

Table of Contents

Draft Rubric for Part II, Set 14
Scoring Worksheet A8
Scoring Worksheet B.....11
Anchor Papers Score Level 5 to 1.....12
Practice Papers22
Practice Paper Commentaries26



Score of 4:

- Develops *both* aspects of the task in depth *or* may do so somewhat unevenly by thoroughly developing *one* aspect of the task in depth while developing the other aspect of the task in *some* depth
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes and/or evaluates information), e.g., (*Historical Context*: discusses how United States containment policy was applied to Vietnam to support France after communists took over North Vietnam; *Cause-and-Effect*: domino theory led Congress to pass a resolution granting President Johnson the power to fight the North Vietnamese; *Turning Point*: explains how the domino theory and Gulf of Tonkin Resolution became the basis for United States intervention in Vietnam which greatly impacted American society and Southeast Asia)
- Includes relevant outside information
- Supports the theme with relevant facts and/or examples

Score of 3:

- Develops *both* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies and may analyze information)
- Includes some relevant outside information
- Includes some relevant facts and/or examples from the documents; may include some minor inaccuracies

Note: If only *one* aspect of the task is thoroughly developed in depth and if the response meets most of the other Level 5 criteria, the response may be a Level 3 paper.

Score of 2:

- Minimally develops *both* aspects of the task *or* develops *one* aspect of the task in some depth
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty analysis
- Includes little relevant outside information
- Includes a few relevant facts and/or examples from the documents; may include some inaccuracies

Score of 1:

- Minimally addresses the task
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding or application
- Includes minimal or no relevant outside information
- Includes a few relevant facts and/or examples from the documents; may make only vague, unclear references to the documents; may include inaccuracies

Score of 0:

Fails to develop the task; *OR* includes no relevant facts and/or examples; *OR* includes only entire documents copied from the test booklet; *OR* is illegible; *OR* is a blank paper

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

In the post-WWII era, there were nations that operated on capitalism or communism. As Soviet Union continued to expand and spread its influence throughout Eastern Europe and Asia, the United States abandoned its traditional isolationism and along with NATO and SEATO, attempted to contain communism. The attempt to exert their respective dominance as a global power has involved both the Soviet Union and the United States in a series of proxy wars. The Red Scare convinced the American

These two documents represent a strong cause and effect relationship regarding the United States determination to contain communism in Indochina, specifically in Vietnam, between the communist North Vietnam against the US-backed South Vietnam. In the attempt to contain communism, United

Anchor Level 5

The response:

- Thoroughly develops *both* aspects of the task in depth by discussing the historical context surrounding these documents and explaining the relationship between the events and/or ideas found in these documents
 - Is more analytical than descriptive (*Historical Context*: as the Soviet Union continued to expand its influence throughout Eastern Europe and Asia, the United States abandoned its traditional isolationism and along with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) attempted to contain communism; the attempt to exert their respective dominance as global powers involved both the Soviet Union and the United States in a series of proxy wars; the Red Scare convinced the American public that if you do not fight them there you will have
- Relationship:*

Dqj "qh'vj gug'f qewo gpwu'ctg'htqo "vj g'3; 72au'cpf "3; 82au."c'wo g'y j gp'vj g'WU'htgki p'r qike { 'y cu'vj cv' of containment, and the nation felt the need to prioritize anti-eqo o wpluv'o gcuw'gu'lp"qtf gt "vq"ör tqvgev'vj g" htgg'y qtrf ö"cpf 'kugr' Document 1 describes the Domino Theory which relates to the United States interest in keeping Indochina and Southeast Asia non-communist. For the United States, Indochina represented a vulnerable region and the US wanted it to stay non-communist, especially after the threat posed by the fall of China. During this time period, the US was deeply committed to winning the Cold War against the Soviet Union, and by implementing programs like the Truman Doctrine in Greece and Turkey, a top priority of the U.S. govgtpo gpv'y cu'vq"önggr "vj g'f qo kpqgu'htqo 'hcnkpi ö."vq'hggr " communism at bay. As for Document 2, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was a clear effect of the Domino Theory because the US was still trying to prevent the spread of communism, and in this case that meant

Anchor Level 4

The response:

- Develops *both*

Documents 1 and 2 share a similar historical context centering on the Cold War. Document 1 shows that the United States government believes in the domino theory of communism spreading in Asia. The theory is that if one Asian country falls to communism then so will their neighbors, and then their neighbors and so forth. This theory along with the US policy of containment, not to destroy communism where it already exists, but to stop it from spreading, caused the US to become involved in conflicts in Asia, such as the Vietnam War.

The context for Document 2 is that Northern Vietnam has turned communist under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. Along with turning communist the North Vietnamese fired on a US ship in neutral waters & acted aggressively towards their Southern non communist neighbors. This caused the congress to pass this resolution which states that the president could use any means necessary to prevent the spread of communism into South Vietnam. It was not an official declaration of war but it expanded the war powers of the president as commander-in-chief.

The 2 Documents show cause and effect. That is because the first document which showed the domino theory & ideas of containment, caused the 2nd document, in which the Congress resolved that the president could escalate U.S military involvement in the Vietnam War.

Anchor Level 3

The response:

- Develops *both* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Historical Context*: if one Asian country falls to communism then so will their neighbors, and their neighbors, and so forth; Northern Vietnam has turned communist under Ho Chi Minh; *Relationship*: the two documents show cause and effect because events described in the first document which showed the domino theory and ideas of containment caused the events described in the second document in which Congress resolved that the president could escalate United States military involvement)
- Includes some relevant outside information (Cold War; Asia; containment; Korea; Ho Chi Minh; declaration of war; war powers; escalate)
- Includes some relevant facts and/or examples from the documents (domino theory; communism; Northern Vietnam; neutral waters; Congress; president)

Conclusion: The response fits the criteria for a Level 3 essay primarily because it addresses both aspects of the task in some depth, but by using mainly descriptive statements and providing only limited analysis. Further development of the historical context and the evolution of the cause-and-effect relationship between the domino theory and United States military involvement in Vietnam would have merited a score of 4, as would a discussion that included a bit more analysis.

These two documents show a relationship of Similarity. The first document is President Dwight D. Eisenhower's speech to Congress in 1954, in which he states, "It is our policy to support a free and unfettered flow of trade and commerce among the nations, because we believe that such a policy is in the best interests of the United States and the world." He also mentions that "China is a communist or another form of totalitarian government, then its neighbors will too."

The Second document is a quote from the same speech, "It is our policy to support a free and unfettered flow of trade and commerce among the nations, because we believe that such a policy is in the best interests of the United States and the world."

Anchor Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops **both** aspects of the task
- Is primarily descriptive (*Historical Context*: explanation of the importance of the United States relationship with Indochina; *Relationship*: these two documents have similarity because they both discuss American relations with Indochina and they both have to do with the domino theory); includes faulty analysis (the second document is a quote from the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in Congress which is a resolution that gave the president the ability to wage war on another nation without approval from Congress)
- Includes little relevant outside information (domino theory)
- Includes a few relevant facts and/or examples from the documents (President Dwight Eisenhower;

The sequel to the Great War, World War II, a bloody war which introduced a never before seen war tactic, atomic bombs. The winner of that war were the Allies which included the US, USSR, and England. They had fought together and won but a few years later it was the Allies that were fighting against each other. The Cold War as it was called was a major factor on why the US got involved in the Vietnam War.

The Cold War was a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was not a war fought directly between them in the battlefield but more through competition and much of that competition was through territory in countries that were recovering from WWII. The US viewed communism as a big threat to them, democracy, and freedom. For example in Asia keeping most of the countries non-communist was a big deal as President Eisenhower says that it important to do so as the country has value in its production of resources and for the citizens of that country to not fail under a dictator. (Doc 1). So when the Vietnam War was happening the US quickly rushed to help South Vietnam as they were against the communist North Vietnam. They fought to help to protect the Vietnamese r gqr rga'lt ggf qo . 'nggr 'kpvgtpcvkpcnr' gceg. 'cpf 'eqpvclp'eqo o wpluo 'cu'uckf 'kp'j g'Vqpnkp'T guqnrwkqp" (Doc 2). This shows how the competition between the two countries led to the US joining a foreign conflict.

In conclusion the Vietnamese War was a bloody, violent war which ruined the lives of many innocent people as both sides had lost civilians but without the competition of the US and USSR the US y qwf pø'j cxg'dggp'uq"qr gp"v'i gwkpi 'kpxqrxgf 0'



The containment of Communism practiced by the United States, indirectly caused their involvement in the Vietnam War. The relationship between the ideas discovered in the documents was cause and effect. President Truman began the policy of containment after WWII, announcing the Truman Doctrine which pledged support for any free people resisting communism.

Dwight D. Eisenhower believed that Communism should be allowed in countries that already adopted that government style, but it was dangerous to let it spread to other countries. At his press conference on August 7, 1954, he expressed the if gc"ecmgf "vj g"öcnp "f qo kqö"r tkpk mg0Vj ku'y cu'vj g" dgn € "

