



### 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 The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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, many changes have occurred in the way food is produced. Some of the major changes occurred during the *Neolithic Revolution*, *Agrarian (Agricultural) Revolution*, and the *Green Revolution*. These changes in food production had political, social, and economic effects on societies and regions.

**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

Select *two* food production revolutions mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the change in food production during that revolution
- Discuss political, social, *and/or* economic effects the change in food production had on society or a region

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 A

### Short-Answer Questions

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

#### Document 1

##### From Food Gathering To Food Producing

. . . Paleolithic men could not control their food supply. So long as they relied on foraging, hunting, fishing, and trapping, they were dependent on the natural food supply in a given area to keep from starving. But while Paleolithic men continued their food-gathering pattern of existence in Europe, Africa, and Australia, groups of people in the Near East began to cultivate edible plants and to breed animals. Often described as the “first economic revolution” in the history of man, this momentous change from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy initiated the Neolithic Age. Paleolithic man was a hunter; Neolithic man became a farmer and herdsman. . . .

Source: T. Walter Wallbank, et al., *Civilization: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman and Company

- 1 According to the authors of this passage, what is **one** significant change that occurred between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age? [1]

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Score

# JOIN THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION!

**WHY HUNT?**

**WHY GATHER?**

How goes the **hunt**?

Not so great. How's **gathering**?

So-so.

Look! A **village**! I wonder what they **do** over there ...?

Excuse me. I couldn't help but **overhear**. Let me tell you about living the **Neolithic Way**!

First off – we don't just **look around** for our food ... we actually **grow** some of it ourselves, **where we live**!

Gasp!

Plant and animal **domestication** is the **key**. We grow **edible plants** ourselves, right out of the **ground**, time after time!

Yum!

**Animals**, too! We **control** their reproduction to select **desirable characteristics** and eliminate bad ones.

Wow! How can we live the **Neolithic way**?

You can start by **joining us** in the village! **Leave your troubles behind!**\*

\*Some hunting and gathering may be necessary to maintain dietary variety and avoid famine.

Enjoy regular meals!

Be civil!

Reshape your environment!

Form complex societies.

Build permanent structures!

Settle down!

Be sociable!

Special offer! Free booklets!

**The Pleasures of Porridge**

**Earn Your Animals' Respect**

**How to Tell a Weed**

## Your KEYS to a BETTER LIFE!

**Harness Plant Power!**

- Learn how the seeds you drop can become next fall's crop!
- Use seed selection to make future plants more productive and easier to harvest!
- Preserve and store surpluses for hard times!
- Invent new ways of preparing and cooking plant foods!

**Put Animals To Work For You!**

- Learn which species are slow and submissive!
- Use food and fences to keep them around!
- Influence their choice of mates!
- Breed the best and eat the rest!

Source: Mysteries of Çatalhöyük!, Science Museum of Minnesota, [www.smm.org/catal](http://www.smm.org/catal) (adapted)

2 Based on this comic, state **two** effects of the Neolithic Revolution. [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Score

