

REGENTS EXAM IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Wednesday, June 13, 2012 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

Student Name _____

School Name _____

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

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

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

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

Part III is based on several documents:

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGENTS EXAM IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

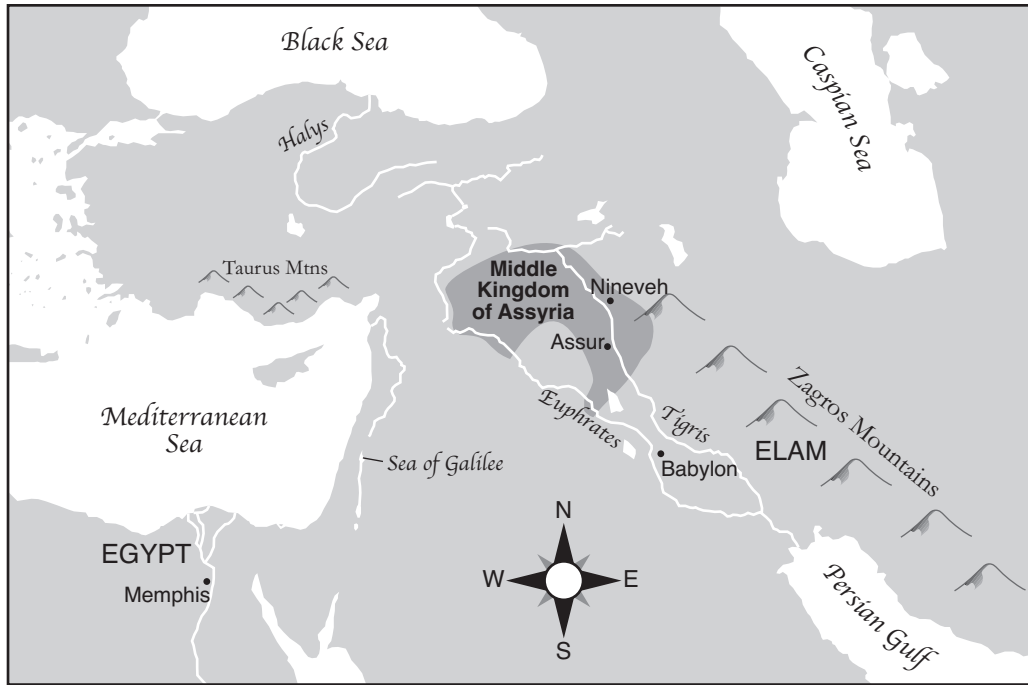
Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

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

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Assyria's Middle Kingdom



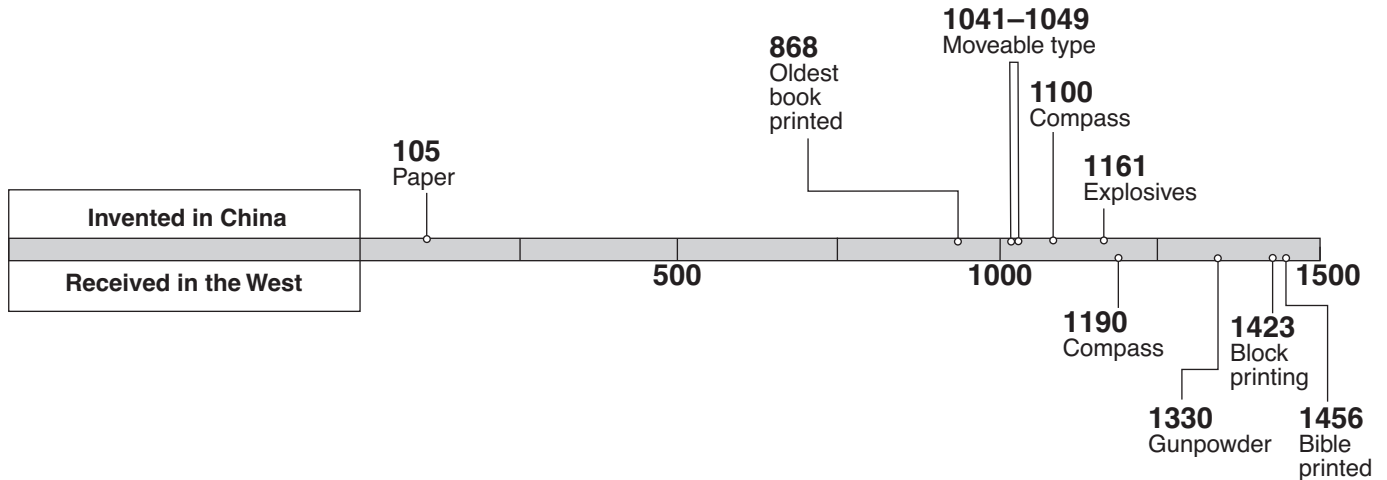
Source: Susan Wise Bauer, *The History of the Ancient World*, W. W. Norton, 2007 (adapted)

- 1 Based on the information shown on this map, in which region was the Middle Kingdom of Assyria located?
 - (1) southwest Asia
 - (2) western Africa
 - (3) South America
 - (4) western Europe
- 2 The Middle Kingdom of Assyria was located in an area also known as the
 - (1) subcontinent
 - (2) Holy Land
 - (3) Fertile Crescent
 - (4) rooftop of the world

- 3 In studying the United Nations, an example of a secondary source would be
 - (1) the charter establishing the United Nations
 - (2) a speech written by the Secretary General for the 50th anniversary of the United Nations
 - (3) a description in an encyclopedia of the first session of the United Nations Security Council
 - (4) photographs of the opening ceremonies at the original site of the United Nations

- 4 One way in which the people of the Tibetan kingdom and the people of the Inca Empire are similar is that they
 - (1) developed coastal ports
 - (2) adapted mountainous terrains
 - (3) designed ships to conduct global trade
 - (4) introduced camel caravans as their primary form of transportation

Base your answer to question 5 on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *China: A Teaching Workbook*, Columbia University (adapted)

5 Based on this time line, which generalization can best be supported from the information presented?

- (1) By 1500, the Chinese were importing Western technology.
- (2) Isolationism prevented the Chinese from developing new inventions.
- (3) The Chinese successfully protected their inventions from Western spies.
- (4) Prior to 1500, Chinese technology surpassed that of the West.

6 What is one way in which animism, Shinto, and Daoism are similar?

- (1) emphasis on harmony with nature
- (2) monotheistic belief systems
- (3) belief in the idea of nirvana
- (4) reliance on the teachings of the Vedas

7 One role Korea had in the development of East Asia was

- (1) protecting China from a Japanese invasion along China's western frontier
- (2) challenging Japan for control of Southeast Asian islands
- (3) allying itself with the Vietnamese to conquer China
- (4) passing cultural ideas from China to Japan

8 Which areas did the Mongols conquer and incorporate into their empire?

- (1) China, Russia, and Iran
- (2) Axum, Zimbabwe, and West Africa
- (3) Spain, France, and Egypt
- (4) Japan, India, and eastern Europe

9 What was one result of the Commercial Revolution in Europe?

- (1) decrease in the size of the middle class
- (2) expansion of the manor system
- (3) development of financial institutions
- (4) wider use of the barter system

10 Which factor contributed to Mali becoming a wealthy kingdom?

- (1) enforcement of mercantilist policies
- (2) alliances with the Hanseatic League
- (3) control of Mediterranean trade routes
- (4) dominance of the gold and salt trade

11 During the 14th century, the Black Death became a widespread epidemic primarily because of

- (1) the resurgence of trade
- (2) Chinese overseas exploration
- (3) European colonial policies
- (4) new agricultural practices

Base your answers to questions 12 and 13 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... Aside from female saints, the women described in the greatest detail by Byzantine authors are empresses and aristocrats. Although they had a certain amount of freedom, these women were held to very much the same standards as average women in Byzantine society: modesty, piety, and self-control were traits of an ideal woman. To preserve their modesty, young unmarried women rarely went out in public alone, and married women who did not have jobs outside the home left the house only for specific reasons, such as to go to the market, to church, or to the baths. By the middle Byzantine period, it was thought appropriate for women, when they did go out, to cover their heads....

— Molly Fulghum Heintz, "Work," in Ioli Kalavrezou, *Byzantine Women and Their World*, Harvard University Art Museums, 2003 (adapted)

- 12 What is the primary theme of this passage?
- (1) social mobility (3) cultural values
(2) economic interests (4) natural rights
- 13 Which statement about Byzantine society is best supported by this passage?
- (1) Empresses and aristocrats were more important than female saints.
(2) All women were expected to adhere to similar standards.
(3) Most women had jobs outside the home.
(4) Young unmarried women were encouraged to be independent.
-
- 14 Which factor most contributed to the cultural diversity of the Ottoman Empire?
- (1) legal system based on the Qur'an (Koran)
(2) central location spanning Europe, Africa, and Asia
(3) alliances with the Russians and Hapsburgs
(4) reliance on colonies in the Americas

Base your answers to questions 15 and 16 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The chief problem with the Roman Catholic Church is the practice of selling indulgences. The only way for Christians to receive salvation is through faith alone.

Speaker B: If Christians want to be saved, they should perform good deeds and ask for forgiveness of sins. The granting of indulgences allows Christians to be excused for their sins.

Speaker C: It is true that the Bible, and not members of the clergy, is the ultimate source of religious truth. However, God has already decided who will be saved and who will not.

Speaker D: Since the Pope does not agree with my position, I have decided to separate from the Roman Catholic Church. I am now not only the head of England but also of the Anglican Church.

- 15 Which speaker most closely reflects the ideas of Martin Luther?
- (1) A (3) C
(2) B (4) D
- 16 Which speaker best supports the idea of predestination taught by John Calvin?
- (1) A (3) C
(2) B (4) D
-
- 17 In the late 1400s and early 1500s, what was a major reason for the European voyages of exploration?
- (1) introduction of Enlightenment ideas
(2) desire to control Constantinople
(3) rapid industrialization
(4) need for alternate trade routes

- 18 A study of the achievements of pre-Columbian Mesoamerican cultures would show that they
- (1) sustained dense populations through intensive agriculture
 - (2) engaged in an extensive exploration of the Pacific Ocean
 - (3) built vehicles with wheels to transport goods
 - (4) developed rice paper and wood-block printing

Base your answers to questions 19 and 20 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

