

Document 2

Ibn al-Athir (1160-1233) was an Arab historian who wrote a history of the first three crusades, though he only witnessed the third one. The passage below is a modified excerpt from his account of the siege of Jerusalem during the First Crusade.

Jerusalem was taken from the north on the morning of July 15, 1099. The population was put to the sword by the Franks, who pillaged the area for a week. A band of Muslims barricaded themselves into the Tower of David and fought on for several days. They were granted their lives in return for surrendering. The Franks honored their word, and the group left by night for Ascalon. In the Al-Aqsa Mosque the Franks slaughtered more than 70,000 people, among them a large number of Imams and Muslim scholars, devout men who had left their homelands to live lives of religious seclusion in the Holy Place. The Franks stripped the Dome of the Rock of more than forty silver candelabra and more than twenty gold ones, and a great deal more booty. Refugees reached Baghdad and told the Caliph's ministers a story that wrung their hearts and brought tears to their eyes. They begged for help, weeping so that their hearers wept with them as they described the sufferings of the Muslims in that Holy City: the men killed, the women and children taken prisoner, the homes pillaged.

Source: Gabrieli, translated by E.J. Costello (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969), 10-11 from the Stanford History Education Group, <https://sheg.stanford.edu/first-crusade>.

2a. Using document 2, identify Ibn al-Athir's point of view concerning the siege of Jerusalem during the First Crusade. [1]

going back through this old lovely town that is now a war zone and has thousands of dead bodies on the ground from war. buildings ruined and stuff broken.

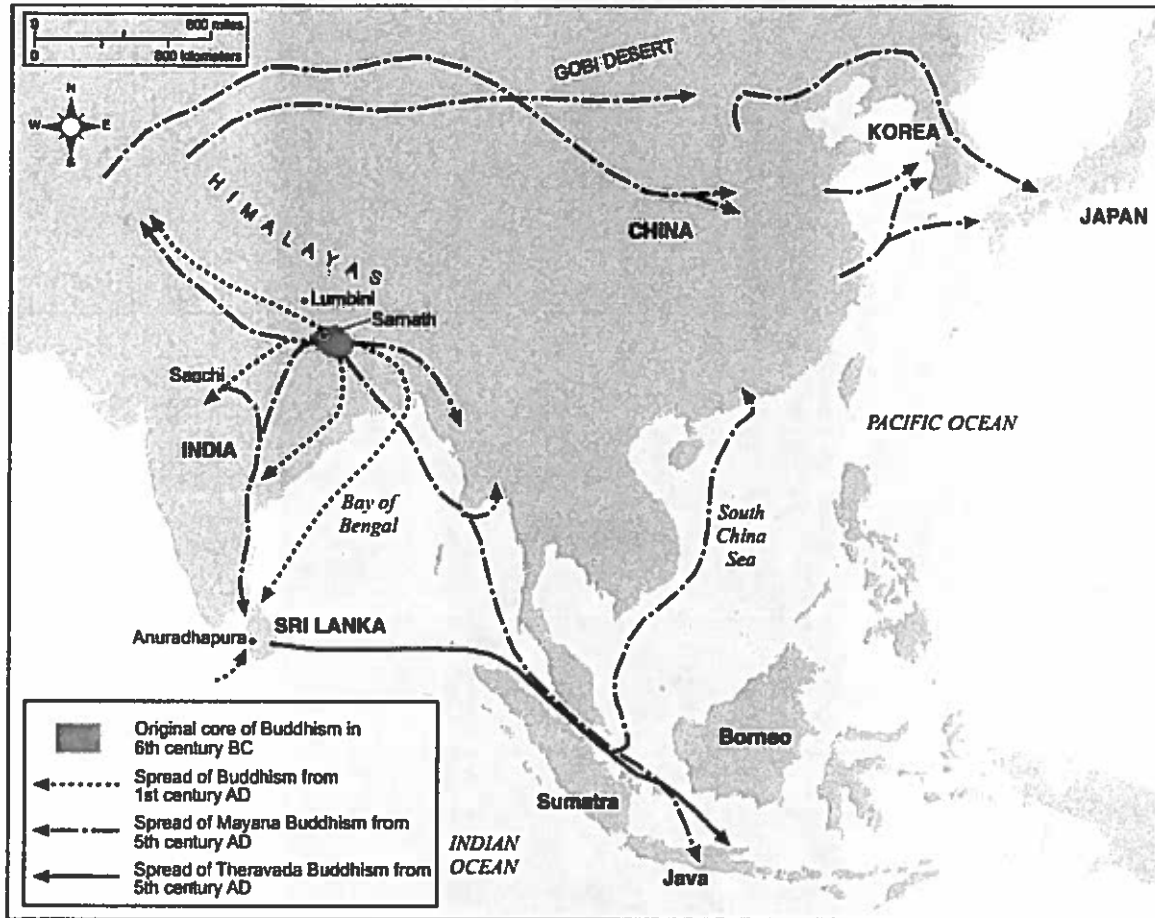
PART 2- CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE QUESTION SETS