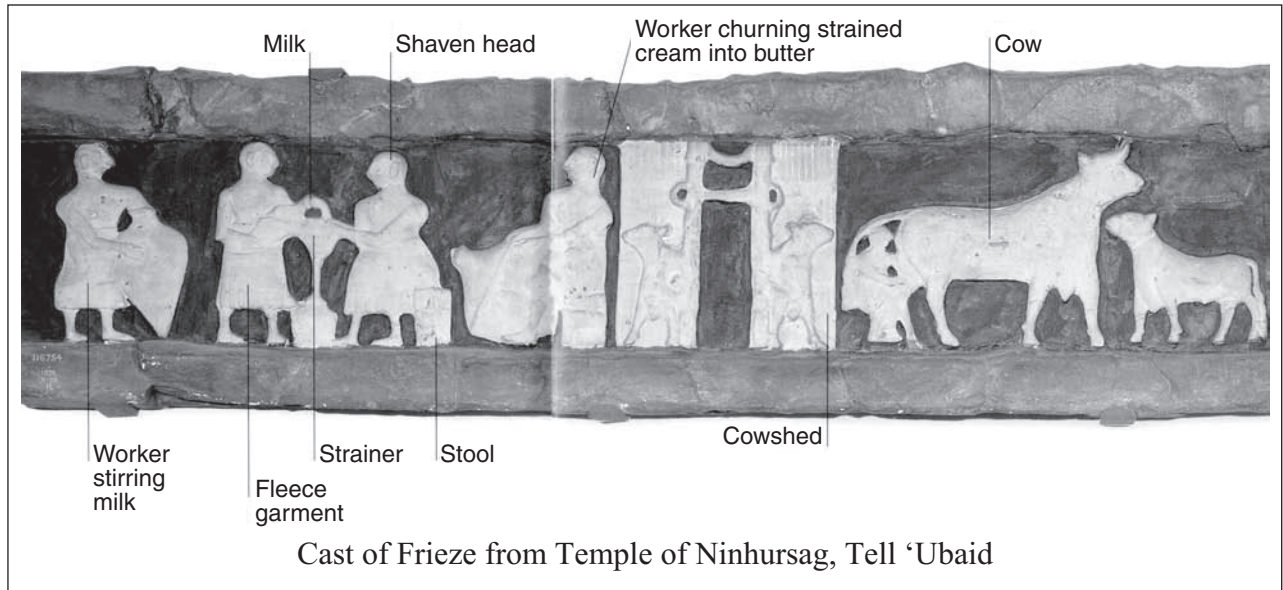
**Outside Information:**

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**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** ⇨

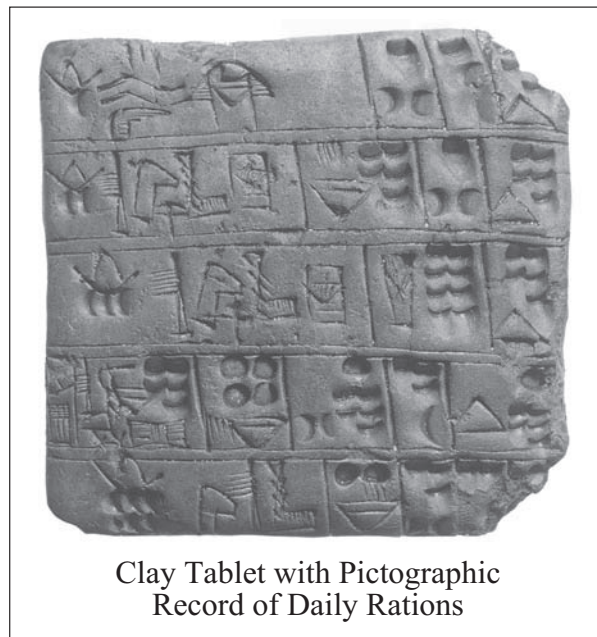
Document 3a

Mesopotamia: Everyday Life



Source: *The Visual Dictionary of Ancient Civilizations*, Dorling Kindersley (adapted)

Document 3b



Source: *The Visual Dictionary of Ancient Civilizations*,  
Dorling Kindersley (adapted)

3 Based on these images, state **one** advance that occurred as the Mesopotamian culture developed a stable food supply. [1]

Outside Information:

Score

## Document 4

### The Agricultural Revolution in Britain

. . . The English Revolution of 1688, confirming the ascendancy [rise] of Parliament over the king, meant in economic terms the ascendancy of the more well-to-do property-owning classes. Among these the landowners were by far the most important, though they counted the great London merchants among their allies. For a century and a half, from 1688 to 1832, the British government was substantially in the hands of these landowners—the “squirearchy” or “gentlemen of England.” The result was a thorough transformation of farming, an Agricultural Revolution without which the Industrial Revolution could not have occurred.

Many landowners, seeking to increase their money incomes, began experimenting with improved methods of cultivation and stock raising. They made more use of fertilizers (mainly animal manure); they introduced new implements (such as the drill seeder and horse-hoe); they brought in new crops, such as turnips, and a more scientific system of crop rotation; they attempted to breed larger sheep and fatter cattle. An improving landlord, to introduce such changes successfully, needed full control over his land. He saw a mere barrier to progress in the old village system of open fields, common lands, and semicollective methods of cultivation. Improvement also required an investment of capital, which was impossible so long as the soil was tilled by numerous poor and custom-bound small farmers. . . .

Source: R. R. Palmer, et al., *A History of the Modern World*, 9th edition, McGraw-Hill

- 4 What were **two** changes in the methods of food production that occurred during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain, according to the authors of *A History of the Modern World*? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

#### Outside Information:

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## Document 5

Enclosing or fencing together all of a farmer's land began during the 16th century with the mutual agreement of the landowners. During the 18th century, enclosures were regulated by Parliament.

