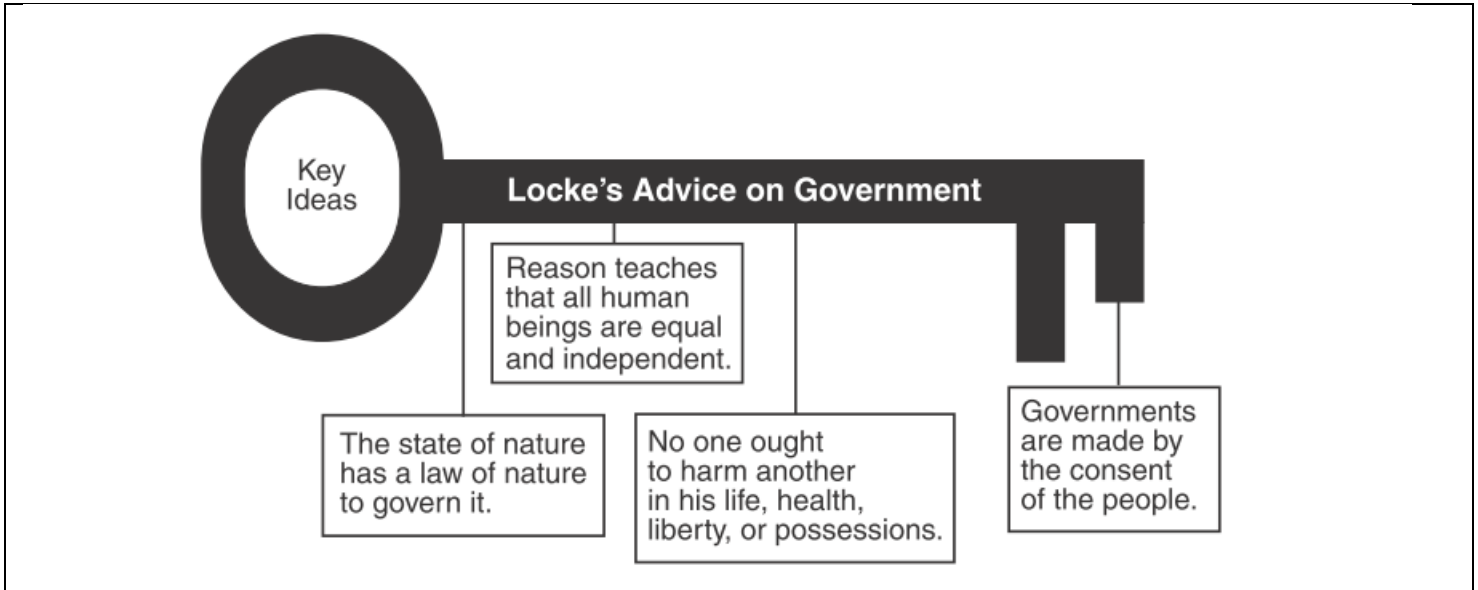




Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** For the following documents obtain outside information using the strategies & techniques practiced in class.



**Outside Info:**

## Manifesto of the Communist Party, 1848

### II. Proletarians and Communists

. . . The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties: Formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat. . . .

The distinguishing feature of Communism is not the abolition of property generally, but the abolition of bourgeois property. But modern bourgeois private property is the final and most complete expression of the system of producing and appropriating products that is based on class antagonisms, on the exploitation of the many by the few. . . .

Source: Marx and Engels, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*,  
International Publishers

### Outside Information:

. . . China's communists, unlike their comrades in the Soviet Union, had their roots with the peasantry, and it was to the countryside that the new government turned in its first attempts to transform society.

On June 30, 1950, the government passed the Agrarian [agricultural] Reform Law designed to return the land to the people who actually worked it. Teams were dispatched throughout the country to redistribute land in favor of poor and middle-level peasants and to form associations or mutual aid groups, the forerunners of collectives. . . .

Source: Associated Press, "China: From the Long March to Tiananmen Square," Henry Holt and Company

### Outside Information:

. . . The aridity of the North African steppe turns to desolation in the Sahara, the most extensive desert in the world. In popular imagination the Sahara is seen as a wilderness of sand dunes; yet it is a region of most varied landscapes, ranging from the great massifs [highlands] of Ahaggar and Tibesti with their extraordinary rock formations and their lofty volcanic peaks to vast stretches of gravelly plains or broad belts of constantly shifting dunes. The desert is not completely waterless—in certain parts, particularly on the northern fringes, excellent supplies of subterranean water support the rich culture of the oases—nor is it completely bereft of [without] vegetation. Men have thus found it possible to gain a livelihood in the Sahara whether as cultivators in the oases or pastoralists [herders] in other areas. . . .

Source: Robin Hallett, *Africa to 1875: A Modern History*, The University of Michigan Press, 1970

## Outside Information:

Old Man Winter



Source: Leslie Gilbert Illingworth, November 10, 1941, Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (adapted)

## Outside Information:

A common misconception is that the semiliterate Mongols came out of the steppes of Mongolia, quickly conquered far more advanced civilizations, and left the government in each area in the hands of the conquered. While Chinese bureaucrats still did their jobs and the local Persian rulers stayed in power as long as they did not cause the Mongols any trouble, the situation was much more complex....

The Mongols used qualified people wherever they were needed. It was not unusual to have Arabs serving in Russia or Persians in China. Still, the Mongols preferred not to tinker too much with systems that worked well. When Yelu Qucai (1189–1243), the great minister and governor of northern China, demonstrated how much wealth the region could produce for Ögödei Khan, the Mongols kept his system in place....

In smaller provincial territories, many local rulers maintained their position, serving as the local *daruqachi* or *shahna* [governor]. As long as they paid tribute, provided troops when called upon, came before the khan to pledge their loyalty, and kept good order in their territories, they remained in their positions. For the Mongols, it made good sense, as the local rulers knew the customs of their people....

Source: Timothy May, "Taking Control," *Calliope*, A Cobblestone Publication

### Outside Information:

...Spanish administrators established two main centers of authority in the Americas—Mexico (which they called New Spain) and Peru (known as New Castile)—each governed by a viceroy who was responsible to the king in Spain. In Mexico they built a new capital, Mexico City, on top of Tenochtitlán. In Peru they originally hoped to rule from the Inca capital of Cuzco, but they considered the high altitude unpleasant and also found the Andean city too inaccessible for their purposes. In 1535 they founded [the city of] Lima and transferred the government to the coast where it was accessible to Spanish shipping....

Source: Bentley and Ziegler, *Traditions & Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past*, 3rd edition, McGraw-Hill (adapted)

### Outside Information: