

## 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 The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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. Keep in mind that the language used in a document may reflect the historical context of the time in which it was written.

**Historical Context:**

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

**Task:** 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

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

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

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**

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

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

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

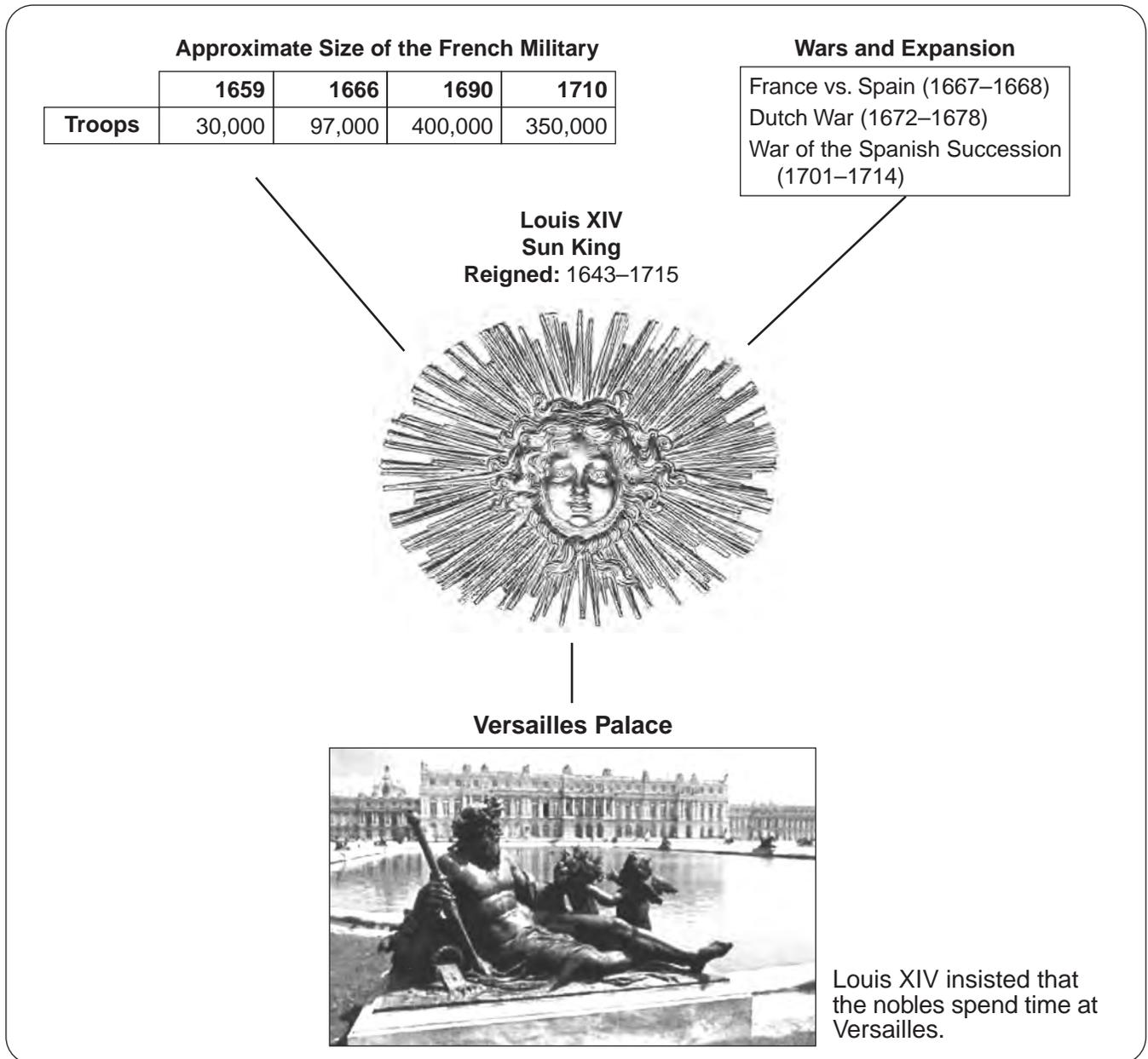
1 According to Carl L. Becker, what was **one** way Louis XIV exercised power over the finances of France? [1]

---

---

Score

**Document 2**



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

2 Based on the information in this graphic organizer, identify **one** way the rule of Louis XIV had an impact on France. [1]

