



In developing your answers to Part III, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) describe means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) discuss means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, different economic systems have influenced specific nations, regions, and peoples. These systems include **manorialism** during the Middle Ages in Western Europe, **mercantilism** during the Age of Exploration, and **communism** in post–World War II China.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to

Choose **two** of the economic systems mentioned in the historical context and for **each**

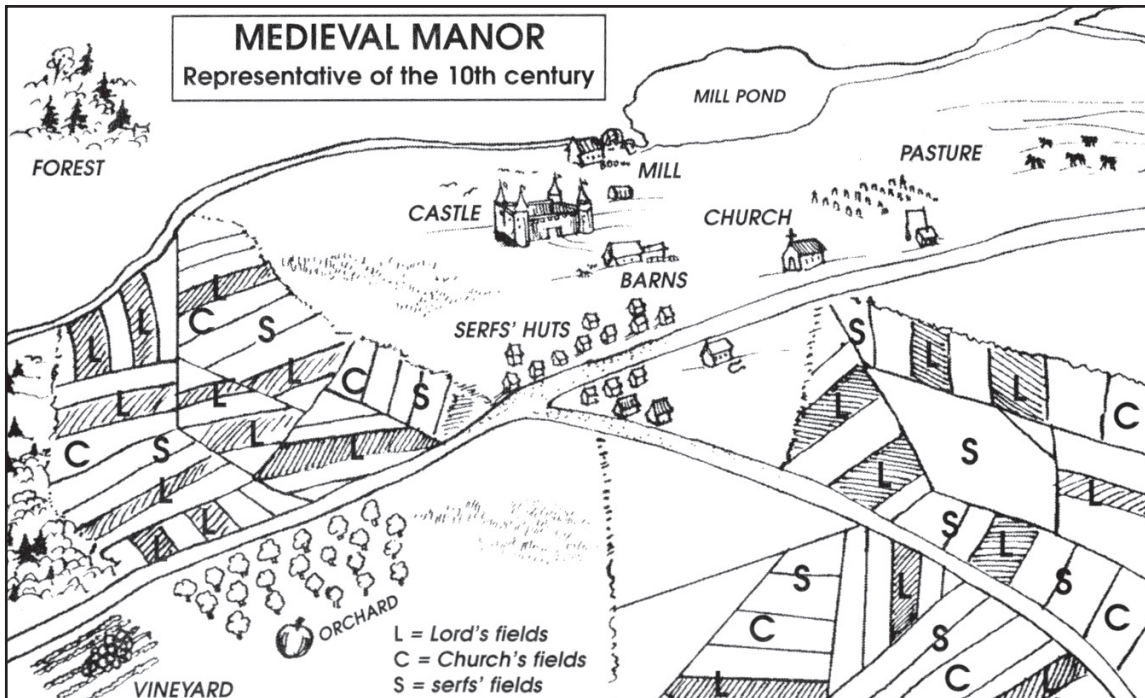
- Describe the characteristics of the economic system
- Discuss the impact of the economic system on a specific nation **or** region **or** on a group of people

Part A

Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1



Source: Kime and Stich, *Global History and Geography*, STARReview, N & N Publishing Company

1 Based on this diagram, state **one** economic characteristic of the medieval manor. [1]

Score

Document 2

Tenants on a manor owed services to their lord. Some of these services are listed below.

. . . To carry manure for two days, with a cart and two oxen, receiving food as before [3 meals each day];

To find a man to mow for two days receiving food as above; it is estimated that he can mow 1 1/2 acres in the two days;

To gather and lift the hay so mown, receiving 2 meals for one man;

To carry the lord's hay for one day with a cart and three of the tenant's own beasts, receiving 3 meals as before;

To carry beans or oats for two days in the autumn, and wood for two days in the summer, in the same manner and with the same food as before; . . .

Source: S. R. Scargill-Bird, ed., *Custumals of Battle Abbey in the Reigns of Edward I and Edward II (1283–1312)*, The Camden Society (adapted)

2a Based on the *Custumals of Battle Abbey*, state **one** benefit the lord received under manorialism. [1]

Score

b Based on the *Custumals of Battle Abbey*, state **one** benefit that tenants received under manorialism. [1]

Score

Document 3

. . . Of necessity, the manor was a self-sufficient economic unit in view of the overwhelming difficulties of transportation in the period. International trade was carried on only to serve the demands of the wealthy, and it was largely in the hands of aliens [different peoples]—Greeks, Jews, Moslems. Local society made almost no use of money. To the extent that local exchange was carried on, it was conducted by barter. The small amount of international trade precluded [ruled out] the need for gold coinage. The Carolingians minted only silver coins, which were all that was usually necessary when the smallest silver coin could buy a cow. When gold coins were needed, Byzantine and Moslem currency was used. . . .

