair, les forces allemandes très bien équipées et entraînées ont réalisé des ~~graves~~ victoires considérables au commencement de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Hitler et son armée ont pris des nombreux pays européens comprenant le Pologne, et puis la Danemark et le Norvège (opération Weserübung). ~~Dans~~ Une réalité ~~de la~~ ~~guerre~~ ~~à~~ ~~grave~~ grave et étonnant de la guerre était quand, à travers l'opération Fallgelb, Hitler et son armée ~~succès~~ ~~victoire~~ sont entrés en victoire, en France, ~~succès~~ avec aussi, la succès pour l'axe qui était l'évacuation de Dunkerque... Hitler a pris contrôle de presque tout l'Europe... mais le niveau ~~de~~ de ce succès n'aurait pas continuer...

Good: 7.5/10

Source one shows the military of Germany before 1933 and during 1939. During 1933, Germany was not allowed to have a large number of men, was not allowed to have any kind of air force or navy. However, because of Hitler's breach of the Treaty of Versailles, the Germany army was increased drastically. The air force was created, and several Marine Corps units were created, along with a great number of U-boats. The fact that the United Nations would not help was well known because they did nothing when Japan invaded Manchuria. The United Nations was created after the first world war so that nations could have a forum to discuss their problems, as so no further wars would erupt.

Germany did exceptionally well during the first of world war II because of several reasons. Because Germany had been planning for war and had been getting prepared for years, she was much more prepared for war than any of the other world powers, who were still trying to recover from WWI. Because Hitler increased the size of his military in secret, other countries were not aware of his intentions to attack. Germany had a superior educational system which focused mainly on Technology and Science, so it could produce engineers and scientists that could create new weapons of war (for example it was the Germans who first used Chlorine gas in battle).

The main reason for Germany's great success in the first year of WWII and for the reason that it did poorly in the last years of the war was its battle strategy. A German Strategist, General Schlieffen, came

up with the idea of winning the war quickly on a single front & at a time, before Russia could mobilize. He proposed that the bulk of the German army go through Poland, the rest of France in a single devastating maneuver. It would mean that Germany would have to conquer France in only 6 weeks. However the Schlieffen plan failed and Germany was forced to resort to trench combat. The battle of the western front lasted almost the entire duration of the war. The battle style of Blitzkrieg or lightning war not only used up Germany's reserves quickly but it caught the enemy by surprise and did not require much of a counter offense. The Second Battle of the Marne showed that a Blitzkrieg operation was carried out showing how it would split the enemy and would be over quickly.

L'Allemagne avait beaucoup de succès au cours de la première année de la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Un des méthodes de guerre le plus efficace était le blitzkrieg ou guerre d'éclair. Le type d'attaque était basé sur l'élément de surprise, avec une exécution rapide et soudaine. Comme on peut voir dans Source 2, les Allemands ont utilisé les avions pour la première étape de blitzkrieg. L'aviation a permis aux Allemands d'attaquer les routes pour semer la panique et arrêter les provisions et les renforts des Alliés. Les avions ont aussi détruit des ponts et de communications pour que les Alliés ne puissent rien faire pour contrebalancer l'attaque. De plus, ~~par~~ l'aviation a permis aux Allemands de laisser tomber les parachutistes sur les sols ennemis pour s'emparer des ponts dont les Allemands auront besoin plus tard. Les bombardements étaient très faciles à effectuer et on pouvait faire beaucoup de dommage dans une courte période de temps. La deuxième étape de blitzkrieg était l'utilisation des chars d'assauts. Ceci a permis les soldats allemands de percer les lignes ennemies sans problème et causer beaucoup de panique chez l'ennemi.

Les éléments différents du blitzkrieg étaient si efficace parce que l'ennemi n'avait jamais assez de temps à réagir, car les attaques étaient si vites et bien effectués. De plus, la première partie de la guerre voyaient très peu de combats - une période appelée "le drôle de guerre". Pendant cette période, les Alliés ont joué le rôle ~~defensive~~ défensive et ne faisaient rien pour contrebalancer le blitzkrieg, même si on ne l'a jamais vu une telle stratégie.

Comme on peut voir dans Source 1,

L'Allemagne avait beaucoup de succès aussi parce qu'elle avait une telle grande armée et marine. En 1939, l'armée allemande avait 52 divisions pleinement entraînées et prêtes pour la guerre. On avait aussi plus de 4000 avions, plus de 10 000 tonnes de navires, et 54 sous-marins. Les Alliés n'étaient pas prêts pour un telle grande force et leur ^{nombre} ~~nombre~~ étaient beaucoup ~~plus~~ inférieurs de ceux des Allemands.

À cause de son stratégie militaire (blitzkrieg) et leurs grands nombres militaires, les ~~Allemands~~ étaient très réussits au début de

première étape de blitzkrieg. L'aviation a permis aux Allemands d'attaquer les routes pour semer la panique et arrêter les provisions et les renforts des Alliés. Les avions ont aussi détruit des ponts et de communications pour que les Alliés ne puissent rien faire pour contrebalancer l'attaque. De plus, ~~par~~ l'aviation a permis aux Allemands de laisser tomber les parachutistes sur les sols ennemis pour s'emparer des ponts dont les Allemands auront besoin plus tard. Les bombardements étaient très faciles à effectuer et on pouvait faire beaucoup de dommage dans une courte période de temps. La deuxième étape de blitzkrieg était l'utilisation des chars d'assauts. Ceci a permis les soldats allemands de percer les lignes ennemies sans problème et causer beaucoup de panique chez l'ennemi. Les éléments différents du blitzkrieg étaient si efficaces parce que l'ennemi n'avait jamais assez de temps à réagir, car les attaques étaient si vites et bien effectuées. De plus, la première partie de la guerre voyaient très peu de combats - une période appelée "le drôle de guerre". Pendant cette période, les Alliés ont joué le rôle ~~defensive~~ défensive et ne faisaient rien pour contrebalancer le blitzkrieg, même si on ne l'a jamais vu une telle stratégie. Comme on peut voir dans Source 1,

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À cause de son stratégie militaire (blitzkrieg) et leurs grands nombres militaires, les ~~Allemands~~ ^{Allemands} étaient très réussis au début de la guerre.

