

“Of the past 3,400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for 268 of them.” This statistic, released by the New York Times, was one of many that helped people get a better understanding of war and the history of war on Earth. Looking at the history of war, there is a definite pattern. When true peace is achieved, like the American Civil War, the outcome remains peaceful. However, when people don’t achieve true peace or make a peace treaty for selfish purposes, the peace is never truly there and can lead to war.

As previously stated, the American Civil War was an example of true peace. This four year war was between the North and South States in the US. The war started on April 12, 1861, ended on April 9th 1865 and was primarily about the slavery that occurred in the south. The war ended in favor of the North, when the Southern President surrendered. Even though there was no official treaty that ended the war, they did sign the Civil War Surrender Document. This document represented a complete surrender. This in turn allowed the United States to create new laws that would restore peace, laws that abolished slavery, and made the US a better country. There was little punishment for the Confederate States and the conflicts

that started the war were resolved. This doesn't mean that people were happy with the laws that were created or the result of the war. However, it had a fair and just ending. That is a true peace, and there has been no civil war since then.

However, World War One is a different story. World War One ended with the Treaty of Versailles. Merriam Webster defines a treaty as "An agreement or arrangement made by negotiation." The Treaty of Versailles is a prime example of fabricated peace for many reasons. The Treaty of Versailles was written up by the Allies in World War One. These countries all had their own agendas when writing the Treaty of Versailles. Germany had no say in the treaty, and when they tried to negotiate the terms of the document to more reasonable demands, they were rejected. Germany was forced to sign the treaty under the threat of extending the war, and it left Germany in absolute ruin and chaos. The Allies justified this punishment by adding the Guilt Clause. It stated that Germany had to take all the blame for the war. This means that they would have had to say that all the money and lives that went into the war Germany would have to compensate for. Germany had to pay the equivalent of 33 billion dollars in today's economy

in reparations, which plunged Germany's economy into ruin. Logically this wouldn't work at all. Germany went through the war and lost. Their economy was awful before they had to start paying the reparations. They need money in, not out. The Allies claimed that this was peace while threatening war- this isn't an example of peace. After the treaty was signed, the citizens of Germany started to create anti-government groups. Since their government had failed them and plunged their country into chaos, they wanted to create a better government where that wouldn't happen. One of the people who joined these anti-government groups was Adolf Hitler. Adolf Hitler was assigned to infiltrate one of these groups. After a while, he agreed with their thinking and joined them. He later went on to bring Germany out of its economic problems and start the next world war. This is an example of the Butterfly Effect. Because of the Allies desire for power, they created an unjust treaty. Since they created this unjust treaty, Germany wouldn't sign it, so the Allies threatened them and it was signed. This plunged Germany into debt, after which Hitler rose to power, by helping Germany out of this debt. Since he rose to power, he used this power to start World War Two. If the Allies had created a fair treaty, then all

of that could have been avoided saving millions of lives. However it wasn't, and the peace that the Allies had created caused a war.

Woodrow Wilson believed that World War One should have ended with "peace without victory". Had it occurred, it would mean that World War One would've ended without a victor. Both sides would've had a say in the Treaty of Versailles, making the agreement more fair. Wilson also created 14 points for World War One. Things that he believed were fair, just, and would have left both sides satisfied. These 14 points included things like; giving countries their original borders back, minimizing militaries enough to keep the peace in their own country, and letting countries settle their own disputes. Since these points were fair and wouldn't cripple any of the countries that took part in the war, both the Allies and the Central Powers would've been content to sign and follow the treaty. There would be no unrest with the citizens and everyone would be generally content with the 14 points. This would have been a peace treaty that was truly peaceful. All the countries would deal with the problems in their own country and stay out of the problems in other countries.

If an agreement between two or more countries is drawn up while one of those countries have their own agenda or selfish reasons, then that treaty is null and void. Every country involved needs a say and needs to be signing the agreement for the right reasons. If not there is a much higher likelihood of falling back into war. If a treaty is written similar to Wilson's 14 points, where everyone was satisfied with the document, then the likelihood of falling back into war decreases, as no one sees a point of continuing the war.

### Works Cited

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	5	4	3	2	1
<p>Claim: Write a clear and concise argument/claim to analyze a significant topic (W1). Your score: 4</p>	<p>The piece introduces a compelling claim that is clearly arguable and takes a purposeful position. The piece has a structure and organization that is carefully crafted to support the claim.</p>	<p>The piece introduces a precise claim that is clearly arguable and takes an identifiable position on an issue. The piece has an effective structure and organization that is aligned with the claim.</p>	<p>The piece a claim that is arguable and takes a position. The piece has a structure and organization that is aligned with the claim.</p>	<p>The piece contains an unclear or emerging claim that suggests a vague position. The piece attempts a structure and organization to support the position.</p>	<p>The piece contains an unidentifiable claim or vague position. The piece has limited structure and organization.</p>

<p>Development/ Analysis: Develop claim(s) supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns (W1b). Your score: 4.5</p>	<p>The piece provides convincing and relevant analysis to back up the claim. The conclusion strengthens the claim and evidence.</p>	<p>The piece provides sufficient and relevant analysis back up the claim. The conclusion effectively reinforces the claim and evidence.</p>	<p>The piece provides sufficient analysis to back up the claim. The conclusion ties to the claim and evidence.</p>	<p>The piece provides analysis that attempts to back up the claim. The conclusion merely restates the position.</p>	<p>The piece contains limited analysis related to the claim. The text may fail to conclude the argument or position.</p>
<p>Textual Evidence: Choose several examples of evidence from literary and informational texts to support claims, analysis, and reflections (W9/RL1/RI1). Your score: 4.5</p>	<p>This piece supports the claim skillfully with substantial and relevant evidence. There are the required amount of direct quotes or citations per paragraph. Each piece of evidence has context and is accurately cited.</p>	<p>This piece supports claim with sufficient and relevant evidence. There is one missing direct quote or citation in one of the paragraphs. Most evidence has context and is accurately cited, but some may be missing.</p>	<p>This piece supports opinion with limited and/or superficial evidence. There is evidence used throughout, but one direct quote or citation is missing from one or two paragraphs. Some evidence has context and is accurately cited, but many are missing.</p>	<p>This piece attempts to support the claim with evidence. There is evidence used, but three or more quotes or citations are missing or irrelevant. Little evidence has context or is accurately cited.</p>	<p>This piece does not support the claim with evidence and/or evidence is irrelevant or inaccurate Provides no context or citation for the minimal evidence that is provided.</p>
<p>Organization: Write a clear, coherent piece</p>	<p>The piece skillfully uses words,</p>	<p>The piece skillfully uses words,</p>	<p>The piece uses words, phrases, and</p>	<p>The piece contains limited words,</p>	<p>The piece contains few, if any, words,</p>

<p>that is fully developed and has an appropriate organization and style (based off the task, purpose, and audience) (W4). Your score: 4.5</p>	<p>phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text. The piece explains the relationship between the claim and reasons.</p>	<p>phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text throughout most of the piece. The piece connects the relationship between the claim and reasons.</p>	<p>clauses to link the major sections of the text. The piece attempts to connect the relationship between the claim and reasons.</p>	<p>phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text. The piece attempts to identify the claim and reasons.</p>	<p>phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text. The piece does not identify or connect the claim and reasons.</p>
<p>Style and Conventions Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing (L1/L2) Your score: 5</p>	<p>The piece presents an engaging, formal, and objective tone. The piece intentionally uses standard English conventions of usage and mechanics along with MLA or appropriate formatting.</p>	<p>The piece presents an appropriate, formal, and objective tone. The piece demonstrates standard English conventions of usage and mechanics along with MLA or appropriate formatting.</p>	<p>The piece presents a formal, and objective tone. The piece demonstrates standard English conventions of usage and mechanics along with MLA or appropriate formatting.</p>	<p>The piece illustrates a limited awareness of formal tone. The piece demonstrates some accuracy in standard English conventions of usage and mechanics.</p>	<p>The piece illustrates a limited awareness or inconsistent tone. The piece illustrates inaccuracy in Standard English conventions of usage and mechanics.</p>
<p>Works Cited Your score: 5</p>	<p>Works Cited page is formatted properly. The correct number of citations are included. Works Cited section has its own page and title.</p>	<p>Works Cited page is formatted properly. One required citation is missing. Works Cited section has its own page and title</p>	<p>Works Cited page is not formatted properly. Two or three required citations are missing. Works Cited section has its own page, but is missing title or has a title, but not on its own page.</p>		<p>Works Cited page is not formatted properly. Three or four citations are missing. Works Cited section page is missing a title and is not on its own page.</p>

Comments:

This is really good. You just needed to lay out your main points in either your first or second paragraph. Also, your last cited source wasn't really a citation. It semi-worked for this one, but in the future, use a () citation at the end, that would have worked. Lastly, work on the transitions between sentences. Otherwise, nice job on this.