---

---

Score

### Document 3

#### Revocation [removal] of the Edict of Nantes

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

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

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

3 According to Martha Glaser, what is **one** impact the removal of the Edict of Nantes had on French society? [1]

---

---

Score

Document 4a



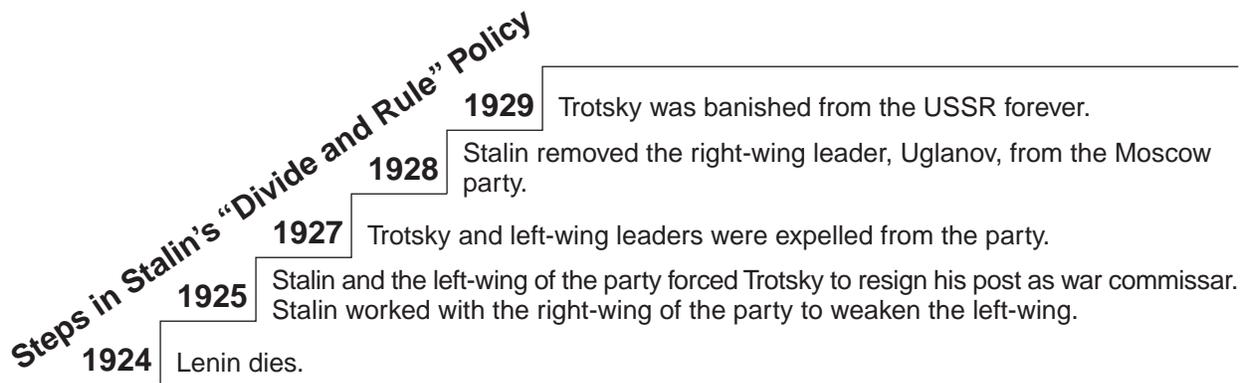
Communist News

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

Thirty Years of the Bolshevik Party

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

Document 4b



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

4 Based on these documents, identify **two** actions Stalin took to increase his power in the Soviet Union. [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

## Document 5

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

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

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

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

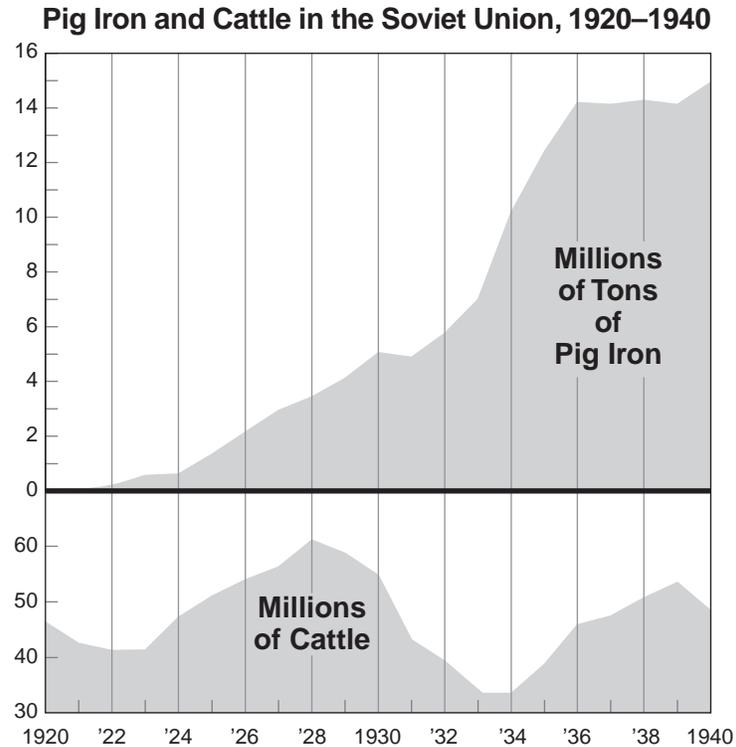
5 According to Albert Marrin, what is **one** impact Stalin's policy had on the Soviet Union? [1]

---

---

Score

## Document 6a



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

## Document 6b

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

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

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

6 According to Palmer and Colton, what was **one** impact of Stalin's control of the Soviet economy? [1]

Score

## Document 7

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

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

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

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

7 According to Teeda Butt Mam, what was **one** action the Khmer Rouge took to control the people of Phnom Penh? [1]

---

---

Score

## Document 8a

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

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

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

8a According to Sopheap K. Hang, what was **one** action taken by Angka, Pol Pot's government, to control the Cambodian people? [1]

---

---

Score

Document 8b



**Khmer Rouge soldiers wielding their authority**

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

8b Based on this illustration by Sitha Sao, state **one** way the actions of Pol Pot's government affected the people. [1]

---

Score

## Document 9a

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

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

## Document 9b

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

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

9 According to Ben Kiernan, what was **one** way the actions of Pol Pot's government affected the people of Cambodia? [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, leaders and governments have taken actions to increase power and to control their people. Three such leaders include **Louis XIV of France**, **Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union**, and **Pol Pot of Cambodia**. The actions taken by these leaders and governments had a significant impact on their people and their society.

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

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

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

#### 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