



In developing your answer to Part III, 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 III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. It is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of the documents have been edited for the purposes of the 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, many different reasons for wars exist. These wars have led to both expected and unexpected outcomes.

Task: Using 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

- Discuss the economic, social, *and/or* political reasons for wars
- Discuss the expected outcomes *and* the unexpected outcomes of wars

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

. . . Though the great princes were apt to remain aloof, western knights responded readily to the appeal of the holy war. Their motives were in part genuinely religious. They were ashamed to continue fighting amongst themselves; they wanted to fight for the Cross. But there was also a land-hunger to incite them, especially in northern France, where the practice of primogeniture [eldest son inherited all] was being established. As a lord grew unwilling to divide his property and its offices, now beginning to be concentrated round a stone-built castle, his younger sons had to seek their fortunes elsewhere. There was a general restlessness and taste for adventure in the knightly class in France, most marked among the Normans, who were only a few generations removed from nomadic freebooters. The opportunity for combining Christian duty with the acquisition of land in a southern climate was very attractive. The Church had reason to be pleased with the progress of the movement. Could it not be applied also to the eastern frontier of Christendom? . . .

Source: Steven Runciman, *A History of the Crusades*, Cambridge University Press, 1951

- 1 According to this document, state **one** reason European knights and soldiers joined the Crusades. [1]

Score

Document 2

. . . One positive, undisputed result of the Crusades was a greatly expanded knowledge of geography gained by the West. With the coming of such vast hordes of invaders from all points of Europe, the veil of the “mysterious East” had been lifted for good. . . .

The Arab builders learned much about military masonry from the Crusaders who had brought this knowledge from Normandy and Italy. In constructing the famed Citadel of Cairo, Saladin had taken some of the features of Crusaders’ castles he had observed up and down the Levant [lands of the Eastern Mediterranean]. Then, when the great cathedrals of Europe began to rise in a somewhat later period, their builders installed windows of stained glass made with a technique which had originated with the ancient Phoenicians of Syria and passed along by Syrian Arabs to Europeans living in the East. . . .

From a purely military point of view, the Crusades must be written off as a failure for the West, because, after changing hands so many times, the territory comprising the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem reverted [returned] to the Moslems [Muslims] for good. But during that two-century struggle between East and West, it is plain now that each side made major contributions to the culture of the other. That vast interchange let in a few rays of light over a darkened Europe, and removed for good the wall of ignorance that had always existed between Europe and Asia. . . .

Source: “Legacy of the Crusades,” *Aramco World*, VII, May 1956

2a According to this document, what was **one** positive, unexpected outcome of the Crusades on Western civilization? [1]

Score

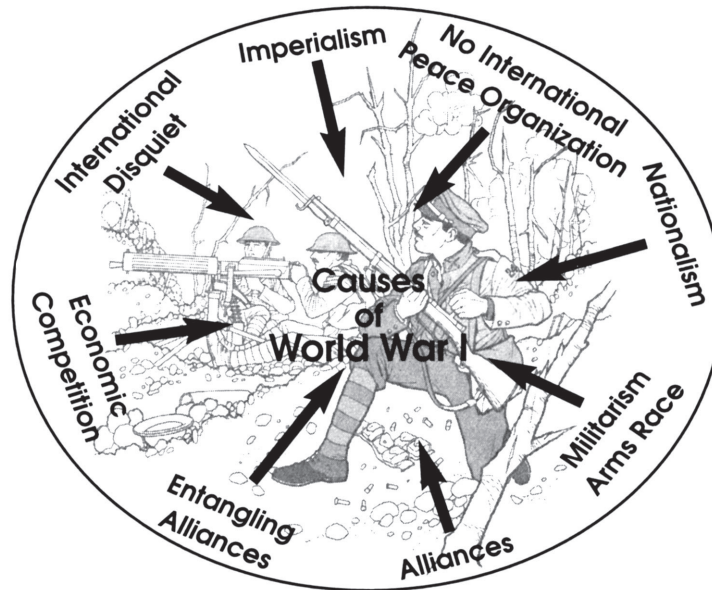
b According to this document, what was **one** positive, unexpected outcome of the Crusades on Muslim [Moslem] civilization? [1]

Score

c Based on this document, state **one** reason the West was disappointed with the outcome of the Crusades. [1]

Score

Document 3



Source: Kime and Stich, *Global History and Geography STARreview*, N & N, 2003

3 According to this diagram, what were **two** reasons for World War I? [1]

(1) _____

(2) _____

Score

Document 4

Selected Articles from the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919)

Article 45:	As compensation for the destruction of the coal-mines in the north of France and as part payment towards the total reparation due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war, Germany cedes [gives] to France in full and absolute possession, with exclusive rights of exploitation, unencumbered and free from all debts and charges of any kind, the coal-mines situated in the Saar Basin . . .
Article 119:	Germany renounces [surrenders] in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea[s] possessions. . . .
Article 231:	The Allied and Associated Governments affirm [acknowledge] and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage [for World War I] to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. . . .