➔ Directions: Read the documents below, then use them to answer the accompanying questions.

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE QUESTION SET #1

Document 1

The Spread of Buddhism Through the Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Complex



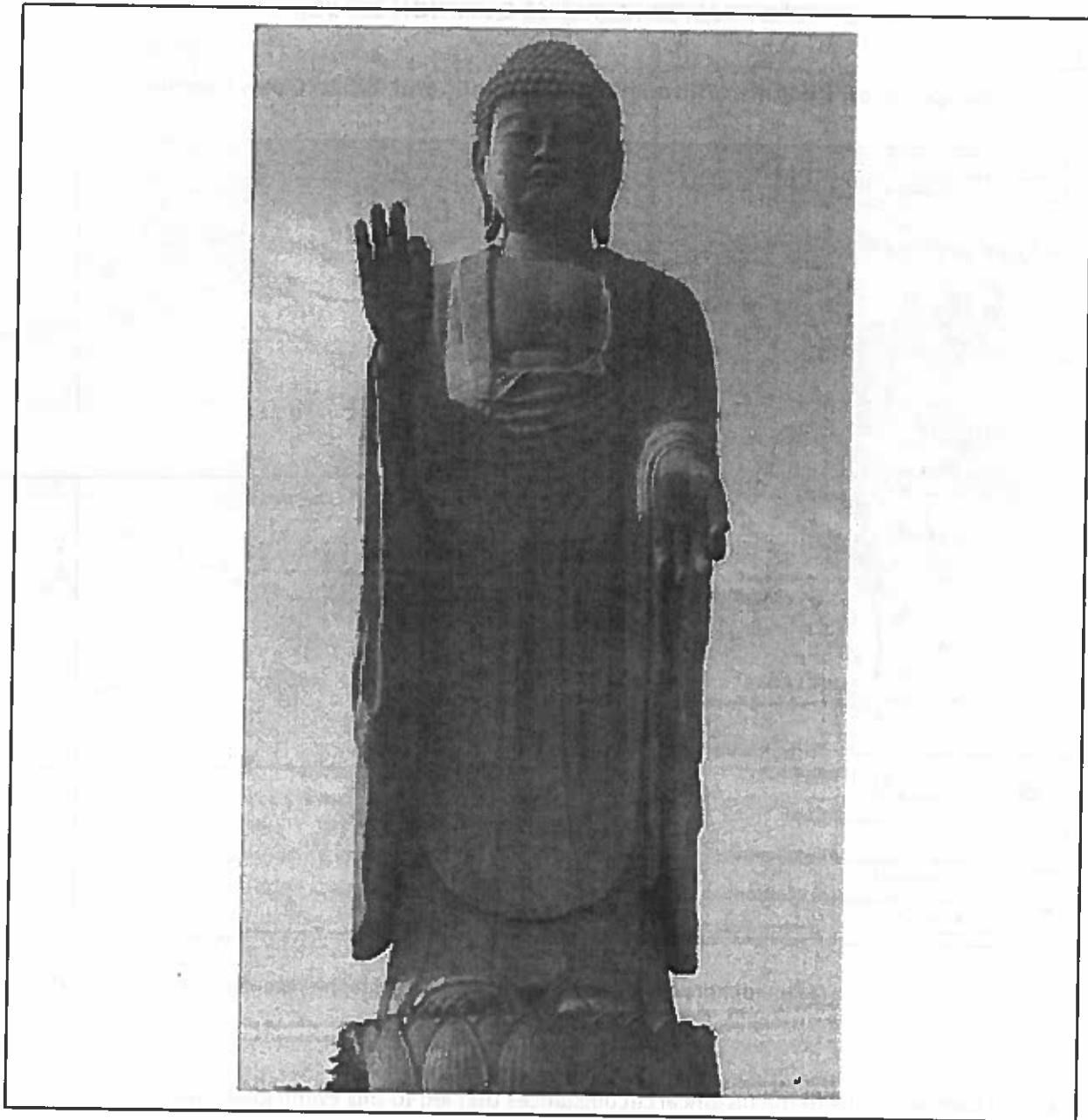
Source: Facts on File, Inc. (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Examination, January 2012.

