

12/15 = (80)

He did not
create
feudalism

The rise and fall of feudalism had a dramatic impact on all areas of life in the Middle Ages. Feudalism was the main political system during the Middle Ages. King William couldn't keep his people from going against him and he couldn't protect his land from the Vikings and he could not maintain law and order. In order to solve these problems he created the Feudal System. This means that he would give out sections of land in exchange for the service and their loyalty.

} source

mutual
obligations

Peasants were considered to be the lower class, and rather than being given land in exchange for loyalty, they were forced to work the land, and the Lord of that land would offer them safety and protection. Under the Feudal System, everyone but the king had someone ruling over them. This only benefitted one person and that was the king. The manor was an economic system made up of mostly peasants who lived and worked in the manor. The manor was very independent and they made everything they used.

true!

In the Middle Ages, there was a definite structure in society. You were born in to a class of people and generally stayed in that class for your whole life. Working hard did not change your status and your clothing, food, marriage, homes, etc., were determined for you. The lords rank to the most power. Each lord had vassals, and those vassals also had their own vassals, then came the knights, and the peasants were the lowest in the class.

Intro - 3
Exp - 3
Acc - 2
Org - 4

It seems that you used an outside source that was not completely accurate. You need to cite your sources.

$$12/15 = \textcircled{80}$$

Japan is on an archipelago, which means a chain of islands; it is east of Korea, and borders The Sea of Japan and The Pacific Ocean. It has four main islands; Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku. Being surrounded by seas really benefits Japan. This both protected and separated them. The seas also worked as trade routes. The Japanese made a successful fish industry, and the trade routes, connecting its islands, allowed them to have many new food resources. Since Japan was so close to Korea and China, this made it easy for them to learn new things, such as traditions and customs. Most of Japan is covered in mountains and people are unable to farm on mountains, they mostly settled in River Valleys along the coast. Japan has a nice climate and the amount of rainfall it gets helps farmers even with the lack of land they have to farm with. Shinto was an ancient Japanese religion that still exists today. It means "The Way of the Gods." It has not emerged like Christianity, Islam, or Buddhism. In the Shinto religion the Emperor is believed to be god. China had a big influence on Japan. The Japanese became curious about the Chinese and sent visitors to study them. When they came back to Japan they shared technology and art that they had observed in China. China also influenced fashion, food, music and dance, and designs. They also influenced government as well. In Japanese government the rulers claimed absolute power and this strengthened central government in Japan. Japan used selected borrowing. They kept some traditions, but chose to not use or modify others.

Intro - 1
Exp - 4
Acc - 4
Org - 3

Well done! You have good information and connections on how the geography affects the culture. Make sure to include more of an introduction. Also, break this out into paragraphs.

Otherwise, nice job!

13/15 = (87)

The Renaissance was a time of great change. Humanism was a movement celebrating the glory and power of human beings as an important part of the world. Scholars explored the riches and variety of human experience and emphasized the humanities, such as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and history. Petrarch was the father of humanism. He wrote poetry about classical virtues and love. There are many other humanist writers such as Dante and Castiglione. Secularism was the interest in the nonreligious world during the Renaissance. Classicism was a return to the ideals of Greece and Rome in intellectual thought, art, and architecture. During the Renaissance art flourished. Renaissance art had realistic value to it. It had mixed religious, secular, classicism, and humanism. It also had ordinary people in it. Artists during the Renaissance used a type of paint made from egg tempura. This was however very permanent and dried very fast. Leonardo da Vinci's painting of The Last Supper was painted with egg tempura but instead of him using it on wet plaster he used it on dry plaster so he would have more time to work on his painting. In art during the Renaissance artist used linear perspective. Raphael's The School of Athens is best known for its linear perspective. Linear perspective is when there is one center point. The center point could be a person or an object.

Intro - 3
Exp - 3
Acc - 4
Org - 3

well done! Remember to break your essay into paragraphs. More than one sentence for an intro would be better. There could have been a stronger explanation of how you see humanism (etc) in the paintings.