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## 6.1. Paper

A paper is a written format for presenting your historical argument, research, and interpretation of your topic's significance in history.

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### PAPER ELEMENTS

**A1.**

- ▶ Your paper must be your original creation.
- ▶ Your paper must represent your historical research and analysis.
- ▶ Your paper must be grammatically correct.
- ▶ Your paper must conform to all general and category rules.

<p><b>A2.</b></p>	<p><b>LENGTH REQUIREMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Papers must contain between 1,500 and 2,500 words.</li> <li>▶ Each word or number in the text of the paper counts as one word (Figure 3, p. 21).</li> <li>▶ The following words <b>DO</b> count: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Text that you write, including captions, and words in footnotes/endnotes/internal documentation other than the citation</li> <li>&gt; Quotes from any sources, whether primary or secondary</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Words in these components <b>DO NOT</b> count toward the limit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Title page</li> <li>&gt; Process paper</li> <li>&gt; Annotated bibliography</li> <li>&gt; Footnote/endnote/internal documentation citations</li> <li>&gt; Primary source materials in appendices</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ If relevant images, maps, graphs, or primary source materials are included, they must be placed in appendices, referenced in the text of the paper, and cited in the annotated bibliography. However, use of appendices must be very limited.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A3.</b></p>	<p><b>CITATIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Citations are used to credit the sources of specific ideas as well as direct quotations. See <a href="http://nhd.org/annotated-bibliography">nhd.org/annotated-bibliography</a>.</li> <li>▶ You must use footnotes, endnotes, or internal documentation for your citations.</li> <li>▶ Refer to Rule 20 (p. 20) for citation styles.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A4.</b></p>	<p><b>PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Your paper must be printed on plain, white 8.5 x 11-inch paper, double-sided, in 12-point font, with 1-inch margins on all sides. A4-sized paper will be accepted from international Affiliates.</li> <li>▶ Pages must be numbered consecutively and double-spaced.</li> <li>▶ Your title page, process paper, paper, and annotated bibliography <b>must be combined in this order and stapled in the upper left corner or secured with a clip</b>. Do not enclose the paper in a report cover, folder, three-ring binder, etc.</li> <li>▶ See Figure 4 (p. 24) for an example of a properly formatted page from an NHD paper.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A5.</b></p>	<p><b>SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Papers and required written materials must be submitted before the contest.</li> <li>▶ Refer to your Contest Coordinator for submission instructions, including deadlines and number of copies required.</li> </ul>

## FIGURE 4. SAMPLE PAPER PAGE

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The second major issue debated at the Yalta Conference was the destiny of the Polish state. The Polish nation fluctuated between existence and partition throughout European history. After World War I, the Treaty of Versailles created the modern Polish state. In 1939, Germany demanded land and economic concessions from the nation, and the Polish government refused to concede to these demands. On March 31, 1939, Poland signed an agreement with Great Britain and France in which these nations promised to provide aid to Poland if attacked by Germany. On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland with two army groups while stationing the German navy to prevent a British attack from the sea.<sup>1</sup> Warsaw was surrounded by September 17, and after heavy bombing raids, surrendered ten days later.

Poland was overrun quickly, “with a speed that astonished the rest of the world.”<sup>2</sup> The Polish government and military leaders fled to France, and later to London. Poland remained occupied for most of the war. Soviet troops finally took control of Warsaw in January 1945. Poland was largely “written off at Yalta,” despite the fact that it fought with the Allied powers in exile.<sup>3</sup>

The representatives at the Yalta Conference made the following decision regarding the Polish state:

A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish Provisional Government...which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new Government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.<sup>4</sup>

As World War II began to shift in favor of the Allies, it became evident that several questions

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<sup>1</sup> James L. Stokesbury, *A Short History of World War II* (New York: Harper, 1980), 69-71.

<sup>2</sup> Stokesbury, *A Short History of World War II*, 75.

<sup>3</sup> John Keegan, *The Second World War* (New York: Penguin, 2005), 542.

<sup>4</sup> “The Yalta Agreement,” The Avalon Project, Yale Law School, last modified 2008, accessed January 3, 2014, <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/wwii/yalta.asp>.