Historical Context- refers to the historical circumstances that led to this event/idea/historical development

1. Explain the historical circumstances that led to the historical development depicted in the map above. [1]

This map shows the spread of Buddhism through the Silk Roads and the Indian Ocean. It spread so fast they went around the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal. It was all over Sumath, the Birth place of Buddhism.

Ushiku Daibutsu is a statue of the Buddha located in Japan that was completed in 1993. It is one of the tallest statues in the world.



Source: [Ushiku.jpg](#) by Sandunruki is published under the [CC BY 3.0 Unported](#) license.

2a. Using document 2, explain the purpose for the creation of the Ushiku Daibutsu statue.

They thought that Buddhism was the biggest Religion in the world so they had to have the Biggest monuments and Biggest thing to go along with it.

Reliability- determined based on how useful the information found in a source is for a particular purpose.

2b. Explain the extent to which the Ushiku Daibutsu statue is a reliable source of evidence for understanding religious beliefs in modern day Japan. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation. [1]

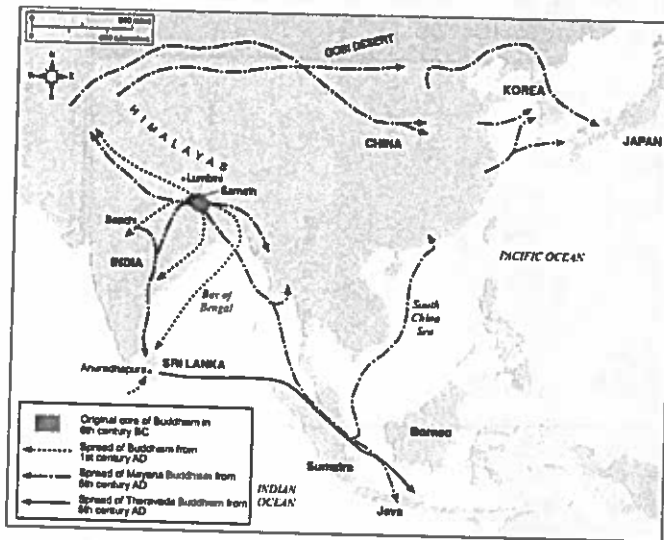
This is not a good source because their could be bias toward the side in which they believe and how much they believe in it it would be a credible source if it were written by some one in which had nothing to do with any religions.

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Document 1

The Spread of Buddhism Through the Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Complex



Source: Facts on File, Inc. (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Examination, January 2012.