Fair: 6/10

Upon the entry of World War II, Germany was very successful in their first year. They organized tactics called blitzkrieg, meaning "lightening" attacks on the areas in which they wanted to take over. When hit with a blitzkrieg, most nations could not respond with their military because of the speed of the attacks. ~~For example Germany~~ Germany had increased in army, Luftwaffe (their air force) and in their navy, as shown in source 1, chart showing extent of German Rearmament. This made it increasingly difficult for the opposing nations. For example, Germany used their tactics on Denmark, Norway and France during the ^{second} ~~first~~ world war's first year. Denmark fell right away under the control of the Germans, and even with the aid of the Allied powers Norway soon fell to Germany also. Their attacks from the air surprised the area with bombings of the cities, bridges, areas of transportation and German troops smashing through enemy frontlines, capturing prisoners, and bringing medical supplies and reinforcements, as shown in source 2 picture. Next in line was France. The German troops invaded and pushed back French and British troops. The British troops were pushed to the beaches of Dunkirk where the British troops made a miraculous escape by sea with the help of naval ships, supply ships, rafts, yachts (etc.) who were all British troops or British citizens (this would later help with the moral of the citizens during the Battle of Britain.) In the meantime, German troops made their way into Paris, France. There they took control of over

France. With the German tactics in the first year of the second world war they became very successful. They defeated both Denmark and Norway, and also managed to defeat France in less than a month.

They had increased in power and troops ~~and~~ and made them powerful at the start of the war. However, this was not to last, and after the first year of war, Germany would begin to downfall.

Value

- 5% 55. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the purpose of the Marshall Plan.



Source: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/marshall/images/stalinbb.jpg>

Answer

Use of Source

The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to provide money, goods and grants for Europe's recovery as it had been devastated during WW II. It was not done solely for altruistic reasons; it was done to prevent these devastated countries from falling into Soviet hands. Historically, extreme financial hardship often led to radical solutions and the US wanted to avoid the drift of European countries into the Soviet sphere of influence. This was consistent with the policy of containment and the Truman Doctrine.

Use of Knowledge:

- Molotov plan was a reaction to containment and the Marshall Plan
- The Truman doctrine
- NATO

Commentary on Response

Overall this question was answered well by students.

Students

- did not reference the source provided
- repeated a couple of points rather than broadening their answer
- confused who the "player" was (Stalin) in the visual.
- did not understand the purpose of Marshall Plan
- talked about containment but did not relate it to the Marshall Plan.
- Saw Stalin as playing a game with the Marshall Plan which he saw as a joke.

Exemplars

Excellent: 5/5

After World War II, another serious problem rose which threatened the world, Cold War. Cold war was high tension between the Soviet Union and America. U.S feared the spread of communism after the disagreements occurred at Potsdam Conference. Stalin had created sphere of influence on Eastern Europe, to control his 'satellite' countries. After Stalin "two hostile camps" speech, Western countries realized that war with Soviet Union was inevitable. American president Truman, started a policy to resist spread of communism and that U.S will help all countries ~~to~~ by economic and financial aid so they could resist communists.

This led to U.S policy to contain prevent the spread of communism, containment which included military force.

This was called Truman's Doctrine. Part of this policy, the Marshall Plan ^{economic} was a plan to help all destroyed countries of Europe, to help them rebuild their countries. This was done by U.S loaning credits to these countries to help them recover, and by that won't need to fall into Communist hands, as shown by source above. Stalin hands are opened, but the Marshall plan is shot to "European recovery" and won't lead, to countries to fall into Stalin's communist hand. The plan was also given to Soviet Union, but the Soviets saw it as part of Containment policy, so they refused. Also as shown in source above, Stalin trying to block the Marshall plan, by creating Molotov plan that was introduced which also gave help to Soviet countries (bloc) economically so bring them closer together and not use Marshall plan.

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On March 14, 1947 United States Secretary of State George Marshall Announced the Marshall Plan. Western Europe was in a post war depression with unemployment + social unrest. They needed to regain economic and political strength to remain free of Soviet influence. The Marshall Plan offered aid to all countries (even those in the Soviet Bloc) who were devastated by war. The Soviets even considered the plan until they realized it was an extension of the Truman Doctrine. All countries who accepted aid had to open their economic records to the US. Between 1948 and 1956, 16 countries accepted over \$400 million in aid from the US. As a result industrial growth grew resulting in economic and political stability in Western Europe. Another goal was that the United States economy enjoyed unprecedented growth, meaning that wealthy countries would not turn to Communism. The visual provided shows us that the Marshall Plan was a direct factor that led to the European Recovery after the second World War. It also shows us the Soviet Union's reluctance to accept aid from the Marshall Plan. Stalin did not want Europe to recover he wanted them to be weak and fall back into the hands of Communism. In the cartoon Stalin is trying to intercept the Recovery of Europe.

expliquez le but du plan Marshall.

Ceci est bien représenté dans la photo de la source par la balle qui vient vers « la reconstruction de l'Europe ».