Source: Versailles Treaty

4a According to this document, how was France repaid for losses suffered during World War I? [1]

Score

b According to this document, what was a consequence of World War I for Germany? [1]

Score

Document 5

. . . State frontiers are established by human beings and may be changed by human beings.

The fact that a nation has acquired an enormous territorial area is no reason why it should hold that territory perpetually [forever]. At most, the possession of such territory is a proof of the strength of the conqueror and the weakness of those who submit to him. And in this strength alone lives the right of possession. If the German people are imprisoned within an impossible territorial area and for that reason are face to face with a miserable future, this is not by the command of Destiny, and the refusal to accept such a situation is by no means a violation of Destiny's laws. For just as no Higher Power has promised more territory to other nations than to the German, so it cannot be blamed for an unjust distribution of the soil. The soil on which we now live was not a gift bestowed by Heaven on our forefathers. But they had to conquer it by risking their lives. So also in the future our people will not obtain territory, and therewith the means of existence, as a favour from any other people, but will have to win it by the power of a triumphant sword. . . .

Source: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, Hurst and Blackett Ltd.

5 According to this document, what was **one** reason Adolf Hitler felt war was necessary? [1]

Score

Document 6

The Yalta Conference of the heads of the governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union) which took place February 4–11, 1945 came to these conclusions.

DECLARATION ON LIBERATED EUROPE

. . . The establishment of order in Europe and the re-building of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges [remains] of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter — the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live — the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations. . . .

POLAND

. . . A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish Provisional Government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of the Western part of Poland. The Provisional Government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganised on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new Government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. . . .

Source: *Protocol of the Proceedings of the Crimea (Yalta) Conference*, February, 1945 (adapted)

- 6 According to the Yalta Conference, state **two** ways Europe was expected to change as a result of World War II. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 7

. . . Our objectives in the Persian Gulf are clear, our goals defined and familiar:

- Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait completely, immediately and without condition.
- Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored.
- The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured.
- American citizens abroad must be protected.

These goals are not ours alone. They have been endorsed [supported] by the U.N. Security Council five times in as many weeks. Most countries share our concern for principle. And many have a stake in the stability of the Persian Gulf. This is not, as Saddam Hussein would have it, the United States against Iraq. It is Iraq against the world. . . .

Source: Speech by President George H. W. Bush, 1990

- 7 According to this document, what were **two** reasons President George H. W. Bush was concerned about the Persian Gulf region in 1990? [2]

(1) _____

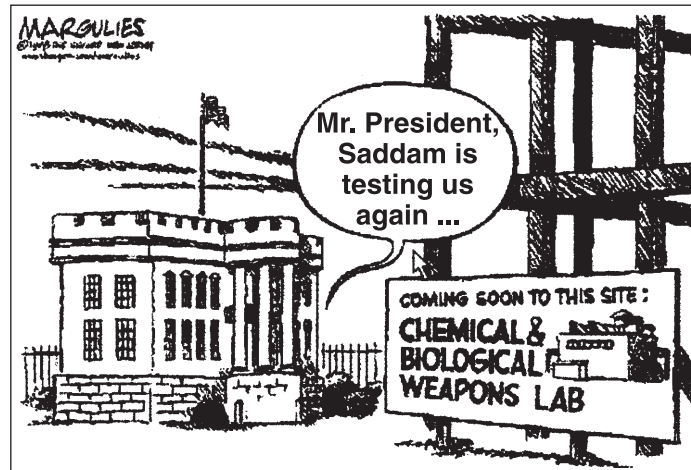
Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 8

Throughout the 1990s and before the United States went to war with Iraq in 2003, some people were concerned about the continuing actions of Iraq and Saddam Hussein.



Source: Jimmy Margulies, *The Record*, 1998 (adapted)

8 Based on this 1998 cartoon, what was **one** unexpected outcome of the Persian Gulf War? [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 five* documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, many different reasons for wars exist. These wars have led to both expected and unexpected outcomes.

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

- Discuss the economic, social, *and/or* political reasons for wars
- Discuss the expected outcomes *and* the unexpected outcomes of wars

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least five* 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