

Example Core 39 Assessment Assignment Using Multiple-Choice Questions
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Multiple-Choice questions for Outcome 2 of CORE 39

In order to make the results of a multiple-choice test statistically significant, *there must be a minimum of three questions that pertain to each criterion.* The grading scale would be as follows:

- Exceeds expectations: 3 correct answers
- Meets expectations: 2 correct answers
- Does not meet expectations: 0 – 1 correct answers.

In order to show the critical thinking skills required in all of the outcomes, it’s necessary to give the students questions that require analysis. The easiest way to do this is to give them texts and have them answer questions about them. In the following example, two texts that sharply disagree about the same general subject are used. This gives the students the opportunity to compare and contrast them and to draw conclusions from them. While the students will not be writing thesis, selecting material for comparison, or writing their own conclusions, they will have to determine which of the given answers best meet the requirements for each criteria of the rubric.

In the example below, there are three questions to determine the student’s mastery of the “Topic” criterion. For each of the other criteria, only one or two examples are provided, but in an actual test situation, a minimum of three questions need to be developed for each one.

Ways of Knowing Rubric: Students will be able to apply methods of inquiry and analysis, the systematic process of exploring issues/objects/works through the collection and process of breaking complex topics or issues into parts to gain a better understanding of them that result in informed conclusions/judgments, as identified by the way of knowing.

Rubric

	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Fails to Meet Expectations
Topic	Articulates a creative, focused, and manageable thesis or problem statement that addresses potentially significant aspects of the topic.	Articulates a manageable thesis or problem statement that may lack creativity, appropriate focus, or some relevant aspects of the topic.	Lacks a manageable thesis or problem statement.
Existing Knowledge , Research and/or Views	Synthesizes in-depth information from relevant sources representing various points of view/approaches.	Presents information from relevant sources representing various points of view/approaches; presentation may be somewhat limited or cursory.	Presents limited information or information from irrelevant sources.
Analysis	Organizes and synthesizes reliable evidence to reveal insightful patterns, differences, or similarities related to focus.	Organizes evidence, but the organization is not effective in revealing important patterns, differences, or similarities.	Lists evidence, but it is not organized and/or is unrelated to focus.
Conclusions	States a conclusion that is a logical extrapolation from the analysis.	States a conclusion that reflects the analysis, but it may not be fully developed.	States an ambiguous, illogical, or unsupported conclusion or lacks a conclusion.

William Lloyd Garrison, Jr. "Onward Christian Soldiers," *The Sacred Heart Review*, Number 5 (3 February 1900).
Background: William Lloyd Garrison Jr., the son of a famous American abolitionist, came from a deeply religious family. He and others found troubling the new push for American (and European) imperial expansion at the end of the nineteenth century. This anti-imperialist poem was written after the Spanish-American War ended with American possession of the Philippines.

The Anglo-Saxon Christians, with gatling gun and sword,
In serried ranks are pushing on the gospel of the Lord;
On Afric's soil they press the foe in war's terrific scenes,
And merrily the hunt goes on throughout the Philippines.

What though the Boers are Christians; the Filipinos, too;
It is a Christian act to shoot a fellow creature through;
The bombs with dynamite surcharged their deadly missiles fling,
And gaily on their fatal work the dum-dum bullets sing.

The dead and mangled bodies, the wounded and the sick,
Are multiplied on every hand, on every field are thick;
"O gracious Lord," the prayer goes up, "to us give victory swift!"
The chaplains on opposing sides the same petition lift. . . .

The outworn, threadbare precept, to life the poor and weak,
The fallacy that this great earth is for the saintly meek,
Have both gone out of fashion; the world is for the strong;
That might shall be the lord of right is now the Christian song.

The Jesus that we reverence is not the lowly man
Who trod in poverty and rags where Jordan's waters ran;
Our savior is an admiral upon the quarterdeck,
Or else a general uniformed, an army at his beck.

How natural that a change should come in nineteenth hundred
years,
And bibles take a place behind the bullets and the beers!
We need a new Messiah to lead the latest way,
And gospel version well revised to show us how to prey.

Then onward, Christian soldier, through fields of crimson gore,
Behold the trade advantages beyond the open door!
The profits on our ledgers outweigh the heathen loss;
Set though the glorious stars and stripes above the ancient cross!

Rudyard Kipling, "The White Man's Burden: the United States and the Philippine Islands," *McClure's Magazine* (February 1899).
Background: British writer Rudyard Kipling was born in India in 1865, but between ages 6 and 17, he was educated in England. He returned to India in 1882, but in 1892, he moved to Vermont where he continued to write about India and the British colonies. This poem was written in response to the outcome of the Spanish American War.

Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go send your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need
To wait in heavy harness
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child

Take up the White Man's burden
In patience to abide
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple
An hundred times made plain
To seek another's profit
And work another's gain

Take up the White Man's burden—
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah slowly) to the light:
"Why brought ye us from bondage,
"Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden—
Have done with childish days—
The lightly proffered laurel,
The easy, ungrudged praise.
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold-edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of *your peers!*

Part 1: Topic. (Articulates a creative, focused and manageable thesis or problem statement that addresses potentially significant aspects of the topic.)

1. Consider this thesis: *The poems “Onward Christian Soldiers” by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. and “The White Man’s Burden” by Rudyard Kipling shows that westerners did not all approve of the expansion of imperial power; Garrison paints a picture of oppression, bloodshed and profit-seeking masquerading under the guise of religion while Kipling’s poem argues that colonizers would altruistically work to improve the lives of the natives.* This thesis would BEST introduce an essay that addressed which of the following topics?
 - A. Contemporary views about the nature and goals of imperialism. [Correct Answer]
 - B. Western perspectives about native inhabitants of newly-colonized countries.
 - C. The impact of imperialism on the colonizers and the colonized.
 - D. Economic motivations for imperialism
 - E. The role of religion or morality in imperialism.
 - F. How the imperial powers countered resistance in colonial territories.

2. Consider this thesis: *While people pondered the role that trade and politics played in late 19th century imperialism, personal moral concepts also were part of the debate. “Onward Christian Soldiers” by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. is a lament that Christians don’t live up to the standards of their own belief, while “The White Man’s Burden” by Rudyard Kipling emphasizes the moral duty the colonizers have towards the people in newly colonized lands.* This thesis would BEST introduce an essay that addressed which of the following topics?
 - A. Contemporary views about the nature and goals of imperialism.
 - B. Western perspectives about native inhabitants of newly-colonized countries.
 - C. The impact of imperialism on the colonizers and the colonized.
 - D. Economic motivations for imperialism
 - E. The role of religion or morality in imperialism. [Correct Answer]
 - F. How the imperial powers countered resistance in colonial territories.

3. Consider this thesis: *The poems “Onward Christian Soldiers” by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. and “The White Man’s Burden” by Rudyard Kipling both suggest that the colonizers will face difficulty in their efforts to take over a new colony, but they emphasize different ways that imperialists dealt with unwilling natives: Garrison stresses the fact that military force was often used to assert sovereignty, while Kipling seems to stress the importance of working patiently with the colonized peoples.* This thesis would BEST introduce an essay that addressed which of the following topics?
 - A. Contemporary views about the nature and goals of imperialism.
 - B. Western perspectives about native inhabitants of newly-colonized countries.
 - C. The impact of imperialism on the colonizers and the colonized.
 - D. Economic motivations for imperialism.
 - E. The role of religion or morality in imperialism.
 - F. How the imperial powers countered resistance in colonial territories. [Correct Answer]

Part 2: Existing Knowledge, Research and/or Views (Synthesizes in-depth information from relevant sources representing various points of view/approaches.)