Source : <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/marshall/images/stalinbb.jpg> [traduction libre]

En 1947, le président américain Harry S Truman a introduit la Doctrine Truman. Ceci représentait la politique américaine ~~pour~~ de l'endiguement et dissuasion du communisme ("Get tough on communism!"). C'était en réponse à ~~l'expansion~~ l'expansionnisme communiste par Staline, chef de l'URSS. Le plan Marshall, devised en la même année était ~~pour~~ pour réaliser la Doctrine Truman... c'était l'aide financière américaine ~~aux~~ à les économies des pays européens qui étaient dévastés par la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les États-Unis offraient cette aide aux pays ~~com~~ capitalistes et communistes pour qu'ils ~~pour~~ auraient pu encourager le capitalisme et décourager le communisme. Truman a pensé que les pays pauvres/en détresse auraient être plus vulnérables à l'expansionnisme communiste de l'URSS. Ce n'est pas un mystère que Staline s'opposait à le Plan Marshall. Cette opposition est montrée clairement dans la source par le personnage de Staline (qui porte le symbole de l'URSS) qui essayait de bloquer les efforts du Plan. Plus tard, Staline aurait mis en place son propre plan pour encourager le communisme au lieu de la ~~p~~ capitalisme; le

Good: 3/5

The Cold War was an era of tension from 1945 to the early 1990's between the United States and the Soviets. It can be seen as a series of actions and reactions. The Marshall plan was an American idea that followed the Truman Doctrine.

~~It basically stated that if there was any country in fear of communism, that needed money to contain it, then the Americans would give help to that other country.~~

The Marshall plan basically stated that if there was any country in fear of communism, and needed money to keep the philosophy from spreading to them, then the Americans would give them the funds to help them out.

Stalin's reaction to the Marshall Plan was the Molotov Plan. This idea was created to open the doors of trade amongst other countries. This was the best idea the Soviets could come up with because they did not have the money to keep up with the United States.

Looking back upon history, it is now obvious to see that the successful American Marshall Plan was invented to give economic aid to countries that did not want to become communist.

- 5% 56. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, assess whether the Korean War provides a better example of either American containment or United Nations peacemaking.

“Here in Asia is where the Communist conspirators have selected to make their play for global conquest. If we lose the war to Communism in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable. There is no substitute for victory.”

- American General Douglas MacArthur (1950)

Answer

Use of Source

The statement provided indicates that the UN operation in Korea was very much an example of American containment in action. MacArthur is suggesting that Asia was key to halting the spread of Communism in other regions. America had to take a stand and this is what they did in Korea.

Use of Knowledge

- It was convenient and fortunate to do so under the UN banner but they would have sent troops there regardless to prevent the spread of communism.
- The Domino Theory
- The definition of peacemaking must be included in the answer
- The UN involvement was directly linked to the Soviet boycott of the Security Council
- Mostly American resources (men, weapons) used in conflict

Students:

- spent too much time and effort on merely explaining the particulars but provided little or no support to their response
- repeated the information provided in their answers
- did not reference the source
- misinterpreted the what the source was suggesting
- listed information as it related to the Korean War but did not address the question asked

Exemplars

Excellent: 5/5

The Korean War was American containment hiding under the banner of a UN peace keeping mission. Firstly, it was just luck that allowed the US to pass the motion of entering Korea by the Security Council because ^{the} Soviets were not present at the time of the vote. If they had it would have been vetoed for sure. ✓

Secondly, out of all the UN members who are obligated to send troops to "upkeep" peace, only 16 did. Those 16 contributing countries were all conveniently friends to the United States. If it were a true mission of UN peace more unconnected nations would have sent troops in. ✓

Next, is the attitude of the US directly tied into the source. "If we lose the war to Communism in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable." The conflict had nothing to do with Europe, the Korean war was about getting Vietnam for Vietnamese people and kicking the Europeans out. It wasn't the same brand as Soviet communism. Only US containment policy's saw it as a threat to Europe. Again proving the war was American containment not UN peacekeeping.

Finally, and most important is the way the war played out. After the Viet Cong were pushed back above the 38th parallel, if it were simply UN peacekeeping that would have been the end as peace had been restored. However, the Americans led by MacArthur chased the communist all the way to the Yalu ^K in China, and there threatened to invade China to finish them off. If they were there as UN talks of Nuclear weaponry on China would never have been discussed. Lastly, only when Truman fired MacArthur did the war end. So, yes, the Korean war was American containment. It was run by the US military and their allies, and it was over when the American president said "enough is enough." The UN had little to do with it.

Comment
qui sont montrés par la citation de MacArthur dans la source

La guerre de Corée ~~à~~ était la première vraie tentative de l'établissement de la paix par les Nations Unies, mais aussi, ~~en~~ ^{en} étudier le conflit, ça peut également être considéré ~~et~~ comme un exemple de la politique américaine de l'endiguement. Après la 2^e guerre mondiale, la Corée était divisée sur le 38^e parallèle avec le Nord occupé par l'URSS et communiste, et le Sud capitaliste occupé par les États-Unis. Alors c'est facile à voir ~~l'origine des~~ tensions capitaliste-communiste entre l'URSS et les États-Unis, pourrions-nous représenter la guerre comme un exemple de la politique d'endiguement. Mais c'est à cause des Nations Unies; quand le Nord a refusé à tenir ~~des élections~~ leurs élections proposé que le conflit commence... Les deux régions (Nord et Sud) considéraient la Corée entière comme leur propres régions. Alors en 1950, quand le Nord a attaqué le sud, l'ONU a s'impliqué. Même si Douglas MacArthur, le général américain, a mené les forces de l'ONU contre le Nord, --- c'était les forces de l'ONU (comprenaient plusieurs pays majorité américain). L'ONU a autorisé toutes les décisions de la guerre, ~~et même si les~~ même si les URSS était absent. MacArthur ~~a~~ était démissionné quand c'était clair qu'il voulait considéré seulement les intérêts américain et capitaliste, (~~ses~~ ^{ses} sentiments d'anti communiste sont évidents à travers la source). Alors, c'est évident que les États-Unis ont utilisé la guerre en Corée pour combattre le communisme (le Nord, ~~soutenu~~ ^{soutenu} avec l'appui de l'URSS), mais les décisions et les raisons concernant la plupart de la guerre étaient onueisiennes... les ~~forces~~ ^{forces} communistes, ~~et~~ ^{et} capitalistes, et de l'ONU joue un rôle ~~important~~ également important sur le 38^e parallèle depuis la ~~déclaration~~ ^{déclaration} d'armistice temporaire en 1953.

Good: 3/5

The Korean war provides a better example of American Containment than United Nations peacemaking.

The UN was unable to prevent a major war shortly after WWII. The American policy of containment was shown in Korea as they prevented communism from spreading from North Korea to South Korea.

The Americans were determined to contain communism. They controlled the south while the Russians controlled the North. Both sides wanted to control all of Korea. When the North attacked the South, the south tried hard to defend their territory. The USA made a request at the UN for the north to leave the south. Because Russia wasn't present at the time they were unable to veto this. The UN, consisting of mainly American soldiers, fought the North Koreans back to the 38th parallel.

The Americans were successful in containing communism. The UN created peace but a lot of fighting happened to get peace. This is why the Korean war provides a better example of American containment rather than UN peacemaking.

Value

- 5% 57. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain how recent acts of terrorism have posed a threat to world peace and security.

“America is no longer protected by vast oceans. We are protected from attack only by vigorous action abroad, and increased vigilance at home.”

- President George W. Bush, January 29, 2002

Answer

Use of Source

The recent acts of the terror (ie.: W.T.C.) have had dramatic consequences on world peace and security. The quote by George W. Bush suggests that the US has taken a proactive policy towards this threat. He states that the US is now only safe by “vigorous action abroad”

Use of Knowledge

- Invasion of Afghanistan
- Pressure on North Korea,
- Invasion of Iraq, Pressure on Iran and
- Security at airports has affected everyone
- “increased vigilance at home.”
- Department of homeland security
- Patriot Act
- Greater border security.
- Terrorism has created fear and uncertainty in the minds of many people

Commentary on Response

The majority of the students answered this question. Most students have a good understanding of recent acts of terrorism such as 9/11, London bombings, etc... They also talk about increased security at airports / border crossings, etc... Most students used the source at least once in their answer.

Students

- needed to refer for the source in more than just a superficial manner
- referred to 9/11 but little else and not in depth

Exemplars

Excellent: 5/5

After Cold war was over, another serious problem was created that threatened world peace and security, terrorism. Terrorism is an act of aggression by non-government group aimed at citizens to send a message. Terrorism first started as a local problem between the arabs and Israel. However, now it poses a threat to world peace and security. As source above states, no country is protected, even America. The source above is talking about the terrorist attack on U.S on September 11th. Terrorist group of Al-Qaeda attacked the World Trade Center and Pentagon, killing millions. This led to Bush's "War on terrorism", because "America is no longer protected by vast oceans" (SI). This led to "vigorous action abroad", by countries everywhere to help stop terrorism. This was shown by support of Canada, France and others helping U.S invade Afghanistan ~~and~~ to capture Osama bin Laden. This led to overthrow Taliban regime. But it ~~also~~ also led to serious problems. The terrorist attack, led to "increase vigilance at home", which means increase security measures at airports. Also led to many prejudice to Muslims and Middle Eastern people in the world. Also, the terrorist attack on London Underground bombings, gives even more proof that ~~terrorism~~ terrorism is increasing and is not just a local or regional problem but also global issue. Now there is a fear from North Korea and Iran's nuclear weapons. This poses even more threat to global security. Because nuclear weapons in Iran (who support Hezbollah, a terrorist group) causes even more threat to the world. Every country now in the world is a target of this terrorist attacks.

Anybody seen to help U.S or Israel, is attacked.

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Recent acts of terrorism have posed threat to world peace and security. We don't know exactly who are enemies are anymore and some argue the world was a safer place during the cold war. One way that recent acts of terrorism have posed threats, are from the creation of terrorist groups like ^{the} Al Qaeda who challenge our security and we don't know who are enemies are. A second way recent acts of terrorism have posed threat to world peace + security are through WMD's.

The U.S. has experienced several terrorist attacks, the most recent being the 9/11 attacks on the world Trade Center and Pentagon in 2001. Those attacks are ~~now~~ said to have been carried out by ^{terrorist} groups such as the Al Qaeda. This has created much fear across the world. As indicated in the source, President Bush says that America is not protected like it once was. We are no longer as safe. It is difficult to know who are enemies are and several of these terrorists are willing to commit suicide by carrying out attacks. Thus, these acts of terrorism have threatened world peace + security.

A second way terrorism has affected the world is through the creation of WMD. Many people fear that if ~~several~~ terrorists possess these WMD's they could use them. This has also created fear, by countries that contain these weapons such as Iran, Iraq and North Korea. As a result the U.S. is trying to stop the spread of WMD's, and has already invaded ~~to~~ Iraq in search of them. (found none)

Therefore one can see the effect of terrorism on the world. It has threatened world peace + security by the intentions of terrorist groups, and it has also led to the fear of WMD's. As an overall result security, especially in travel has increased dramatically.

peut ~~être~~ venir de
l'étranger et

Sur le 11 septembre, 2001, le terrorisme a ~~en~~ atteint un nouveau niveau -- un niveau global qui ~~se~~ s'étend même la terre de l'occident. ~~La~~ La capacité des ~~terroristes~~ organisations terroristes d'agir sur les cibles très loin, est grâce à l'avancement de la technologie -- avec ~~l'accroissement~~ l'accroissement du «village global»; le négatif augment avec le positif, et ~~les groupes~~ le monde ~~est~~ entier ~~est~~ ^{maintenant} plus vulnérable aux attaques terroristes de n'importe où. Cette réalité est exprimé par la citation «L'Amérique n'est désormais plus protégée par de vastes océans...» ~~George W. Bush~~ George W. Bush montre qu'il ~~est~~ «un renforcement de la vigilance» est nécessaire pour protéger les États-Unis. Il, comme beaucoup ^{d'autres} leaders du monde ~~moderne~~ moderne, essaye d'encourager le nationalisme dans ~~une~~ ^{une} population pleine de peur. Cette combinaison de peur et nationalisme ~~menace~~ ne fait rien pour la paix et la sécurité internationale. Ses sentiments ~~provoquent~~ ^{ont} des chefs politiques et des ~~millions~~ citoyens du village global ^{peuvent} ~~peut~~ en causer plus de xénophobie, et avec la xénophobie, ~~il~~ vient le ~~risque~~ confusion, les ~~autres~~ instances de stérotype, et ~~en~~ même ~~les~~ ~~la~~ développement/croissance des idées extrémistes. Alors, même si le monde est plus vulnérable aux terrorisme, nous devons d'agir dans un façon pour ~~la~~ réduire la possibilité ~~de~~ de faire la situation plus pire. Les ~~actes~~ récents actes de terrorisme ~~et~~ et les réactions ~~à~~ ces attaques montre cela clairement.

Dans
la
source,

Good: 3/5

Recent acts of terrorism have posed a serious threat to world peace and security. It is a new type of war that harms the heart of a country and leaves much of its citizens affected. As the name suggests terrorism is an act of terror that attacks a nation directly, and it is difficult for countries to catch the culprit because it is often a group of individuals rather than a country. So it is very difficult to wage war on terrorism. It is highly unpredictable and can happen at virtually any point in time, as demonstrated on September 11, when a group of terrorists hijacked planes and rammed them into the twin towers in New York and the Pentagon, it was a direct attack at a nation and with no one to blame. As stated in the quote provided America is no longer unreachable, because terrorists are now inside our countries, it is a serious problem that is a threat to the world, because terrorists can easily claim they are from a certain country and then drag an entire race of people into a war. Terrorism needs to be stopped, and if it continues to grow the world order of power might change.

Les récentes actes de terrorisme menacent la paix et la sécurité de tout le monde pour plusieurs raisons. La plupart des tensions terroristes ont été nées dans le Moyen-Orient ou beaucoup de pays de l'ouest et de l'Europe ont des intérêts. A cause des vastes ressources pétrolières dans la région la coopération entre les pays de la Moyen-Orient et la reste de la monde est très importante. Dans la source George W. Bush dit que les États-Unis sont protégés par la vigilance contre les agresseurs au lieu des vastes océans. Les actes de terrorisme peuvent menacer la paix pour la monde parce que si un pays de la Moyen Orient fait une attaque sur les États-Unis, les américains vont ~~se~~ répondre avec une attaque qui est montrée dans la source. Aujourd'hui on habite dans l'ère nucléaire avec les armements à destruction massive. Si un pays de la Moyen-Orient attaque les États-Unis le résultat peut être une guerre nucléaire qui met toute les pays de monde en danger. Même des petites attaques terroristes peuvent commencer des grandes guerres entre les pays qui peuvent menacer la paix de tout le monde à cause de la nature de la guerre aujourd'hui.

Value

- 5% 58. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the causes of the Suez Crisis in Egypt.

"We dug the canal with our lives, our skulls, our bones, our blood."

- Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser

Source: War and Peace in the Middle East. (15)

Answer

Use of Source

The source is referring to Egyptian discontent with British and French control of their country and the Suez Canal in particular. Nasser is justifying the Egyptian nationalization of the Suez Canal in the statement above. He is referring to the how Egyptian people had sacrificed much for little or nothing in return for British and French control of the Suez Canal

Use of Knowledge

- Nasser came to power in a coup in the early 1950's
- Nasser goal was to unify Arabs, eliminate the remnants of colonialism and to destroy Israel.
- Nasser wanted to gain control of the Suez Canal from Britain and France.
- Nasser was also looking for funding for the Aswan dam. (He got this from the USSR leading to US discontent).
- Nasser nationalized the canal (without compensation).
- Britain and France developed a plan with Israel to stage an event to justify their intervention and to retake control of the Suez Canal.

Commentary on Response

Responses have generally been good with a common theme of Egyptian nationalism and the destruction of Israel.

Students

- tended to confuse South Africa, India, and Egypt in this answer.
- often mentioned the U.N. peacekeeping missions (Lester Pearson). (Histoire Mondiale)

Exemplars

Excellent: 5/5

The Suez Canal Crisis occurred in Egypt under the leadership of Gamal Abdul Nasser (Egyptian President at the time.) It occurred when ~~the~~ Egypt seized control of the canal, which was originally controlled by Britain and France. There were several causes of the Suez Canal Crisis. The first reason is Egypt's nationalism and desire to become independent and the second was Egypt's ongoing dispute with Israel. Together these causes contributed to some tense times between world powers. 1C1

Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser was an advocate for the independence of Egypt. Until the time of the crisis, Egypt had been colonized. The great Suez Canal which was located in Egypt was mainly controlled by Britain and France. Nasser wanted independence. The people of Egypt built the canal and Nasser felt they should control it. This is indicated in the source quote. The repetition of the word "our" indicates that Nasser was nationalistic. ex. "our skulls, our bones etc." He wanted to free Egypt from colonial rule. This led to the seizure of the canal and the Suez Canal Crisis. 1C1

A second cause of the Suez Canal crisis is the ongoing Arab-Israeli dispute between Egypt and Israel. Egypt prevented Israel from using the canal. This led to a loss of support from the U.S. which led to the seizure of the canal by Egypt. The Arab-Israeli dispute is (controversial on street) 1C1

The Suez canal crisis occurred in 1956. There are several causes however, that were responsible for the crisis. One of these was the growing independence movement in Egypt, along with nationalism. A second cause of the crisis was the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict.

In Egypt, nationalism was growing throughout the country. Egypt wanted to become free and independent of Great Britain + France. As one can see in the source Gamal Nasser speaks for the Arab people saying they built the canal, increasing their nationalism. As a result of this, Britain was not ready to let go of Egypt, ~~and~~ especially since the canal contained valuable oil resources. Therefore an increase in nationalism in Egypt led them to seize the canal. This angered Britain and thus, they planned an invasion.

Egypt had always had conflicts with Israel. ~~Thus~~ therefore, when Nasser wanted to gather an army to defeat the Israel people (using Soviet assistance) this made the Israelis angry. It also angered the U.S. who were supporters of Israel. The U.S. said they would not help Nasser any longer (in building his dam) and he seized the canal. Britains were able to convince Israel to attack Egypt + the canal. They agreed and considered it part of the ongoing Arab-Israeli dispute.

From this, one can see the causes of the Suez Crisis, Egyptian Nationalism and the Arab-Israeli conflicts. As a result the Americans and Soviets became angered by Britain + France aggression, and a UN peacekeeping force was sent in to Egypt.

Good: 3/5

Egypt is an Arab nation that wants to eradicate the Jews. The Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser wanted to make an army with money and technology so he could destroy the Jewish state. Nasser figured he could dam up the Suez Canal and make power from it. America supplied him with the money and Russia supplied him with weapons. Egypt now had the stuff he wanted, but America grew skeptical of Nasser's reasons for wanting all these things. America eventually stopped funding the project and the Suez Crisis came about. Britain, France, and Israel wanted the Suez Canal, and on the other side Russia and Egypt wanted it. Britain and Israel devised a plan to take control of the Suez Canal and attack as they normally do, while Britain comes from the other side and attacks. This plan ended up not working, but only causing more problems.

The main cause of the Suez Crisis is the never ending battle between Arab and Jewish Nations, and Nasser's desire to be the most powerful.

Le canal Suez est Canal qui devise
le plupart du terre Egyptiens avec le peninsule
siani. Avant le crise c'était contrôlé
par les anglais est les français pour donner
une chemin plus courté a l'asie est
le moyen orient. Mais quand Alasser avait
contrôle d'Égypte il voulait changer beaucoup.
Il avait le nationalisme très fort. Il
a choisit a prendre control du Canal du Suez.
Les Anglais est Français était enragé alors
il commencé de mis les troupes la pour
combattre les Egyptiens. Beaucoup du
pays à volait que les Anglais est
français l'asse Égypte, Parce que c'était leur
terre ils la continue a a devant
a partine a lui. Alors Après en grand
de bat les Anglais est Français a porter.

Value

- 5% 59. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, describe efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

"Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

- Yasser Arafat, Leader of the P.L.O. speaking at the United Nations General Assembly (1974).

Answer

Use of Source

The source is from a speech given by Yasser Arafat to the UN. He speaks of an olive branch (representing the desire for a peaceful solution) and a freedom fighters gun referring to the militant qualities of the P.L.O.)

He is suggesting that unless Israel (and the world community) works toward a peaceful settlement (and a fair one) regarding the Palestinian situation, then they should expect violence to reach this goal.

Use of Knowledge

- Camp David Accord
- Oslo Accord
- Palestinian National Authority
- Madrid Talks
- Wye River Talks

Students

- tended to mention the source briefly, but had little knowledge to develop a strong answer
- had trouble referring to the source in Histoire Mondiale 3231. They simply rewrote the source
- used very little of their own knowledge
- discussed Iraq, Kuwait, etc... rather than Israel / Palestine
- emphasized only the U.N.'s role in peacekeeping and did not speak of the peace negotiations that actually took place. (Histoire Mondiale)

Exemplars

Excellent: 5/5

The unstable society within the middle East became even more unstable when in 1948, Israel was created as an independent state. This created huge tensions ^{between} ~~and~~ the Jews and the Palestinians who had lived in the area for thousands of years and whose home land was now given to the Jews. As tensions increased, wars and violence has occurred (such as the six day war in 1967). For a while, it seemed as if peace between the two groups would overcome. As Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Authority, ^{and the Palestinian Liberation Organization} suggested, the people of the middle East want peace, but they are more willing to fight for their ^{desires} ~~wishes~~ than to give them up in search for peace (represented by the olive branch which can be dropped) in the Middle East ^{disagreements} ~~disagreements~~. In the Middle East, many ~~countries~~ ^{disagreements} have been fought over, but the main disagreements between the Jews and Palestinians in Israel and the Occupied Territories (which Israel took over by force in the Six day war). Here, peace began to be pulled together through the efforts of American ~~peacemakers~~ ^{peacemakers} in the 1970s. Shuttle diplomacy (where a 3rd party comes from one party to the next, making negotiations) was used between Egypt (who supported the Arab Palestinians) and Israel. This eventually led to the Egypt-Israel Peace which ~~promised~~ ^{promised} ceasing of violence between the two nations. In 1993, Oslo accord was signed by Israel's leader Benjamin ^{Liberation Organization} ~~Authority~~ and Yasser Arafat. This accord ^{should} ~~promised~~ Israel's recognition that the PLO represented the voice of Palestinians and Israel ~~also~~ ^{promised} that they would give some Palestinian rule over the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories, ~~that~~ in return, Yasser Arafat officially recognized Israel's right to exist. This accord was a huge step forward's peace in the Middle East, but it was not enough. As new leaders emerged in Israel, arguments between Palestinians have

La Moyen-Orient était vraiment insolite, alors les États-Unis ont commencé à avoir des processus de paix. Le premier était l'accord de Camp David, cet accord était organisé par Jimmy Carter. Dans cet accord, l'Égypte et Israël ont signé un accord de paix qui dit que Israël va retirer de Sinaï.

Après ça était les pourparlers de Madrid. Dans ces accords, rien n'était signé, et rien n'était négocié, mais c'était la première fois que toutes les tendances de l'Égypte, la Palestine, Israël, et Sinaï étaient face à face. Même si rien n'était signé, ils ont parlé de leur problème.

Les accords de Oslo étaient après ça. Dans cet accord, Rabin d'Israël a signé un accord qui dit que les Israéliens vont redonner quelque place à la Palestine. Avec cet accord, l'OLP est devenu l'AP et le Canal de Suez était redonné à l'Égypte. Mais les Juifs étaient très fâchés avec Rabin, ils voulaient leur terre, alors un jour une extrémiste a tué Rabin.

La citation en haut et l'opinion de Yasser Arafat. Il pense que les personnes vont jamais avoir de paix dans la Moyen-Orient, parce que pour avoir de la paix, tout le monde doit être content et ça va jamais arriver.

Avec tous ces accords de paix, il y a même aujourd'hui beaucoup de problèmes au Moyen-Orient, il y a des Intifada et des attentats-suicides. Toutes ces choses là empêchent la paix d'avoir une place comme ça.

Good: 3/5

Peace has always been hard to achieve in the Middle East. There are always conflicts between different religions, cultures and ethnicities. ✓ One of the most pressing issues today is the problem between Israel and Palestine. After WWII had ended and the horrors of the Holocaust had been discovered, the West thought that the Jewish people were in need of a homeland. They opted to divide Palestine into two separate states: one independent Israel and an independent Palestine. This angered the Palestinians and soon led to war between the two. Israel won and took over most of Palestine. They quickly began to increase Jewish immigration to the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This act led to even more dissatisfaction amongst the Palestinians and resulted in the First Intifadah. In his quote above, Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO talks about "bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighters gun". This implies that he is willing to find peace for his people, but will not submit to inequality or oppression for the sake of "peace". This is a common belief among ~~the~~ many leaders of Middle Eastern countries and is the reason for the difficulty of establishing peace there. Since the Middle East is made up of many diverse cultures, it is almost impossible to assume everyone will be happy with the peace that we are trying to create. Hopefully we will find peace in the Middle East in the near future.

la Moyenne Orient était toujours un endroit turbulent mais depuis la création d'Israël les tensions ont beaucoup ~~monté~~ monté. Il y a toujours des conflits entre les Juifs et les Arabes et les efforts de paix ~~se~~ continuent. la première effort de paix était ~~entre Israël~~ ou Egypte dirigé par Nasser et Israël ont essayé d'établir ~~un~~ un accord de paix ~~entre Israël~~ ~~Israël et l'Arabie Saoudite~~ ~~des États-Unis~~. Quand l'accord était fini les deux pays ont promis d'arrêter les conflits entre eux et Israël redonne le péninsule de Sinaï que il a gagné dans la guerre de six jours. ~~Cet était un autre effort de~~ ~~Israël~~ les autres pays arabes ont été fâché contre Egypte ~~pour~~ pour avoir fait un accord avec Israël ~~Israël et l'Arabie Saoudite~~ ~~était un autre effort de~~ ~~Israël et l'Arabie Saoudite~~

TABLE I
WORLD HISTORY 3201 ITEM ANALYSIS
SELECTED-RESPONSE PART I

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
1.	D	1.3	1.0	0.3	97.3
2.	C	3.7	7.3	87.6	1.2
3.	D	0.5	1.6	3.3	94.4
4.	B	3.4	85.5	2.1	9.0
5.	B	3.5	91.6	4.9	0.1
6.	A	85.4	4.6	5.3	4.6
7.	A	93.3	0.5	0.6	5.5
8.	C	11.9	3.2	77.7	7.0
9.	C	1.3	1.3	87.5	9.7
10.	C	6.8	4.7	86.5	1.9
11.	A	70.3	14.9	10.7	4.1
12.	A	88.9	4.9	1.9	4.2
13.	B	3.8	71.3	10.0	14.6
14.	B	24.7	50.6	18.7	6.1
15.	D	18.3	8.5	2.6	70.6
16.	D	17.9	8.9	0.4	72.7
17.	D	8.7	1.6	17.9	71.7
18.	B	8.1	85.9	2.8	3.0
19.	C	7.7	2.8	64.4	25.1
20.	B	12.4	79.1	6.1	2.4
21.	D	7.3	7.6	2.5	82.4
22.	C	6.2	5.4	80.6	7.8
23.	C	13.8	3.3	74.7	8.2

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
24.	B	1.8	74.9	16.1	7.2
25.	B	13.8	65.4	9.0	11.7
26.	D	5.8	2.1	4.0	88.2
27.	D	19.6	2.2	4.9	73.2
28.	A	85.7	7.2	3.1	4.0
29.	C	1.6	1.0	95.7	1.7
30.	A	91.4	4.6	3.7	0.3
31.	D	5.8	13.2	18.2	62.9
32.	C	31.2	4.6	54.4	9.5
33.	D	7.2	4.3	6.1	82.3
34.	C	5.1	11.9	81.9	1.1
35.	D	5.5	4.6	7.7	82.3
36.	C	7.8	11.0	76.4	4.8
37.	D	26.2	9.6	2.5	61.7
38.	D	6.5	1.6	3.0	88.9
39.	D	0.2	0.2	0.9	98.6
40.	A	54.8	15.2	3.1	26.9
41.	B	10.3	59.9	10.6	18.9
42.	D	9.2	1.9	1.9	86.9
43.	C	4.2	3.2	89.6	2.8
44.	A	92.5	3.1	3.4	0.8
45.	C	22.0	2.9	67.6	7.3
46.	D	9.5	1.9	2.3	86.0
47.	B	1.3	96.6	1.0	0.9
48.	C	2.0	3.1	89.6	5.2

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
Complete either set of 49 or 50, depending on the unit studied.					
49.	D	6.7	11.3	9.8	72.0
50.	B	3.8	79.1	14.1	2.8

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100% due to multiple answers or missing values.

TABLE II
WORLD HISTORY 3201 ITEM ANALYSIS
CONSTRUCTED -RESPONSE PART II

Item	Students Completing Item	Value	Average
PART II - Do <u>ALL</u> questions in this section			
51	1331	5	2..59
52	1331	5	2.62
53	1331	10	5.82
54	1331	10	5.78
55	1331	5	2.51
56	1331	5	2.41
57	1331	5	2.71
Complete either 58 or 59 depending on the unit studied.			
UNIT 5.1 - India, Egypt, and South Africa			
58	997	5	2.33
UNIT 5.2 - Middle East			
59	334	5	2.04

TABLE I
HISTOIRE MONDIALE 3231 ITEM ANALYSIS
SELECTED-RESPONSE PART I

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
1.	D	4.1	0.7	0.5	94.7
2.	C	2.7	3.9	88.6	0.5
3.	D	1.2	1.5	1.0	92.3
4.	B	6.8	77.7	9.7	1.7
5.	B	2.2	91.0	2.4	0.2
6.	A	74.3	12.8	5.8	2.7
7.	A	93.7	0.0	0.5	1.7
8.	C	13.8	8.5	69.2	4.4
9.	C	4.8	3.4	74.8	12.6
10.	C	13.6	3.6	72.4	6.3
11.	A	75.3	5.3	10.4	4.6
12.	A	85.7	4.1	4.8	1.2
13.	B	2.7	72.4	11.6	9.0
14.	B	10.4	59.3	21.8	4.4
15.	D	16.2	6.3	5.6	67.6
16.	D	13.1	7.7	0.7	74.1
17.	D	8.5	1.5	5.1	80.9
18.	B	7.3	82.1	3.1	3.4
19.	C	7.7	2.4	67.1	18.6
20.	B	17.9	68.3	7.3	2.4
21.	D	5.3	4.1	1.5	85.0
22.	C	3.9	3.6	78.5	9.9
23.	C	3.9	24.5	56.4	11.1

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
24.	B	3.9	59.6	7.5	24.9
25.	B	23.5	43.8	13.3	15.0
26.	D	4.4	0.2	4.4	86.9
27.	D	25.7	7.7	5.1	56.9
28.	A	90.1	2.9	1.7	1.2
29.	C	1.0	1.2	92.3	1.5
30.	A	89.9	2.2	1.7	1.9
31.	D	8.5	10.4	15.3	61.7
32.	C	14.5	4.4	67.8	9.0
33.	D	2.9	2.2	2.7	88.1
34.	C	4.8	25.7	63.9	1.2
35.	D	6.5	3.9	5.6	79.7
36.	C	4.4	15.0	72.6	3.9
37.	D	15.0	9.4	2.2	69.2
38.	D	9.2	3.1	3.1	80.4
39.	D	0.2	1.7	0.7	93.2
40.	A	55.7	14.5	3.1	22.5
41.	B	6.5	61.0	6.1	22.3
42.	D	14.8	2.7	1.2	77.0
43.	C	3.4	1.9	89.3	1.2
44.	A	83.1	6.1	4.1	2.7
45.	C	32.7	6.8	44.8	11.6
46.	D	12.8	6.5	0.2	76.3
47.	B	5.1	89.1	0.2	1.5
48.	C	0.5	1.0	90.3	4.1

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
Complete either set of 49 or 50, depending on the unit studied.					
49.	D	9.9	9.7	9.2	66.8
50.	B	2.9	73.8	16.0	2.9

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100% due to multiple answers or missing values

TABLE II
HISTOIRE MONDIALE 3231 ITEM ANALYSIS
CONSTRUCTED -RESPONSE PART II

Item	Students Completing Item	Value	Average
PART II - Do <u>ALL</u> questions in this section			
51	331	5	2.78
52	331	5	3.06
53	331	10	5.43
54	331	10	5.51
55	331	5	2.78
56	331	5	2.67
57	331	5	2.83
Complete either 58 or 59 depending on the unit studied.			
UNIT 5.1 - India, Egypt, and South Africa			
58	264	5	2.25
UNIT 5.2 - Middle East			
59	67	5	2.34