Source: Norman F. Cantor, *The Civilization of the Middle Ages*, Harper Perennial

3 According to Norman Cantor, what are **two** ways manorialism influenced the economy of Europe? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 4

The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion

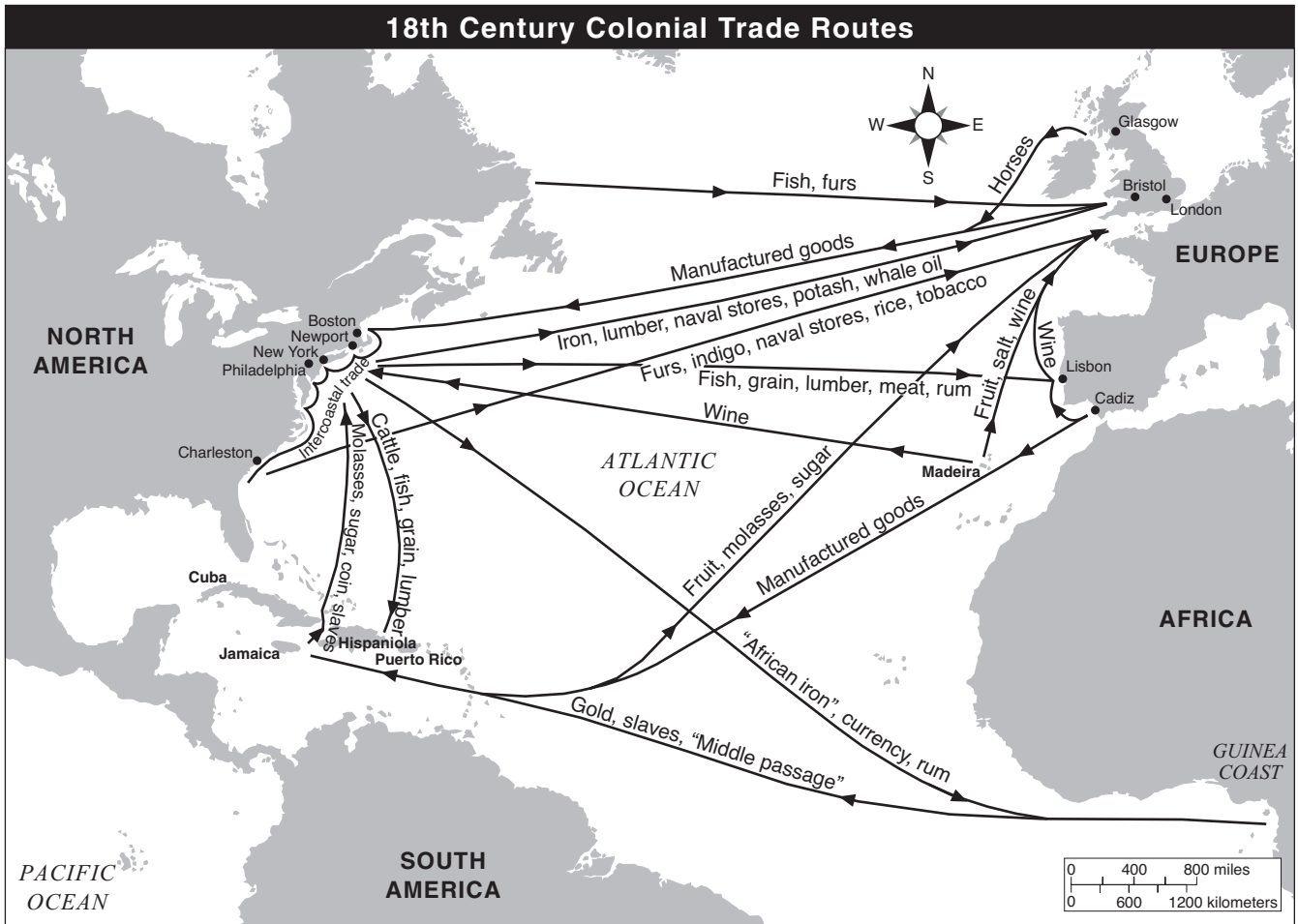


Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)

4 According to this cartoon by Philip Dorf, what is **one** characteristic of mercantilism from the perspective of the mother country? [1]

Score

Document 5



Source: *Historical Maps on File*, Revised Edition (adapted)

5 Based on this map, state **one** effect of the Atlantic trade. [1]

Score

Document 6

This is an excerpt from a letter written in 1559 by Michele Soriano about Spain's interactions with its colonies in the Americas.

