

Kentucky Summative Assessments



Grade 8 Social Studies Released Items 2026



1

SS0822195_RE

Select **one** shaded sentence from the Articles of Confederation that **best** illustrates that many Americans feared a strong national government.

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power . . . which is not . . . expressly delegated to the United States. . . .

For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct. . . .

In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2026
Grade 8
Social Studies

Item: SS0822195

Book Question Number: 1

Standard: 8.C.CP.2

Item Type: TE

Key: see below

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Score Percentages	
				Score 0 (%)	Score 1 (%)
All Students	20,015	54.6%	0.55	45%	55%
Gender					
Female	9,736	55.8%	0.56	44%	56%
Male	10,277	53.5%	0.53	47%	53%
Ethnicity					
African American	1,952	47.1%	0.47	53%	47%
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	32.0%	0.32	68%	32%
Asian	459	64.1%	0.64	36%	64%
Hispanic or Latino	1,859	50.5%	0.50	50%	50%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	41	63.4%	0.63	37%	63%
White (non-Hispanic)	14,628	55.8%	0.56	44%	56%
Two or more races	1,047	55.2%	0.55	45%	55%
Migrant					
Migrant	74	37.8%	0.38	62%	38%
English Learner					
English Learner	905	38.5%	0.38	62%	38%
Economically Disadvantaged					
Economically Disadvantaged	11,361	50.6%	0.51	49%	51%
Students with Disabilities					
Students with Disabilities	1,398	42.1%	0.42	58%	42%

Key: Hot text with the identifier of Each state retains should be selected



2

SS0821162_1

This source is about a river system during the Civil War era.

The Ohio River flows for nearly 500 miles along Kentucky's northern border. It provides either a defensive barrier or a way to invade, depending on who controls it. Two of the Ohio River's tributaries cut through Kentucky into Tennessee and northern Alabama.

—based on James M.
McPherson, *Battle Cry of
Freedom*, 1988

Which claim about the role of Kentucky during the Civil War era is supported by the source?

- A** Supremacy over Kentucky's waterways was an important advantage during the war.
- B** The depth of Kentucky's waterways made it difficult for Confederate soldiers to move across.
- C** Manufacturing centers along Kentucky's waterways were vital to the success of the Union.
- D** The quality of Kentucky's waterways was important to the health of soldiers in the war.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2026

Grade 8

Social Studies

Item: SS0821162

Book Question Number: 2

Standard: 8.G.KGE.1

Item Type: MC

Key: A

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	23,788	63%	0.63	63%	19%	13%	6%
Gender							
Female	11,314	63%	0.63	63%	18%	14%	5%
Male	12,473	63%	0.63	63%	19%	13%	6%
Ethnicity							
African American	2,558	49%	0.49	49%	26%	17%	8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	65%	0.65	65%	19%	15%	0%
Asian	599	71%	0.71	71%	16%	10%	4%
Hispanic or Latino	2,631	52%	0.52	52%	24%	17%	7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	50	42%	0.42	42%	36%	14%	8%
White (non-Hispanic)	16,598	66%	0.66	66%	17%	12%	5%
Two or more races	1,324	61%	0.61	61%	19%	14%	6%
Migrant							
Migrant	141	43%	0.43	43%	29%	18%	9%
English Learner							
English Learner	1,861	36%	0.36	36%	32%	21%	11%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	14,120	56%	0.56	56%	22%	15%	7%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	4,019	39%	0.39	39%	29%	19%	13%



3

SS0820041_4

This table shows features of three African empires.

Features of Three African Empires, 1000–1600

Feature	Mali	Songhai	Great Zimbabwe
Government	Strong central government	Strong central government	Weak central government
Economy	Farming and long-distance trade	Farming and long-distance trade	Farming and long-distance trade
Culture	Valued education and encouraged the spread of Islam	Valued education and encouraged the spread of Islam	Built large stone structures and practiced the local Shona religion

Source: Conrad, D., *Empires of Medieval West Africa*, 2005; Ndoro, W., "Great Zimbabwe," *Scientific American*, January 1, 2005

Which motive for expansion was **most likely** shared by these three empires?

- A** An interest in learning from other civilizations
- B** The desire to promote their spiritual values
- C** An interest in spreading their political systems
- D** The desire to obtain goods from other markets



Released Item Performance

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Spring 2026

Grade 8

Social Studies

Item: SS0820041

Book Question Number: 3

Standard: 7.H.CO.2

Item Type: MC

Key: D

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	43,811	54%	0.54	10%	19%	16%	54%
Gender							
Female	21,053	55%	0.55	11%	18%	16%	55%
Male	22,755	54%	0.54	10%	21%	16%	54%
Ethnicity							
African American	4,512	46%	0.46	12%	19%	23%	46%
American Indian or Alaska Native	51	47%	0.47	12%	24%	18%	47%
Asian	1,060	62%	0.62	7%	18%	12%	62%
Hispanic or Latino	4,492	49%	0.49	13%	18%	20%	49%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	56%	0.56	11%	19%	14%	56%
White (non-Hispanic)	31,228	56%	0.56	10%	20%	15%	56%
Two or more races	2,371	54%	0.54	9%	19%	17%	54%
Migrant							
Migrant	215	36%	0.36	20%	19%	26%	36%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,769	35%	0.35	20%	17%	28%	35%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	25,488	51%	0.51	12%	19%	19%	51%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,419	39%	0.39	16%	20%	25%	39%



SS0821086_IN

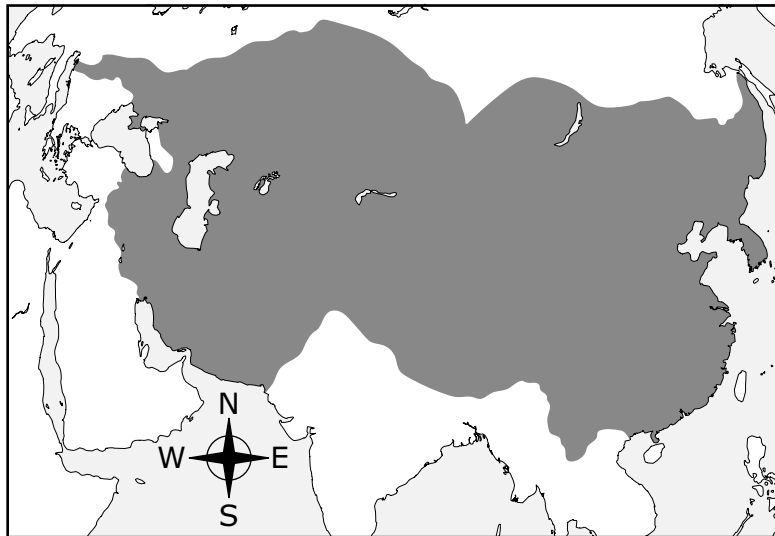
Analyze each source and then answer the questions that follow.

**While you are analyzing the sources, think about the compelling question
“How do leaders affect their people?”**

Introduction

When Genghis Khan established the Mongol Empire in the early thirteenth century, he gained control of more than 1 million people. The government that he put in place enabled the empire to expand until it included around 100 million people. Analyze these sources to investigate the compelling question “How do leaders affect their people?”

Mongol Empire, 1279 CE



KEY

■ = Mongol Empire





SS0821086_S1

Source 1

This source is about Genghis Khan's rise to power. Genghis Khan's birth name was Temujin.

Victory on the battlefield alone did not confer legitimacy of rule until it was publicly acclaimed at a *khuriltai*¹ of representatives from every part of the territory. If a group chose not to send anyone, then they rejected the rule of the khan who called it. The khan could not claim to rule them. . . .

. . . In 1206, . . . Temujin . . . summoned a *khuriltai*. . . .

After uniting all the people, he abolished inherited aristocratic titles. . . .

Under Genghis Khan, cowherds, shepherds, and camel boys advanced to become generals.

—Jack Weatherford, *Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World*, 2004

¹*khuriltai* – an assembly of political and military leaders



SS0821086_S2

Source 2

This source is about the Great Law of Genghis Khan. It contains an excerpt and a list that summarizes some of the laws.

Everyone, including the Khan himself, was subject to the law. . . .

. . . He drew largely on the customs and traditions of the various herding tribes, but he would likewise abolish an old practice if it hindered¹ the functioning of his new society.

—Beverly May Carl, “The Laws of Genghis Khan,” *Law and Business Review of the Americas*, 2012

¹hindered – interfered with

- People may practice any religion that teaches there is one god.
- Religious leaders and physicians are exempt from paying taxes.
- Every citizen must serve the public in some way.
- Any person who steals an animal or other valuable item will be put to death.
- Spies and people who lie will be put to death.
- Governors who fail to do their duty will be put to death.

Source: Pétis de La Croix, F., *The History of Genghizcan the Great, First Emperor of the Antient Moguls and Tartars*, c. 1690, as translated by Penelope Aubin



SS0821086_S3

Source 3

This source is about a conquest by Genghis Khan in 1211.

A trusted advisor said to the leader of the Kitat people, “The Mongols are coming. They have already killed our bravest soldiers. If you give permission, then we will submit.”

The ruler said, “Let it be so!” Then he sent gold, silver, satin, and other goods, as much as he thought that his horses could carry, to Genghis Khan.

Genghis Khan accepted the gifts. He ordered his troops to end their attack, and they withdrew.

—based on *The Secret History of the Mongols: A Mongolian Epic Chronicle of the Thirteenth Century*, c. 1240, as translated by Igor de Rachewiltz



SS0821086_S4

Source 4

This source is based on the writings of a Persian historian who lived in the fifteenth century.

Genghis Khan was displeased by certain bad habits of the tribes he had conquered. He pledged to end these habits so that his empire would have order and justice. The cities and highways were opened to merchants of all kinds. The khan wanted people to feel safe enough to carry gold on their heads, just as people carried plain vases.

—based on Mīrkhwānd, *Rowzat os-safā*, c. 1474



SS0821086_S5

Source 5

This source is about the role of women in the Mongol Empire.

What were women doing while men were fighting? Women's work was to do everything else. So, for example, they managed the home. . . . They managed the camp. . . . They took care of all the . . . animals. . . . Women dealt with food. They dealt with children. . . . They were busy with trade. . . . Finally, women were responsible for the twice-yearly migration. . . . Women . . . would pick up the entire camp and move it somewhere else, and then six months later they would move it back again. . . .

. . . After her wedding to Genghis Khan in 1182, Börte took over management of their camp. Börte's work is what gave Genghis Khan the freedom he needed to engage in politics and war.

—Anne Broadbridge, "Genghis Khan's Womenfolk: How Imperial Women Shaped the Mongol Conquests and the Mongol Empire," University of California, Berkeley, October 6, 2016



4

SS0821086_03_4

How did Genghis Khan's leadership **most likely** affect the economy of Eurasia?

- A** The exchange of goods between regions declined.
- B** Women became less involved in trade.
- C** Barter became more common as a form of exchange.
- D** The diversity of trade goods increased.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2026

Grade 8

Social Studies

Item: SS0821086_03

Book Question Number: 4

Standard: 7.E.ST.4

Item Type: MC

Key: D

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	43,799	44%	0.44	17%	8%	31%	44%
Gender							
Female	21,049	44%	0.44	17%	8%	31%	44%
Male	22,747	43%	0.43	17%	8%	31%	43%
Ethnicity							
African American	4,510	37%	0.37	20%	12%	31%	37%
American Indian or Alaska Native	51	37%	0.37	18%	12%	33%	37%
Asian	1,060	61%	0.61	11%	5%	23%	61%
Hispanic or Latino	4,489	39%	0.39	20%	10%	31%	39%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	47%	0.47	10%	9%	34%	47%
White (non-Hispanic)	31,222	45%	0.45	16%	7%	31%	45%
Two or more races	2,370	43%	0.43	18%	8%	31%	43%
Migrant							
Migrant	215	27%	0.27	19%	18%	36%	27%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,764	28%	0.28	24%	15%	33%	28%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	25,479	39%	0.39	19%	10%	32%	39%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,417	31%	0.31	21%	15%	33%	31%



5

SS0821086_02_1

How did the expansion of the Mongol Empire impact the allocation of resources?

- A** Genghis Khan obtained goods from conquered peoples.
- B** Genghis Khan protected the wealth of aristocrats.
- C** Genghis Khan controlled the movement of goods.
- D** Genghis Khan imposed taxes on religious leaders.



Released Item Performance

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Social Studies

Item: SS0821086_02

Book Question Number: 5

Standard: 7.E.IC.2

Item Type: MC

Key: A

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	43,803	46%	0.46	46%	11%	35%	8%
Gender							
Female	21,050	43%	0.43	43%	12%	37%	9%
Male	22,750	48%	0.48	48%	11%	34%	7%
Ethnicity							
African American	4,509	40%	0.40	40%	14%	35%	11%
American Indian or Alaska Native	51	53%	0.53	53%	10%	31%	6%
Asian	1,059	49%	0.49	49%	7%	38%	6%
Hispanic or Latino	4,490	43%	0.43	43%	14%	34%	10%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	44%	0.44	44%	15%	34%	7%
White (non-Hispanic)	31,226	47%	0.47	47%	10%	36%	7%
Two or more races	2,371	44%	0.44	44%	13%	35%	8%
Migrant							
Migrant	215	38%	0.38	38%	16%	31%	15%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,765	38%	0.38	38%	16%	31%	14%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	25,483	43%	0.43	43%	13%	35%	9%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,419	36%	0.36	36%	18%	32%	14%

**6**

SS0821086_05_4

Which fact provides evidence that Genghis Khan wanted to positively influence cultures in Eurasia?

- A** He controlled more than one million people.
- B** He exempted physicians from paying taxes.
- C** He received gold and silver as gifts.
- D** He pledged to have order and justice.



Released Item Performance

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Social Studies

Item: SS0821086_05

Book Question Number: 6

Standard: 7.G.HI.2

Item Type: MC

Key: D

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	43,805	57%	0.57	14%	20%	9%	57%
Gender							
Female	21,050	59%	0.59	14%	18%	9%	59%
Male	22,752	55%	0.55	14%	22%	9%	55%
Ethnicity							
African American	4,511	44%	0.44	19%	23%	13%	44%
American Indian or Alaska Native	51	61%	0.61	6%	22%	12%	61%
Asian	1,059	72%	0.72	11%	13%	4%	72%
Hispanic or Latino	4,488	48%	0.48	20%	21%	11%	48%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	56%	0.56	16%	16%	11%	56%
White (non-Hispanic)	31,228	60%	0.60	13%	19%	8%	60%
Two or more races	2,371	57%	0.57	13%	20%	10%	57%
Migrant							
Migrant	214	38%	0.38	24%	27%	11%	38%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,763	30%	0.30	30%	24%	15%	30%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	25,484	52%	0.52	17%	21%	11%	52%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,420	37%	0.37	22%	25%	16%	37%



7

SS0821086_04_3

Which evidence **best** supports the claim “The conquests of Genghis Khan impacted the social structure within the Mongol Empire”?

- A** Any female citizen could be required to serve in the military.
- B** Every male citizen had to pay taxes.
- C** Any male citizen could advance to a leadership role.
- D** Every female citizen had religious freedom.



Released Item Performance

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Spring 2026

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Social Studies

Item: SS0821086_04
Book Question Number: 7

Standard: 7.H.CE.2

Item Type: MC
Key: C

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
All Students	43,802	60%	0.60	12%	11%	60%	16%
Gender							
Female	21,051	60%	0.60	12%	10%	60%	18%
Male	22,748	59%	0.59	13%	13%	59%	15%
Ethnicity							
African American	4,508	51%	0.51	17%	14%	51%	18%
American Indian or Alaska Native	51	61%	0.61	6%	10%	61%	24%
Asian	1,059	69%	0.69	10%	7%	69%	15%
Hispanic or Latino	4,489	53%	0.53	17%	14%	53%	16%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	91	59%	0.59	11%	13%	59%	16%
White (non-Hispanic)	31,227	62%	0.62	11%	11%	62%	16%
Two or more races	2,371	58%	0.58	14%	11%	58%	18%
Migrant							
Migrant	215	51%	0.51	14%	18%	51%	17%
English Learner							
English Learner	2,764	43%	0.43	23%	18%	43%	16%
Economically Disadvantaged							
Economically Disadvantaged	25,481	56%	0.56	14%	13%	56%	17%
Students with Disabilities							
Students with Disabilities	5,419	48%	0.48	18%	17%	48%	18%



8

SS0821086_08

Read the question carefully. Then enter your answer in the space provided.

Using your knowledge about the rights, roles, and responsibilities of subjects of the Mongol Empire, evaluate the following claim.

Claim: Subjects of the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of modern-day U.S. citizens.

In your response, use evidence from multiple sources to support or refute the claim. Sources used may include the introduction. Explain your answer in **at least** two sentences.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2026
Grade 8
Social Studies

Item: SS0821086_08
Book Question Number: 8

Standard: 7.C.RR.1

Item Type: SA
Key: Rubric

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Score Percentages		
				Score 0 (%)	Score 1 (%)	Score 2 (%)
All Students	40,954	53.1%	1.06	21%	52%	27%
Gender						
Female	20,104	58.3%	1.17	16%	51%	33%
Male	20,847	48.2%	0.96	25%	53%	22%
Ethnicity						
African American	3,926	42.9%	0.86	32%	51%	17%
American Indian or Alaska Native	48	46.9%	0.94	27%	52%	21%
Asian	1,025	69.1%	1.38	10%	42%	48%
Hispanic or Latino	4,035	47.1%	0.94	27%	51%	21%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	82	53.0%	1.06	17%	60%	23%
White (non-Hispanic)	29,626	54.8%	1.10	19%	52%	29%
Two or more races	2,206	52.5%	1.05	21%	54%	26%
Migrant						
Migrant	183	39.3%	0.79	38%	46%	16%
English Learner						
English Learner	2,300	32.2%	0.64	44%	48%	8%
Economically Disadvantaged						
Economically Disadvantaged	23,336	47.3%	0.95	26%	53%	21%
Students with Disabilities						
Students with Disabilities	4,659	30.9%	0.62	47%	43%	9%

Rubric

Rubric	
2	The student response provides a valid answer supported by relevant examples and details from the sources.
1	The student response provides a valid answer but has inaccurate or missing examples and details.
0	The response is incorrect or irrelevant.
Exemplar	
It is mostly accurate to say that subjects of the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of citizens in the modern-day United States. Mongol women had the freedom to do many different roles, just as modern-day women do. Mongol citizens mostly had the right to freedom of religion. However, Mongol citizens had to do public service, and modern-day U.S. citizens do not.	
Answer Cues	
Valid answers may include but are not limited to: • Support ○ Opportunity for people to advance to positions of leadership (Source 1) ○ Opportunity to participate in government (Source 1) ○ Expectation of following the law (Source 2) ○ General freedom of religion (Source 2) ○ Requirement to pay taxes (Source 2) ○ Opportunities for women (Source 5) • Refute ○ No freedom of religion for Mongol citizens who believed in many gods (Source 2) ○ Mongols punished more harshly, such as the death penalty for lying (Source 2) ○ No modern-day requirement to do public service (Source 2) ○ Modern-day women can be in the military (Source 5)	

Anchor Set

A1

they are settling

Anchor Annotation, Paper 1

Score Point 0

The response is irrelevant to the prompt.

A2

i support it because of the big impact it had on the world

Anchor Annotation, Paper 2

Score Point 0

The response is irrelevant to the prompt.

A3

it leads them as a whole

Anchor Annotation, Paper 3

Score Point 0

This response does not provide a relevant answer.

A4

The mongol empire did not have a similar civilazation to modern day. they one allowed women to deal with everything outside of men fighting. now all men and women are equal. in source 5 it says “What were women doing while men were fighting? Women’s work was to do everything else.” showing that men only fought while women did everything else.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 4

Score Point 1

The student provides a valid answer, using Source 5 to refute the claim that the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of modern-day U.S. citizens (*they one allowed women to deal with everything outside of men fighting. now all men and women are equal. in source 5 it says "What were women doing while men were fighting? Women’s work was to do everything else." showing that men only fought while women did everything else*).

The Mongol Empire did have some similar roles, rights, and responsibilities as today in the U.S. Although women didnt invovle in trade and were dealing with animals, food, etc. But things are much different now with how women can work, join army, and many more things.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 5

Score Point 1

The student uses one source to both support and refute the claim that the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of modern-day U.S. citizens (*Although women didnt invovle in trade and were dealing with animals, food, etc. But things are much different now with how women can work, join army, and many more things*). While Source 5 does indicate women in the Mongol Empire were involved in trade and could work, the underlying concept that is pulled from Source 5—that women in the Mongol Empire did many tasks women do now but could not serve militarily—is still clearly recognizable from the passage in Source 5 and is relevant.

Subjects of the Mongol Empire had differences in the way they're rights, roles and responsibilities are compared to those of modern-day U.S citizens. I say this source 2 says "People may practice any religion that teaches there is one god" in today's era people may believe that there is multiple gods and it wouldn't be breaking the law. Another reason I disagree with this claim is in the same source it states, "Any person who steals an animal or other valuable item will be put to death ; spies and people who lie will be put to death ; governors who fail to do their duty will be put to death." in today's society this wouldn't be true since they will either be thrown in jail or just be fired.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 6
Score Point 1

The student provides a valid answer, using one source repeatedly to refute the claim that the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of modern-day U.S. citizens (*Subjects of the Mongol Empire had differences... source 2 says "People may practice any religion that teaches there is one god" in today's era people may believe that there is multiple gods and it wouldn't be breaking the law... the same source it states, "Any person who steals an animal or other valuable item will be put to death ; spies and people who lie will be put to death ; governors who fail to do their duty will be put to death." in today's society this wouldn't be true since they will either be thrown in jail or just be fired*).

While you might think that civilization in 1279 CE were nothing like they are today, the roles and rights of the Mongol Empire were not too far off from present day America. For example, womens had a lot of responcebilitys like farming and children. They also had a lot of religous freedom, stating that people may practice any religion that states there is one god. The list goes on, so I geuss we arent so different after all!

Anchor Annotation, Paper 7

Score Point 2

The student uses relevant details from multiple sources to support the claim that the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of modern-day U.S. citizens (*the roles and rights of the Mongol Empire were not too far off from present day America. For example, womens had a lot of responcebilitys like farming and children. They also had a lot of religous freedom, stating that people may practice any religion that states there is one god*).

According to the second source, in the mongol empire, anyone, no matter their class, could be promoted to a leadership role (source 2). The mongol empire was also similar to modern day citizens, everyone, no matter their job or heirerachy, was subject to the law. this means that anyone no matter who they were, could be punished for not abiding by the law. Accordig to source 5, women stayed home and took care of the house, children and cooked for their husbands while they were at work. This is much similar to todays U.S citizens becasue the social standared basically makes everyone believe that a perfect square family has a mom at home managing the house and taking care of the kids.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 8
Score Point 2

The student uses relevant examples from multiple sources to support the claim that the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of modern-day U.S. citizens (*in the mongol empire, anyone, no matter their class, could be promoted to a leadership role... The mongol empire was also similar to modern day citizens, everyone, no matter their job or heirerachy, was subject to the law... women stayed home and took care of the house, children and cooked for their husbands while they were at work. This is much similar to todays U.S citizens becasue the social standared*).

Subjects of the Mongol Empire did not have similar rights, roles, or responsibilities as those of modern day U.S. citizens. I know this because in source 2 it states, "People may practice any religion that teaches there is one god", "Religious leaders and physicians are exempt from paying taxes.", "Any person who steals an animal or other valuable item will be put to death.", "Spies and people who lie will be put to death", "Governors who fail to do their duty will be put to death." Each one of these laws in the Great Law of Genghis Khan can be refuted through the U.S Constitution. In modern day U.S, there are rule put into place to protect the citizens from spies, liars, and thieves, but these are not capital crimes. In source 5, it states, "What were women doing while men were fighting? Women's work was to do everything else." In modern day U.S, women are in the armed forces and fight alongside the men. Now, womens' purpose is not solely in cooking, cleaning, and doing chores, but also being doctors, engineers, scientists, police officers, and more. So no, the subjects of the Mongol Empire did not have similar rights, roles, and responsibilites as those of modern day U.S. citizens.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 9
Score Point 2

The student uses relevant details and examples from multiple sources to provide a valid answer, refuting the claim that the Mongol Empire had similar rights, roles, and responsibilities as those of modern-day U.S. citizens (*Each one of these laws in the Great Law of Genghis Khan can be refuted through the U.S Constitution. In modern day U.S, there are rule put into place to protect the citizens from spies, liars, and thieves, but these are not capital crimes... In modern day U.S, women are in the armed forces and fight alongside the men*).



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