4. *The poems “Onward Christian Soldiers” by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. and “The White Man’s Burden” by Rudyard Kipling take opposite views on the expansion of imperial power; Garrison paints a picture of oppression, bloodshed and profit-seeking masquerading under the guise of religion, while Kipling asserts that the “White Man’s” job was to work to improve the lives of the natives.* If this was your thesis statement, which of the following quotes **from Garrison’s poem** would provide the BEST EVIDENCE to support it? (By “best evidence” we mean which of these quotes would MOST LIKELY convince your reader that Garrison’s poem really does argue that imperialists used Christian cloak to cover their oppression and bloodshed.)
 - A. The Anglo-Saxon Christians, with gatling gun and sword,/ In serried ranks are pushing on the gospel of the Lord,/ On Afric’s soil they press the foe in war’s terrific scenes,/And merrily the hunt goes on throughout the Philippines.
 - B. It is a Christian act to shoot a fellow creature through;/The bombs with dynamite surcharged their deadly missiles fling./ And gaily on their fatal work the dum-dum bullets sing.
 - C. Then onward, Christian soldier, through fields of crimson gore,/ Behold the trade advantages beyond the open door!/ The profits on our ledgers outweigh the heathen loss;

- D. The outworn, threadbare precept, to life the poor and weak,/The fallacy that this great earth is for the saintly meek,/ Have both gone out of fashion; the world is for the strong
- E. The Jesus that we reverence is not the lowly man/Who trod in poverty and rags where Jordan's waters ran/ Our savior is an admiral upon the quarterdeck,/ Or else a general uniformed, an army at his beck.
- F. A and B
- G. B and C
- H. A, B and C [Correct Answer]
- I. A, B, C D and E
5. The poems "Onward Christian Soldiers" by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. and "The White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling take opposite views on the expansion of imperial power; Garrison paints a picture of oppression, bloodshed and profit-seeking masquerading under the guise of religion, while Kipling asserts that the "White Man's" job was to work to improve the lives of the natives." If this was your thesis statement, which of the following quotes **from Kipling's poem** would provide the BEST EVIDENCE to support it? (By "best evidence" we mean which of these quotes would MOST LIKELY convince your reader that Kipling's poem really does assert that colonizers would work to improve the lives of the colonized peoples.)
- A. Take up the White Man's burden/ send forth the best ye breed/Go send your sons to exile/To serve your captives' need/
- B. Take up the White Man's burden-/Have done with childish days-/The lightly proffered laurel,/The easy, ungrudged praise.
- C. Take up the White Man's burden—/And reap his old reward:/The blame of those ye better/The hate of those ye guard—
- D. Take up the White Man's burden/In patience to abide/To veil the threat of terror/And check the show of pride;/By open speech and simple/An hundred times made plain/To seek another's profit/And work another's gain
- E. A and B
- F. B and C
- G. A and C
- H. B and D
- I. A and D [Correct Answer]
- J. A, B, C and D

Part 3: Analysis. (Organizes and synthesized reliable evidence to reveal insightful patterns, differences, or similarities related to focus).

6. *Westerners were divided in their views of colonized people at the turn of the twentieth century; the poem "Onward Christian Soldiers" by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. seems to suggest that the people in the newly colonized lands in Africa and the Philippines were not that different from Americans and Europeans, but "The White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling portrays natives as inferior and in need of western help to become civilized.* Assume this was your thesis statement; which pair of quotations from the poems is BEST EVIDENCE to illustrate the difference that you have pointed out between the two authors? (By "best evidence" we mean which of these pairs of quotes would MOST LIKELY convince your reader that you have correctly identified a significant difference between the two authors.)
- A. **Garrison:** "Then onward, Christian soldier, through fields of crimson gore,/ Behold the trade advantages beyond the open door!/ The profits on our ledgers outweigh the heathen loss." **Kipling:** "Take up the White Man's burden—/And reap his old reward:/The blame of those ye better/The hate of those ye guard."
- B. **Garrison:** "What though the Boers are Christians; the Filipinos, too;/It is a Christian act to shoot a fellow creature through." **Kipling:** "Go send your sons to exile/To serve your captives' need/To wait in heavy harness/On fluttered folk and wild—/Your new-caught, sullen peoples,/Half devil and half child" [Correct Answer]
- C. **Garrison:** "The outworn, threadbare precept, to life the poor and weak,/The fallacy that this great earth is for the saintly meek,/ Have both gone out of fashion; the world is for the strong." **Kipling:** "Take up the White Man's burden/In patience to abide/To veil the threat of terror/And check the show of pride;/By open speech and simple/An hundred times made plain/To seek another's profit/And work another's gain."
- D. **Garrison:** "'O gracious Lord,' the prayer goes up, 'to us give victory swift!'/The chaplains on opposing sides the same petition lift. . . ." **Kipling:** "Take up the White Man's burden-/Have done with childish days-/The lightly proffered laurel,/The easy, ungrudged praise."