### SELECTED IMPACTS OF THE ENCLOSURE ACTS

#### Positive Effects

- Less land wastage—boundaries between strips could now be farmed
- Land of a good farmer no longer suffered from neglect of neighboring strips
- Animal diseases were less likely to spread to all village animals. Separate fields for animals made selective breeding possible

#### Negative Effects

- Eviction of farmers (known as customary tenants) who failed to prove legal entitlement to land their families had worked for generations
- Poor farmers, allocated small plots of land, were unable to compete with large landowners. Many lost their land when their businesses failed

Source: "Enclosure Acts: Great Britain (1700–1801)," *World History on File*, Facts on File (adapted)

5 According to Facts on File, what were *two* effects of the Enclosure Acts? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Score

### Outside Information:

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## Document 6

. . . Industrialization transformed the agricultural sector as well, and here the impact pushed beyond the world's industrial leaders. Machinery such as tractors, harvesters, and mechanical plows replaced oxen and human muscles. This trend began in the 19th century with devices such as primitive harvesters and tractors. Yet only in the 20th century did the mechanization of agriculture become important on a global scale, partly in response to the population explosion. Temperate-zone agriculture benefited the most; mechanization revolutionized the cultivation of wheat and other grain crops in North America, northern Europe, South America (in countries such as Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile), and Australia. Tropical crops were less affected by machines; sugarcane continued to be cut by hand, just as coffee beans had to be picked individually from the bushes. Machines nevertheless played some part in tropical agriculture: Factories took over sugar processing, leading to ever-larger [manufacturing] plants. Overall, the trend toward mechanization in agriculture reduced human work in the countryside, leading to greater migration to the cities. Also, the use of expensive machines meant that corporations with considerable capital had an advantage over family farmers, who could not compete against the higher efficiencies of mechanized agriculture. Government policy in Western Europe and in North America generally favored the family farm, however, keeping the number of workers in agriculture artificially high (though falling) despite economic forces to the contrary. . . .

Source: Paul V. Adams, et al., *Experiencing World History*, New York University Press

- 6 According to this excerpt from *Experiencing World History*, what was **one** effect of the mechanization of agriculture? [1]

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Score

## Document 7

What is the Green Revolution?

The Green Revolution refers to the wave of technological development [research] that started in the 1940s to increase crop productivity in order to help developing countries face their growing populations' needs.

The technologies of the Green Revolution broadly fall into two major categories. The first is the breeding of new plant varieties; the second is the application of modern agricultural techniques such as chemical fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation, and mechanization.

Beginning in Mexico in 1944, the Green Revolution continued in the 1960s to India and Pakistan, where it is credited with saving over one billion people from starvation.

Dr. Norman Borlaug was the agricultural scientist who led the program. In 1970, he won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. . . .

Source: Engineers Without Borders, EWB Workshop, Green Revolution

7 According to Engineers Without Borders, what were **two** modern technological advances that were applied during the Green Revolution? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Score

### Outside Information:

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Document 8

**Implementation of the First Green Revolution**

. . . The [implementation of the] first green revolution—from the early 1960s to 1975—introduced new varieties of wheat, rice, and maize that doubled or tripled yields. The new varieties were highly susceptible to pest infestation and thus required extensive chemical spraying. But they were also responsive to high rates of fertilizer application under irrigation. So, large- and medium-scale farmers in regions with adequate irrigation facilities, easy access to credit, sufficient ability to undertake risks, and good market integration adopted the new varieties. But these requirements meant that the new technology bypassed most poor African farmers.

Another reason that Africa did not benefit from the first green revolution was the research strategy used. To short-cut the process of varietal improvement, researchers introduced improved varieties from Asia and Latin America rather than engaging in the time-consuming exercise of identifying locally adapted germ plasm and using this as the basis for breeding new varieties.

After the early euphoria with the high-yielding varieties, several problems became evident. First, the need for significant use of pest and weed control raised environmental and human health concerns. Second, as areas under irrigation expanded, water management required sophisticated skills that were in short supply. As a result poor farmers growing staple food crops in Africa could not adopt the new varieties. What was crucial for Africa was to develop crop varieties that could thrive in water-stressed regions without heavy use of fertilizers. . . .

Source: “Realizing the Promise of Green Biotechnology for the Poor,” *Harnessing Technologies for Sustainable Development*, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (adapted)

8 According to the authors of this passage, what was **one** problem Africa faced in attempting to adopt the Green Revolution? [1]

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Score

**Outside Information:**

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## Document 9

. . . Industrial agriculture has not produced more food. It has destroyed diverse sources of food, and it has stolen food from other species to bring larger quantities of specific commodities to the market, using huge quantities of fossil fuels and water and toxic chemicals in the process. . . .

Productivity in traditional farming practices has always been high if it is remembered that very few external inputs are required. While the Green Revolution has been promoted as having increased productivity in the absolute sense, when resource use is taken into account, it has been found to be counterproductive and inefficient. . . .

Source: Vandana Shiva, *Stolen Harvest*, South End Press, 2000

9 According to Vandana Shiva, what is **one** problem associated with the use of industrial agriculture? [1]

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Score

### Outside Information:

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