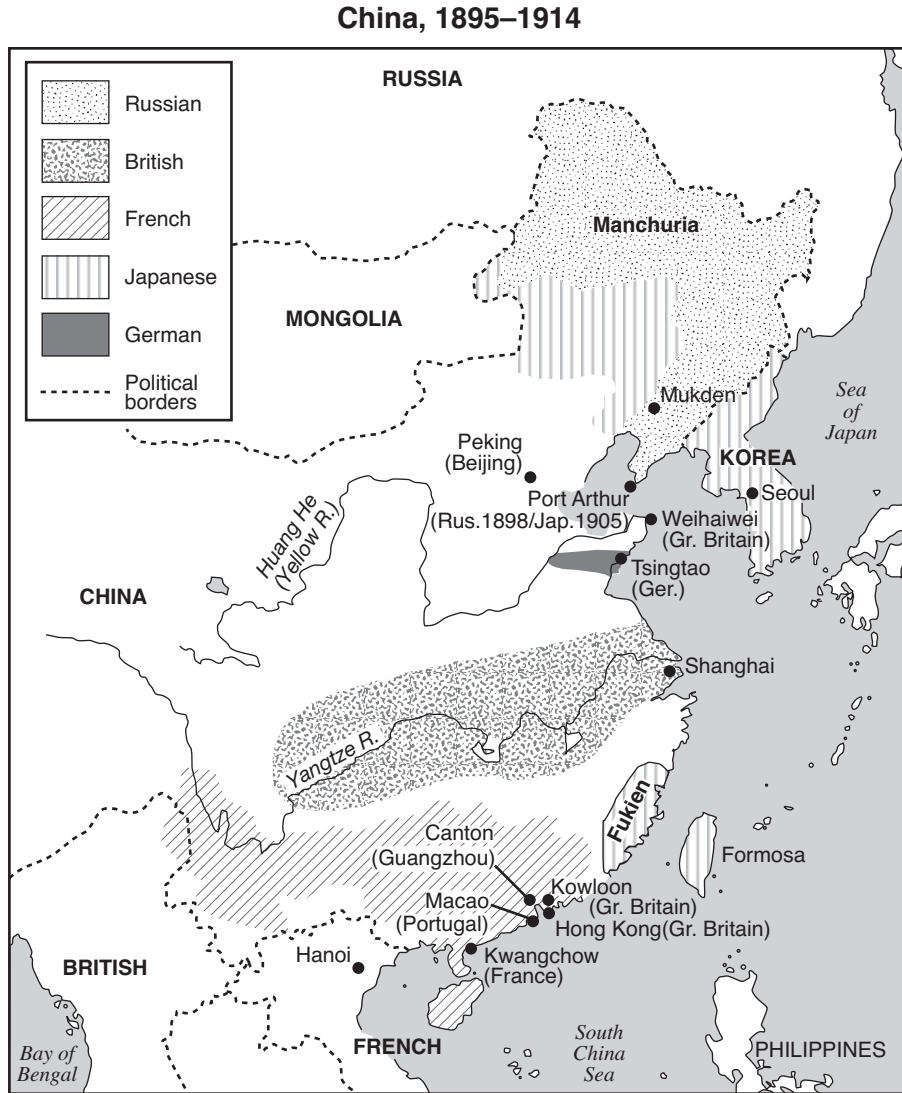
... In addition, after the last battle they were afraid of the horses and guns, of our swords and crossbows and our good fighting. Above all was the great mercy of God, Who gave us the strength to keep on...

— Bernal Díaz del Castillo, *The Bernal Díaz Chronicles*,
Doubleday & Company

- 19 In this passage about a conflict in Mexico, whose perspective is being expressed?
- (1) Aztec warrior
 - (2) Spanish conquistador
 - (3) Portuguese explorer
 - (4) Inca emperor
- 20 According to this author, which factors were influencing the outcome of the conflict?
- (1) efficiency and education
 - (2) climate and disease
 - (3) tribute and tradition
 - (4) technology and fear
-
- 21 What was one effect of the Latin American revolutions of the 19th century?
- (1) Democracy became the dominant political system in Latin America.
 - (2) European colonialism replaced the independent governments of Latin America.
 - (3) Many Latin American countries achieved independence.
 - (4) Countries in Latin America deported most people with European ancestry.
- 22 Galileo Galilei and Sir Issac Newton are most closely associated with
- (1) initiating religious reforms
 - (2) leading political revolutions
 - (3) conducting investigative experiments
 - (4) engaging in foreign conquests

- 23 Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins are best known for
- (1) instituting the Reign of Terror
 - (2) protecting freedom of religion
 - (3) supporting the reign of King Louis XVI
 - (4) sending French troops to fight in the American Revolution
- 24 The unification of Italy and the unification of Germany show that
- (1) socialism was an effective way of organizing the economy
 - (2) nationalism could be used to consolidate political interests
 - (3) colonialism could be used to spread European civilization
 - (4) interdependence was a significant obstacle to waging war
- 25 During the Industrial Revolution, which development resulted from the other three?
- (1) Factory conditions affected people's health.
 - (2) Labor unions were formed.
 - (3) Unskilled laborers received low wages.
 - (4) Machinery replaced workers.
- 26 Which phrase best illustrates the theory of laissez-faire capitalism?
- (1) businesses operating with little government regulation
 - (2) the state establishing production quotas
 - (3) central planning committees setting prices on goods
 - (4) decisions related to distribution being based on community traditions
- 27 According to Thomas Malthus, the rate of increase for human populations in relation to the rate of increase for food production was a problem. Malthus believed that
- (1) industrial development would severely limit population growth
 - (2) famine and war were natural checks on population growth
 - (3) countries with larger populations would conquer countries with smaller populations
 - (4) food production would increase at a faster rate than populations would