7. While people pondered the role that trade and politics played in late 19th century imperialism, personal moral concepts also were part of the debate. The poem “Onward Christian Soldiers” by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. is a lament that Christians don’t live up to the standards of their own belief, while “The White Man’s Burden” by Rudyard Kipling emphasizes the moral duty the colonizers have towards the people in newly colonized lands.” Assume this was your thesis statement; which pair of quotations from the poems is BEST EVIDENCE to illustrate the difference that you have pointed out between the two authors? (By “best evidence” we mean which of these pairs of quotes would MOST LIKELY convince your reader that you have correctly identified a significant difference between the two authors.)
- A. **Garrison:** “The outworn, threadbare precept, to life the poor and weak,/The fallacy that this great earth is for the saintly meek./ Have both gone out of fashion; the world is for the strong.” **Kipling:** “Take up the White Man’s burden—/And reap his old reward:/The blame of those ye better/The hate of those ye guard.”
- B. **Garrison:** “What though the Boers are Christians; the Filipinos, too;/It is a Christian act to shoot a fellow creature through.” **Kipling:** “Take up the White Man’s burden/In patience to abide/To veil the threat of terror/And check the show of pride;/By open speech and simple/An hundred times made plain/To seek another’s profit/And work another’s gain.”
- C. **Garrison:** “The Anglo-Saxon Christians, with gatling gun and sword,/ In serried ranks are pushing on the gospel of the Lord . . . Then onward, Christian soldier, through fields of crimson gore,/ Behold the trade advantages beyond the open door!/ The profits on our ledgers outweigh the heathen loss.” **Kipling:** “Take up the White Man’s burden—/ Send forth the best ye breed—/ Go send your sons to exile/ To serve your captives’ need/ To wait in heavy harness/ On fluttered folk and wild—” **[Correct Answer]**
- D. **Garrison:** “‘O gracious Lord,’ the prayer goes up, ‘to us give victory swift!’/The chaplains on opposing sides the same petition lift. . . .” **Kipling:** “Take up the White Man’s burden-/Have done with childish days-/The lightly proffered laurel,/The easy, ungrudged praise.”

Part 4: Conclusion. States a conclusion that is a logical extrapolation from the analysis.

“Onward Christian Soldiers” by William Lloyd Garrison Jr.	“The White Man’s Burden,” by Rudyard Kipling
The Anglo-Saxon Christians, with gatling gun and sword,/ In serried ranks are pushing on the gospel of the Lord,/ On Afric’s soil they press the foe in war’s terrific scenes,/And merrily the hunt goes on throughout the Philippines.	Take up the White Man’s burden/ send forth the best ye breed/Go send your sons to exile/To serve your captives’ need/ To wait in heavy harness/ On fluttered folk and wild—/Your new-caught, sullen peoples,/ Half devil and half child
It is a Christian act to shoot a fellow creature through;/The bombs with dynamite surcharged their deadly missiles fling,/ And gaily on their fatal work the dum-dum bullets sing.	Take up the White Man’s burden—/And reap his old reward:/The blame of those ye better/The hate of those ye guard—
How natural that a change should come in nineteenth hundred years,/And bibles take a place behind the bullets and the beers!/We need a new Messiah to lead the latest way,/And gospel version well revised to show us how to prey.	Take up the White Man’s burden/In patience to abide/To veil the threat of terror/And check the show of pride;/By open speech and simple/An hundred times made plain/To seek another’s profit/And work another’s gain
Then onward, Christian soldier, through fields of crimson gore,/ Behold the trade advantages beyond the open door!/ The profits on our ledgers outweigh the heathen loss;	Take up the White Man’s burden-/Have done with childish days-/The lightly proffered laurel,/The easy, ungrudged praise.

