

12/15 = (80)

Medieval & Charlemagne

When we were little, most of us thought of medieval as a time where there were kings and queens, princesses, princes, knights on horses, and castles. What we did not know about were things such as feudalism, positionment of the classes and how the Vikings influenced them. We also did not know that Charlemagne means Charles the great.

Feudalism was a loosely organized system of government in which local lords governed their own lands. Not to mention it was also a highly structured society that was based on mutual obligations. The manor was a lord's estate that included one or more villages and the surrounding land. Manors were also self-sufficient and were also based on mutual obligations.

Their positionment of their classes had been ranked by wealthiness from greatest to least, lords, knights, then serfs. Vikings and other invaders partially influenced the lord's choice to set up feudalism between the ranks so the lords were stronger.

One of the many things you have probably learned about is the serfs. An easy way to remember the serfs is that their name sounds like smurfs. If you think about medieval times, it is not too hard to remember a bunch of facts, events, and people.

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

The style of introduction and conclusion for history papers is usually more factual and do not use "you" or "I." Also, you need more explanation in the body of the essay.
This is well organized!

The geography of Japan affects many things. All have to do with its culture. Every culture is significantly different, but every culture is always somehow the same. This is just like Japan.

Japan is very mountainous, and only 17% of is farmable land. Japan is made out of many islands. It has four main islands in the Pacific Ocean, making it very isolated. It also has lots of rain and sunlight. These things offer natural protection from outsiders. Japan also has a lot of earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic activity, but the Japanese islands also get a lot of hurricanes.

Japan had gained a lot of traditions, religion, and techniques, even foods such as rice. China had an influence on Japan also. Japanese nobles spoke Chinese, and rulers claim absolute power. They also adopted a law code similar to China and were based on Confucianism. They had the same fashion, food, tea, music and dance, and gardens with Chinese design. They also did a thing called selective borrowing where Japan kept some traditions, but discarded or modified others.

Shinto is the religion of worshipping forces in nature. Shinto means "the way of the gods." It's also only in Japan and still exists. Shinto has no texts or priests. It is polytheistic and has gods called kami meaning superior and ancestors are seen as important.

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

Nice job! Keep working on making your introduction better. There could be a bit more explanation, but overall this is well-written.

13/15 = (87)

14/15 = 93

Humanism, Realism, and Classicism were the three new art styles introduced in the Renaissance. Humanism is the movement celebrating the glory and power of humans. Realism is the attempt to depict subjects as they are considered to exist in three dimensions. Classicism is the high regard for classical antiquity. (Wikipedia)

Humanism, classicism, and realism affected the subjects that were painted during and after the Renaissance, as well as the type of paint, the brightness and hue of the color being used, making things look more three-dimensional, and making the scenery look more as if the subjects are on earth, not in heaven. A couple good examples of this are Leonardo da Vinci's The Last Supper (1495-1498), Sandro Botticelli's The Birth of Venus (1486), and Leonardo da Vinci's most famous work, The Mona Lisa (1503-1505).

yes! - The Last Supper depicted the scene of the last supper right after Jesus told the disciples that one will deny him three times so well, so detailed, that you can almost feel the tension in the room. Mona Lisa was done showing such a gloomy background that the mystery behind her is why is she smiling when we see nothing to smile about? If you look closely, you notice that Mona Lisa does not have eyebrows. Leonardo made her look so real you feel that if you reach towards her you'd be able to touch her.

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

well done! There could be a bit more explanation to hit the word requirement. otherwise nice job and thank you for citing your outside sources!