Document 2

Ushiku Daibutsu is a statue of the Buddha located in Japan that was completed in 1993. It is one of the top three tallest statues in the world.



Source: [Ushiku.jpg](#) by Sandunruki is published under the [CC BY 3.0 Unported license](#).

Cause- refers to something that contributes to the occurrence of an event, the rise of an idea, or the bringing about of a development.

Effect- refers to what happens as a consequence (result, impact, outcome) of an event, an idea or a development.

3. Identify and explain a cause and effect relationship associated with the ideas or events in documents 1 and 2. Be sure to use evidence from **both** documents 1 and 2 in your response. [1]

Japan

1. The spreading through the silk roads and going through everine to become to best religion and the most power full in the world to make a statue to sup that they are.

2. ✓

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION SET #2

Document 1

Selection of Wars Fought by the Romans, 500 - 100 BCE

Date	War
498-493 BCE	First Latin War
343-341 BCE	First Samnite War
340-338 BCE	Latin War
326-304 BCE	Second Samnite War
264-241 BCE	First Punic War
229-228 BCE	First Illyrian War
220-219 BCE	Second Illyrian War
218-201 BCE	Second Punic War
214-205 BCE	First Macedonian War
225-200 BCE	Roman-Gallic Wars
195 BCE	Roman-Spartan War
192 -188 BCE	Roman-Seleucid War
171-168 BCE	Third Macedonian War
150-148 BCE	Fourth Macedonian War
149-146 BCE	Third Punic War

Historical Context- refers to the historical circumstances that led to this event/idea/historical development

1. Explain the historical circumstances that led to the historical development depicted in the chart. [1]

These wars are due to the rise and fall of the Roman empire, and the changes that all the people go through like building roman ships to war against them.

Document 2

Memorial on Annexation of Feudal States, Li Si (Legalist counselor for Shi Huangdi)

Li Si (d. 208 BCE) was Shi Huangdi's prime minister and used his position to influence the emperor to use Legalist philosophy to rule. Li Si wrote **Memorial on Annexation of Feudal States** after Shi Huangdi and his forces successfully unified China under his rule.

Through military victories, the state of Qin has, in the time of the last six kings, brought the feudal lords [leaders in China who rivaled Shi Huangdi's power] into submission. Now, with the might of Qin and the virtues of Your Highness [Shi Huangdi], at one stroke, like sweeping off the dust from a kitchen stove, the feudal lords can be annihilated [completely destroyed], imperial [relating to an empire] rule can be established, and unification of the world can be brought about. This is the one moment in ten thousand ages. If Your Highness allows it to slip away and does not press the advantage in haste, the feudal lords will revive their strength and organize themselves into an anti-Qin alliance. Then no one, even though he possesses the virtues of the Yellow Emperor, would be able to annex [add to the empire] their territories.

Source: "Memorial on Annexation of Feudal States," by Li Si recorded by Sima Qian

good explain

2a. Using document 2, identify Li Si's purpose for writing this excerpt of the **Memorial on Annexation of Feudal States**. [1]

to be the ruler in his mind the only way was by Brutal force and not letting anyone know he was the ruler but telling them that.

Reliability- determined based on how useful the information found in a source is for a particular purpose.

2b. Explain the extent to which Li Si's **Memorial on Annexation** is a reliable source of evidence for understanding the methods Shi Huangdi used to gain, consolidate, and maintain power during the Qin Dynasty. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation. [1]

Yes because it was not written by him or someone that followed his religion so it is not biased in any way so yes this source is credible

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Source: "Memorial on Annexation of Feudal States," by Li Si recorded by Sima Qian

Similarity- tells how something is alike or the same as something else.

Difference- tells how something is not alike or not the same as something else.

3a. Identify a similarity or a difference between the events, ideas, or historical developments presented in documents 1 and 2. [1]

The way to win wars was by brute force just like being ruler is it is won by having more power and authority over one another and being the stronger one of the two.