8. Consider the quotes above from Garrison and Kipling’s poems and select the conclusion that is the BEST logical conclusion you can draw from them on the topic: **The role of Christianity as a factor in colonization.**
- A. From poetry of the late 19th century, we can see that elements of modern society were seen as important elements of colonial expansion. “Onward Christian Soldiers” by William Lloyd Garrison, Jr. emphasizes the use of new technology like the gatling gun by Christian western troops as they conquered new colonies, pointing out that this is highly effective at killing those who resisted colonization but seemingly at odds with the conquerors’ Christian beliefs. The White Man’s Burden” by Rudyard Kipling implies that the colonizers will work to improve the lives of their new subjects, even if those subjects don’t want it. While Kipling

doesn't specifically mention education, those who go to serve undoubtedly are more educated than the "Half devil and half child" people they go to serve. We can conclude that even though Garrison and Kipling take very different views about imperialism, they are both aware of the fact that the modernization of the west played an important part in the colonial process.

- B. Poems by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. and Rudyard Kipling reflect the debate about the place of personal moral concepts in imperialism. "Onward Christian Soldiers" by Garrison is a satire on westerners claiming to be Christian while busily massacring people in the pursuit of profits, even saying sarcastically that it was a "Christian act" to shoot an opponent. Kipling doesn't mention God or religion, but his poem suggests that there was a moral imperative in imperialism: helping native peoples become civilized. He points out that the colonial officials will leave their homeland for long periods so that they can work to improve the lot of native peoples, yet all the thanks that they will receive from those they help is blame and hatred. While Kipling didn't mention Christianity specifically, both he and Garrison show that religious or moral thinking played into the debates on imperialism in the late nineteenth century. **[Correct Answer]**
- C. Although "Onward Christian Soldiers" by William Lloyd Garrison, Jr. and "The White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling were written within a year of each other and were both about imperialism, there are marked differences between them. Garrison looked at imperialism and saw that despite the Christian rhetoric of the imperialists, they were prepared to slaughter those who opposed them by using modern technology to create fields that ran with blood. Kipling, however, portrayed the actions of western imperialists as thanklessly improving the lot of colonial peoples. He said that the best young people would leave their homes to go to the colonies in service to the people of the colonies. This was a thankless task, since they would only receive blame and hate from those they served. Thus, for Garrison imperialism was by its nature a bloody and unjustified action, but Kipling's view of imperialism stressed the "civilizing" nature of the colonial mission.
- D. Although William Lloyd Garrison Jr. and Rudyard Kipling reflect very different views in their late-19th century poetry on imperialism, their work shows that westerners understood that their attempts to expand their colonial empires would meet with resistance. Garrison's poem, "Onward Christian Soldiers" emphasizes the use of force to sweep away any resistance. By dwelling on the carnage western weapons inflicted, Garrison raises the question about whether these professedly Christian conquerors were acting in a way that matched the teachings of the Bible. In "The White Man's Burden," Kipling doesn't discuss warfare, but he still indicates that the newly colonized people would be resistant to their new rulers. We know this from his descriptions of the colonized people as "sullen" and his statement that they would both blame and hate their colonial overlords who were trying to serve them. While Garrison emphasized the use of arms to subdue new colonies and Kipling emphasized the thankless task of improving the lives of colonial subjects, both recognized that imperialism would be resisted and resented by the peoples who were the target of that imperialism.