Base your answer to question 28 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Historical Maps on File (adapted)

28 What is the primary focus of this map?

- (1) population density
- (2) resource distribution
- (3) imperialism
- (4) urbanization

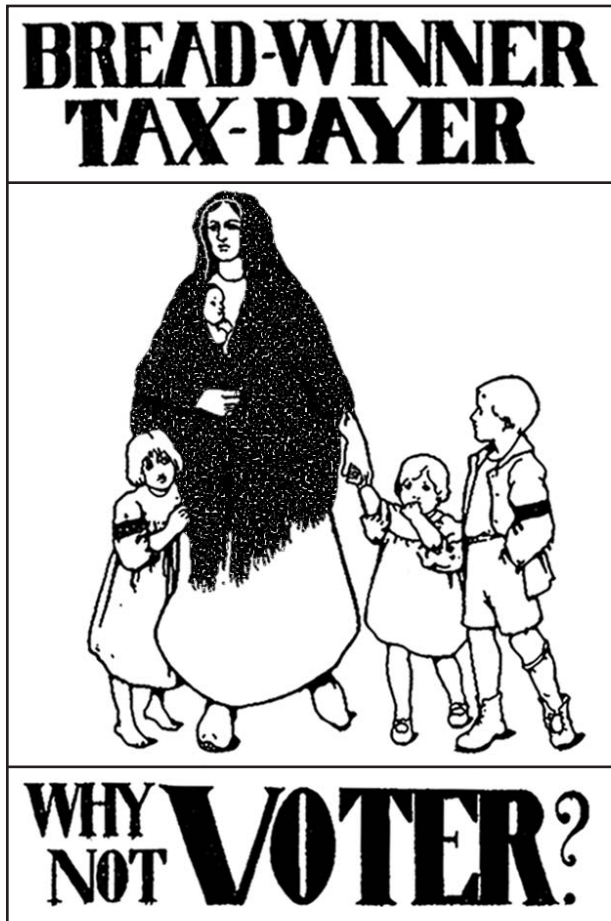
29 An incompetent government, massacres on Bloody Sunday, and the high costs of World War I were causes of the

- (1) Mexican Revolution
- (2) Boxer Rebellion
- (3) Sepoy Mutiny
- (4) Russian Revolution

30 Which reform is most closely associated with Turkish leader Kemal Atatürk?

- (1) implementation of Sharia law
- (2) introduction of Arabic script
- (3) establishment of a communist government
- (4) adoption of Western culture

Base your answer to question 31 on the image below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Common Cause*, January 5, 1911 (adapted)

- 31 Based on this image, women deserve the right to vote because
- (1) they contribute to society in many ways
 - (2) they can only obtain industrial jobs if they can vote
 - (3) only women understand what it takes to raise children
 - (4) without the right to vote women cannot be taxed
-
- 32 Which leader is associated with civil disobedience and the Salt March?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Kwame Nkrumah | (3) Mohandas Gandhi |
| (2) Jomo Kenyatta | (4) Ho Chi Minh |

- 33 Which sequence of events is in the correct chronological order?
- (1) rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union
 - (2) Treaty of Versailles → rise of Nazism → German invasion of the Soviet Union
 - (3) German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles
 - (4) Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazism
- 34 Mao Zedong and some of the survivors of the Long March emerged as the core leaders in which country?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) Angola | (3) China |
| (2) Cambodia | (4) Nicaragua |

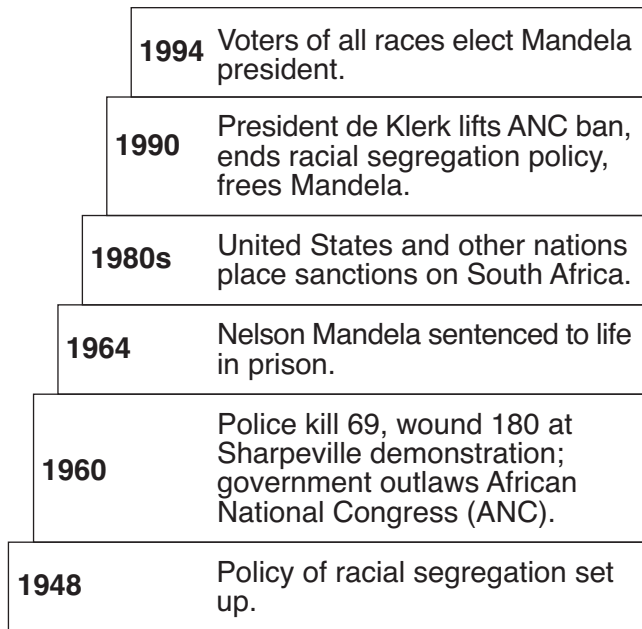
Base your answer to question 35 on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... All this means that the people of any country have the right, and should have the power by constitutional action, by free unfettered [unrestrained] elections, with secret ballot, to choose or change the character or form of government under which they dwell; that freedom of speech and thought should reign; that courts of justice, independent of the executive, unbiased by any party, should administer laws which have received the broad assent of large majorities or are consecrated by time and custom. Here are the title deeds of freedom which should lie in every cottage home. Here is the message of the British and American peoples to mankind. Let us preach what we practise — let us practise what we preach...

— Winston Churchill, *Sinews of Peace* (the Iron Curtain speech), March 5, 1946

- 35 In this excerpt, Winston Churchill is maintaining that the people of a country have a right to
- (1) economic prosperity
 - (2) collective security
 - (3) self-determination
 - (4) freedom of religion
-

Base your answer to question 36 on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 2003 (adapted)

- 36 Which policy is the focus of this diagram?
- (1) apartheid (3) appeasement
(2) isolationism (4) neutrality
-
- 37 One way in which the Chinese Revolution (1945–1949) and the Cuban Revolution (1956–1959) are similar is that the leaders of both revolutions
- (1) embraced capitalist ideas
(2) rejected industrial development
(3) used peaceful methods to achieve their goals
(4) relied on support from the peasants
- 38 Which statement about Shah Reza Pahlavi and the Iranian Revolution is an opinion rather than a fact?
- (1) Shah Reza Pahlavi was supported by major Western powers.
(2) Members of the Islamic clergy opposed Shah Reza Pahlavi.
(3) The primary cause for the revolution was the exile of Shah Reza Pahlavi's critics.
(4) Supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini overthrew Shah Reza Pahlavi.

Base your answer to question 39 on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

In The Quiet Land

(by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi)

In the Quiet Land, no one can tell
if there's someone who's listening
for secrets they can sell.
The informers are paid in the blood of the land
and no one dares speak what the tyrants won't stand.

In the quiet land of Burma,
no one laughs and no one thinks out loud.
In the quiet land of Burma,
you can hear it in the silence of the crowd....

- 39 The author is using this poem to condemn
- (1) oppression (3) nonviolence
(2) illiteracy (4) containment
-
- 40 By the late 1970s in China, the growing size of its population influenced the government's decision to
- (1) encourage people to migrate to other countries
(2) force families to work on communes
(3) engage in wars to gain territory
(4) institute a one-child policy
- 41 During the Cold War, which event occurred *last*?
- (1) Cuban missile crisis
(2) destruction of the Berlin Wall
(3) Berlin airlift
(4) launch of *Sputnik* by the Soviet Union

Base your answer to question 42 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Mountain High Maps, Digital Wisdom (adapted)

42 What do the darkest areas of this map represent?

- (1) former republics of the Soviet Union
- (2) current members of the European Union
- (3) original member countries of the Warsaw Pact
- (4) recent additions to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Base your answer to question 43 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The expansion of communications meant that the world got more deeply connected and became “flat,” in Thomas Friedman’s famous formulation. Cheap phone calls and broadband made it possible for people to do jobs for one country in another country—marking the next stage in the ongoing story of capitalism. With the arrival of big ships in the fifteenth century, goods became mobile. With modern banking in the seventeenth century, capital became mobile. In the 1990s, labor became mobile. People could not necessarily go to where the jobs were, but jobs could go to where people were. And they went to programmers in India, telephone operators in the Philippines, and radiologists in Thailand. The cost of transporting goods and services has been falling for centuries. With the advent [coming] of broadband, it has dropped to zero for many services. Not all jobs can be outsourced—not by a long shot—but the effect of outsourcing can be felt everywhere....

— Fareed Zakaria, *The Post-American World*,
W. W. Norton & Company, 2008

- 43 Which conclusion about the global economy is best supported by this 2008 passage?
- (1) The labor market in Asia relies on child labor.
 - (2) Technology has decreased the cost of doing business.
 - (3) Capitalism has not met the needs of the working class.
 - (4) Globalization is creating fewer jobs.
-
- 44 One way in which the ancient city-state of Athens and the Gupta Empire are similar is that both
- (1) allowed universal suffrage
 - (2) developed matriarchal societies
 - (3) promoted art and literature
 - (4) established plantation agriculture

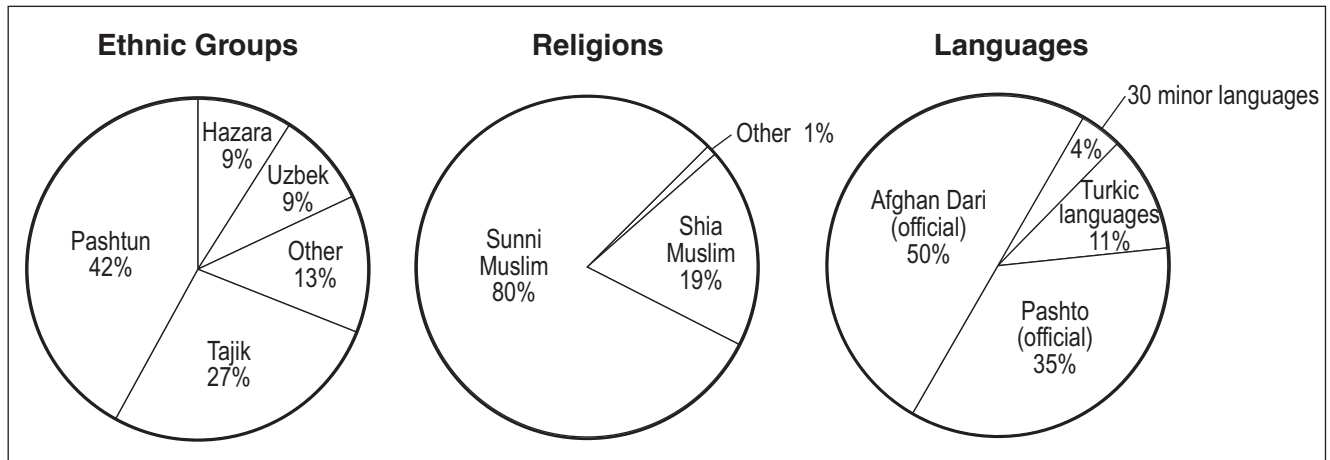
- 45 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- | |
|---|
| I. _____ |
| A. Development of a stable food supply |
| B. Establishment of permanent settlements |
| C. Development of writing systems and religions |

- (1) Effects of the Migration of People
 - (2) Results of the Neolithic Revolution
 - (3) Achievements During Feudalism
 - (4) Causes of the Green Revolution in Agriculture
- 46 The Code of Hammurabi of Babylon and the Justinian Code of the Byzantine Empire served functions similar to the
- (1) Ziggurats of the Sumerians
 - (2) Buddhist stupas
 - (3) Maya hieroglyphics
 - (4) Twelve Tables of the Romans
- 47 In England, the key principles of the Magna Carta were fundamental to the development and growth of
- (1) democracy
 - (2) theocracy
 - (3) absolutism
 - (4) communism
- 48 Some archaeologists believe the earliest human presence in the Americas is associated with the
- (1) migration of nomads across the Bering Strait
 - (2) exploration of the Caribbean by Europeans
 - (3) movement of tribes during the Bantu migration
 - (4) journey of traders along the Silk Roads
- 49 In the early 1930s, millions of Ukrainians died as a result of
- (1) the intifada
 - (2) glasnost
 - (3) a forced famine
 - (4) trench warfare

Base your answer to question 50 on the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Makeup of Afghanistan



Source: *The World Factbook*, November 30, 2009 (adapted)

50 Which generalization can best be supported using the information in these graphs?

- (1) Conflicts between religious groups in Afghanistan have divided the country.
- (2) Western countries have had a major influence on the cultural makeup of Afghanistan.
- (3) The primary languages in Afghanistan are Turkic.
- (4) Diversity is evident in Afghanistan.

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep this general definition in mind:

discuss means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

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

Theme: Human and Physical Geography

Throughout history, geographic features have influenced the development of civilizations and regions. Geographic features have both promoted and limited interactions with other civilizations and regions.

Task:

Select **two** different geographic features and for **each**

- Discuss how this geographic feature influenced the development of a specific civilization or region
- Discuss how this geographic feature promoted **and/or** limited the interaction of this civilization or region with **another** civilization or region

You may use any geographic feature from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Nile River, Atlantic Ocean, Himalayas, Sahara Desert, Great Northern Plain, location of Japan, Mediterranean Sea, Russian steppes, Brazilian rain forest, and Indian Ocean monsoons.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Do *not* use a specific geographic feature within the United States in your answer.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, autocratic leaders have exercised authority over their countries and the lives of their people. The actions of autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their countries and their peoples. Examples of such leaders include *Emperor Shi Huangdi*, *Czar Peter the Great*, and *King Louis XIV*.

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

Select *two* leaders mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe actions taken by the leader that show this individual was an autocrat
- Discuss the extent to which this leader's use of autocratic power helped *and/or* hurt his country or his people

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

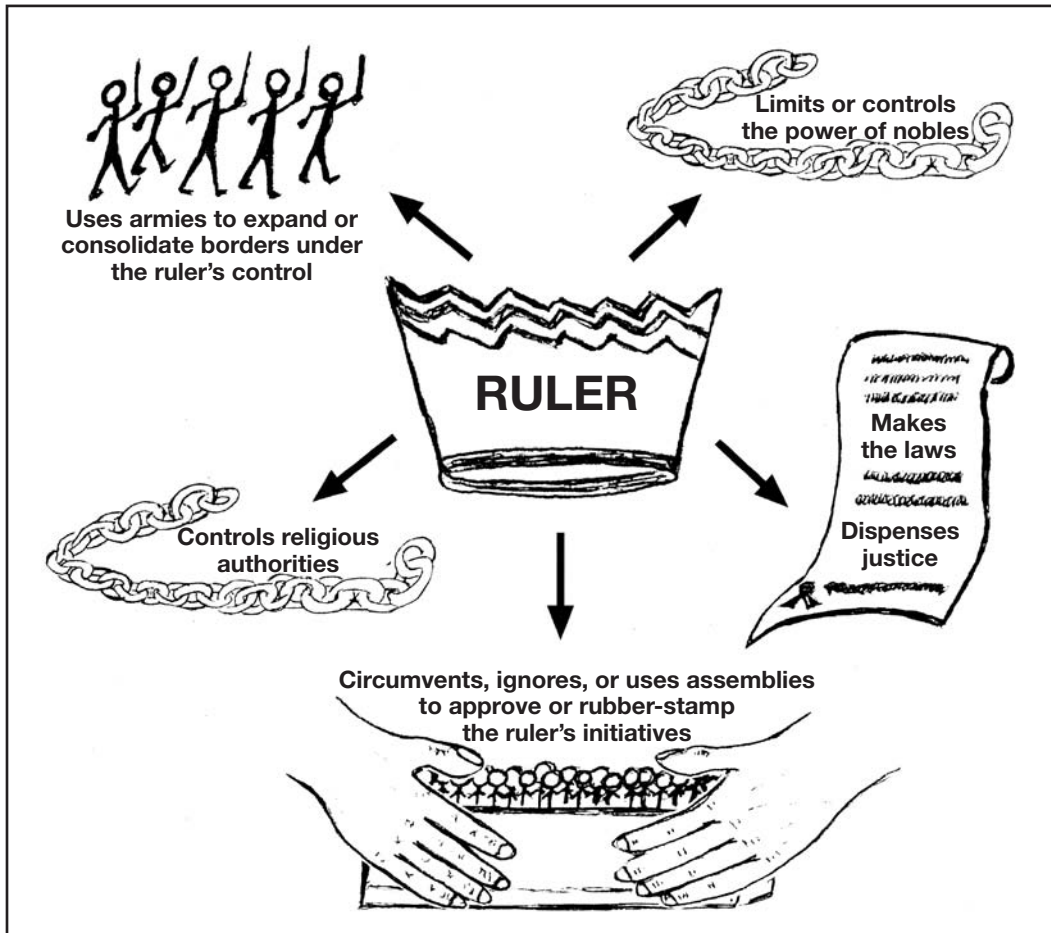
- (a) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Part A
Short-Answer Questions

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

Document 1

Some Characteristics of an Autocrat



1 Based on the characteristics shown in this document, what is the **overall** goal of an autocrat? [1]

Score

Document 2

Shi Huangdi, first emperor of the Qin dynasty, used warfare to weaken six of the seven warring states. His efforts to unify China led to the consolidation of his power.

... The Qin [under Shi Huangdi] made many changes that were meant to unify China and aid in administrative tasks. First, the Qin implemented a Legalist form of government, which was how the former Qin territory had been governed. The area was divided up in 36 commanderies which were then subdivided into counties. These commanderies had a civil governor, a military commander, and an imperial inspector. The leaders of the commanderies had to report to the Emperor in writing. The Legalist form of government involved rewards and punishments to keep order. Also, the state had absolute control over the people, and the former nobility lost all of their power. The nobility were also transplanted from their homes to the capital. Groups were formed of units of five to ten families, which then had a group responsibility for the wrongdoings of any individual within the group. ...

Source: "Qin Dynasty," EMuseum, Minnesota State University at Mankato

2 Based on this EMuseum document, what were **two** ways the Qin under Shi Huangdi attempted to control China? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 3a

... His [Shi Huangdi's] most significant reforms were to standardise Chinese script [writing], weights and measures and even the length of cart axles so that every cart could run smoothly in the ruts. An extensive new network of roads and canals improved trade and the movement of troops between provinces....

Source: "The Emperor with an ego big enough for all time," *Timesonline*

3a Based on this document, what was **one** way Shi Huangdi's actions helped China? [1]

Score

Document 3b

Li Si was a strong supporter of legalism and served as the Grand Counselor to Emperor Shi Huangdi. In this passage, Li Si is responding to a scholar who has challenged the Emperor's movement away from traditional values.

... "I humbly propose that all historical records but those of Chin [Qin] be burned. If anyone who is not a court scholar dares to keep the ancient songs, historical records or writings of the hundred schools, these should be confiscated and burned by the provincial governor and army commander. Those who in conversation dare to quote the old songs and records should be publicly executed; those who use old precedents [examples] to oppose the new order should have their families wiped out; and officers who know of such cases but fail to report them should be punished in the same way.

"If thirty days after the issuing of this order the owners of these books have still not had them destroyed, they should have their faces tattooed and be condemned to hard labour at the Great Wall. The only books which need not be destroyed are those dealing with medicine, divination and agriculture. Those who want to study the law can learn it from the officers." The emperor sanctioned this proposal....

Source: Szuma Chien, *Records of the Historian*, The Commercial Press

3b According to Li Si's proposal, what was **one** way Shi Huangdi could control the people of China? [1]

Score

Document 4

... On August 8, 1700, Peter made his historic decision to declare war on Sweden, in order to open a road* from Russia to the West by the conquest of the Baltic littoral [coastal region]. He had secured the collaboration of Poland and Denmark, but his alliance with these two rivals of Sweden was to prove ineffectual. With nothing to rely on but his own forces, Peter was defeated at Narva by the valiant Swedish King, Charles XII. Refusing to be discouraged by this defeat, Peter raised and equipped new armies; he put immense effort into creating a good artillery; he worked with his own hands on the construction of the frigates [ships] that were to give him mastery of the Baltic. Then his disciplined and well-trained regiments seized the mouth of the Neva [River] and entrenched themselves along the coveted [desired] littoral. On June 27, 1709, in a battle at Poltava, he put his great adversary, Charles XII, to flight...

Source: Constantine de Grunwald, "A Window on the West," in Christopher Hibbert, ed., *The Pen and the Sword*, Newsweek Books (adapted)

*road: a place less enclosed than a harbor where ships may ride at anchor

4a According to Constantine de Grunwald, what was Peter the Great hoping to accomplish with his war on Sweden? [1]

Score

b According to Constantine de Grunwald, what was **one** action taken by Peter the Great to overcome his defeat at Narva? [1]

Score

Document 5

... In 1722 the establishment of the Table of Ranks brought to its logical conclusion a process that had been evolving for three centuries. It imposed obligatory lifelong state service on all ranks of the nobility. It established fourteen equivalent grades in the military, naval, and civil service and required that even princes of the most exalted families should begin at the lowest grade and work their way up the ladder. The Table of Ranks offered the privileges of nobility to anyone who performed state service and made service to the state the principal basis for privilege....

Source: Peter Brock Putnam, *Peter, The Revolutionary Tsar*, Harper & Row, Publishers

- 5 According to Peter Brock Putnam, in what way did the introduction of the Table of Ranks attempt to reduce the influence of the old aristocracy? [1]

Score

Document 6

... How great an effect did Peter have upon Russia? When he came to the throne, Russia was an insignificant state. He made it into a great power feared by all. At his accession [assumption of the throne] Russia had no armed forces except for the inefficient and untrustworthy Streltsy [hereditary military units]. When he died, there was a professional army of 210,000 men. He created a navy out of nothing, leaving behind him a fleet of forty-eight ships-of-the-line and many smaller vessels...

Peter signally [noticeably] failed to create the large, thriving middle class that Russia needed. In spite of the most strenuous efforts, Russia's commerce and industry remained dependent upon the Tsar, so that when he died, there were not enough wealthy, far-sighted traders and industrialists to develop what he had begun. This lack of private initiative and enterprise was to remain one of Russia's greatest social weaknesses until the Communist Revolution of 1917...

Source: Michael Gibson, *Peter the Great*, Wayland Publishers

6 According to Michael Gibson, what were **two** effects Peter the Great's rule had on Russia? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 7

How Louis Kept the Nobles in Order

...That it might be amusing for the nobles to obey the king, Louis built a splendid new royal residence at Versailles, near Paris, where he established the most brilliant court ever known in Europe. The most influential nobles were encouraged, and even commanded, to leave their castles in the country, where life at best was dull, and to come and live with the king at Versailles. Here the king provided amusements for them, and here he could keep his eye on them. The nobles could not well be discourteous or disobedient to the king while they lived in his house and ate at his table. Almost without knowing it, Louis's noble guests fell into the habit of trying to please him. The king's manners were imitated, his words repeated. All smiled when the king smiled, all were sad when the king was sad, "all were devout when the king was devout, and all were sorry not to be ill when the king was ill." If a noble at court displeased the king, he was sent back to the country to live in his own house, in which case everyone felt—and he did too—that he was in deep disgrace....

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

7 According to Carl Becker, what was **one** way that Louis XIV attempted to control the nobility? [1]

Score

Document 8

... More and more Louis tried to impose uniformity in religious affairs. In the 1680s he intensified persecution of Protestants; his actions made the edict [of Nantes] nothing but a scrap of paper. Finally in 1685 he declared that the majority of French Protestants had been converted to Catholicism and that therefore there was no need for the edict. It was revoked.

Now Louis launched a reign of terror. He refused to allow French Protestants to leave the country. He promised that those who remained could worship privately, free of persecution, but never kept the promise. Their churches were torn down, their gatherings forbidden, their children made to attend mass. The Waldensians in Savoy were massacred, and six hundred Protestants “caught making assemblies” were executed. Perhaps two hundred and fifty thousand fled abroad to escape persecution....

Source: Milton Meltzer, *Ten Kings and the Worlds They Ruled*, Orchard Books

- 8 According to Milton Meltzer, what was **one** action Louis XIV took in an attempt to control the Protestants in France? [1]

Score

Document 9

In this excerpt, Barbara Tuchman is commenting on the effects of Louis XIV's policy toward the Huguenots.

... Recent [1960s and 1970s scholarly] studies have concluded that the economic damage done to France by the Huguenot [French Protestants] emigration has been overrated, it being only one element in the larger damage caused by the wars. Of the political damage, however, there is no question. The flood of anti-French pamphlets and satires issued by Huguenot printers and their friends in all the cities where they settled aroused antagonism to France to new heat. The Protestant coalition against France was strengthened when Brandenburg entered into alliance with Holland, and the smaller German principalities joined. In France itself the Protestant faith was reinvigorated by persecution and the feud with Catholics revived. A prolonged revolt of the Camisard Huguenots in the Cévennes, a mountainous region of the south, brought on a cruel war of repression, weakening the state. Here and among other Huguenot communities which remained in France, a receptive base was created for the Revolution to come....

Source: Barbara W. Tuchman, *The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam*, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984

9 According to Barbara Tuchman, what was **one** political consequence of Louis XIV's policy toward the Huguenots? [1]

Score

Part B

Essay

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

Historical Context:

Throughout history, autocratic leaders have exercised authority over their countries and the lives of their people. The actions of autocratic leaders have both helped and hurt their countries and their peoples. Examples of such leaders include *Emperor Shi Huangdi*, *Czar Peter the Great*, and *King Louis XIV*.

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

Select *two* leaders mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe actions taken by the leader that show this individual was an autocrat
- Discuss the extent to which this leader's use of autocratic power helped *and/or* hurt his country or his people

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

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

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