. . . From New Spain are obtained gold and silver, cochineal, (little insects like flies,) from which crimson dye is made, leather, cotton, sugar and other things; but from Peru nothing is obtained except minerals. The fifth part of all that is produced goes to the king, but since the gold and silver is brought to Spain and he has a tenth part of that which goes to the mint and is refined and coined, he eventually gets one-fourth of the whole sum, which fourth does not exceed in all four or five hundred thousand ducats, although it is reckoned not alone at millions, but at millions of pounds. Nor is it likely that it will long remain at this figure, because great quantities of gold and silver are no longer found upon the surface of the earth, as they have been in past years; and to penetrate into the bowels of the earth requires greater effort, skill and outlay, and the Spaniards are not willing to do the work themselves, and the natives cannot be forced to do so, because the Emperor has freed them from all obligation of service as soon as they accept the Christian religion. Wherefore it is necessary to acquire negro slaves [enslaved Africans], who are brought from the coasts of Africa, both within and without the Straits, and these are selling dearer [more expensive] every day, because on account of their [enslaved Africans'] natural lack of strength and the change of climate, added to the lack of discretion [care] upon the part of their masters in making them work too hard and giving them too little to eat, they fall sick and the greater part of them die. . . .

Source: Merrick Whitcomb, ed., "The Gold of the Indies — 1559," *Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History*, The Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania

6 According to Michele Soriano, what is **one** influence that gold and silver had on Spain? [1]

Score

Document 7

This is an excerpt from Chapter 1, General Principles, of the 1954 “Constitution of the People’s Republic of China.”

Article 1 The People’s Republic of China is a people’s democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. . . .

Article 6 The state sector of the economy is the socialist sector owned by the whole people. It is the leading force in the national economy and the material basis on which the state carries out socialist transformation. The state ensures priority for the development of the state sector of the economy.

All mineral resources and waters, as well as forests, undeveloped land and other resources which the state owns by law, are the property of the whole people.

Article 7 The co-operative sector of the economy is either socialist, when collectively owned by the masses of working people, or semi-socialist, when in part collectively owned by the masses of working people. Partial collective ownership by the masses of working people is a transitional form by means of which individual peasants, individual handicraftsmen and other individual working people organize themselves in their advance towards collective ownership by the masses of working people. . . .

Source: *Constitutions of Asian Countries*, N. M. Tripathi Private

- 7 Based on these articles from the “Constitution of the People’s Republic of China,” state **two** characteristics of the communist economic system in China. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 8

In an attempt to break with the Russian model of Communism and to catch up with more advanced nations, Mao proposed that China should make a “great leap forward” into modernisation. He began a militant Five Year Plan to promote technology and agricultural self-sufficiency. Overnight, fertile rice fields were ploughed over, and factory construction work began. Labour-intensive methods were introduced and farming collectivised on a massive scale. The campaign created about 23,500 communes, each controlling its own means of production. But former farmers had no idea how to actually use the new factories and what was once fertile crop land went to waste on a disastrous scale. The Great Leap Forward was held responsible for famine in 1960 and 1961. Twenty million people starved, and Mao Zedong withdrew temporarily from public view.

Source: BBC News, Special Reports, China's Communist Revolution

8 Based on this BBC News article, what is **one** effect the Great Leap Forward had on China's economy? [1]

Score

Document 9

This is an excerpt from the speech “We Shall Speed Up Reform” given by Deng Xiaoping on June 12, 1987.

. . . China is now carrying out a reform. I am all in favour of that. There is no other solution for us. After years of practice it turned out that the old stuff didn't work. In the past we copied foreign models mechanically, which only hampered [blocked] the development of our productive forces, induced [caused] ideological rigidity and kept people and grass-roots units from taking any initiative. We made some mistakes of our own as well, such as the Great Leap Forward and the “cultural revolution” [Mao's policies], which were our own inventions. I would say that since 1957 our major mistakes have been “Left” ones. The “cultural revolution” was an ultra-Left mistake. In fact, during the two decades from 1958 through 1978, China remained at a standstill. There was little economic growth and not much of a rise in the people's standard of living. How could we go on like that without introducing reforms? So in 1978, at the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, we formulated a new basic political line: to give first priority to the drive for modernization and strive to develop the productive forces. In accordance with that line we drew up a series of new principles and policies, the major ones being reform and the open policy. By reform we mean something comprehensive, including reform of both the economic structure and the political structure and corresponding changes in all other areas. By the open policy we mean both opening to all other countries, irrespective [regardless] of their social systems, and opening at home, which means invigorating [quicken] the domestic economy. . . .

Source: Deng Xiaoping, *Fundamental Issues in Present-Day China*, Foreign Languages Press, 1987

9 According to Deng Xiaoping, what were **two** ways Mao Zedong's economic policies influenced China? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Part B

Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from *at least four* documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

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- Describe the characteristics of the economic system
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Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least four* documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme