



Name: _____ Date: _____

DBQ - Document Strategies & Techniques

Step #1:

Read the questions first.

Step #2:

- Look for key words such as; *cause, effect, result, feature, change*
- Underline or circle those words

Step #3:

- Look for the number of answers expected such as; *one way, two ways*
- Underline or circle the number of answers expected

Step #4:

Look for the use of plural words such as; *causes, effects, reasons, features, changes*

Step #5:

- Look for the use information in the text or in the picture/graph/cartoon.
- Underline the information.

Step #6:

- Complete your answer based upon the underlined information.
- Use a complete sentence.

Tip:

- If you are having difficulty answer the question. Put all of your underlined data as your answer. There are no incorrect points issued for wrong information when you also have the correct information. As long as it exists it is a correct answer.



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

Document 1

Capitalists are rich people who own factories and have lots of money and workers. . . . A factory can belong to one person in Capitalism but in [Communism] it belongs to the government. . . . I am for the idea of [Communism]. It seems to me that you have more of an opportunity to live well. You won't lose your job in [Communism]. . . . I've heard about the unemployment problem in America. People can't find any kind of job That's the way we heard about it — that [in] the West, unemployment, everything there is bad, a real mess.

— “Katia,” a 16-year-old ninth grader from Moscow, 1980's

1 Describe the speaker's point of view about capitalism. [1]

Score

Document 2

Wealth brings with it its own checks and balances. The basis of [a capitalist] economy is noninterference [by the government]. The only safe rule is found in the self-adjusting meter of demand and supply. Open the doors of opportunity to talent and virtue and they will do themselves justice, and property will not be in bad hands. In a free and just commonwealth [society], property rushes from the idle [non-working] and imbecile [fool] to the industrious [hard working], brave and persevering [dedicated].

—Adapted from Ralph Waldo Emerson

2 According to the author, why is capitalism successful? [1]

Score

Document 3

Above all, [the government] . . . will have to take the control of industry and of all branches of production out of the hands of . . . competing individuals, and instead institute a system as a whole, that is for the common account [good], according to a common plan, and with the participation of all members of society. It will . . . abolish [eliminate] competition. . . . Private property must therefore be abolished.

—Friedrich Engels, *Principles of Communism*

3a Who controls the means of production and all property in a communist system? [1]

Score

b What happens to competition in a communist system? [1]

Score

Document 4

Andrei, his wife, his father, and [his] elder son all have to work on the collective farm-lands . . . He is not stupid and sees that almost all the produce ends up in the hands of the Government. The local Communist party boss is always coming back . . . for more and more. Andrei and his family know ahead of time that they are going to get [a] very small return for working on the collectivized fields. Naturally this conditions [changes] their attitudes. They are constantly on a sort of slow-down strike . . .

—T. P. Whitney, “The Russian Peasant Wars on the Kremlin,” 1954

4 Why are Andrei and his family slowing down the pace of their work? [1]

Score

Document 5

The Wealth of Nations carries the important message of *laissez faire*, which means that the government should intervene as little as possible in economic affairs and leave the market to its own devices. It advocates the liberation of economic production from all limiting regulation in order to benefit the people . . .

— Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*

5 According to the document, what role should the government play in the economy? [1]

Score

Document 6

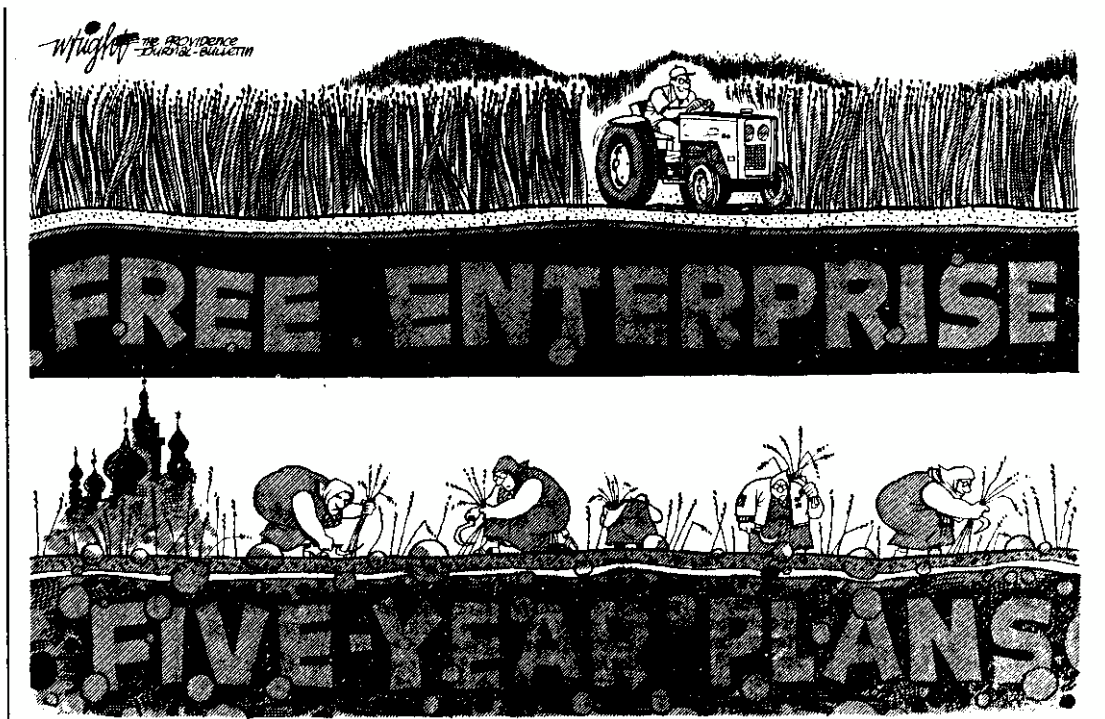
. . . masses of laborers . . . crowded into factories. They are slaves of the machine and the manufacturer. Instead of rising as industry progresses, they sink deeper and deeper into poverty . . .

— Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*

6 According to Marx and Engels, what was the effect of the capitalist factory system? [1]

Score

Document 7



7a Is capitalism or communism associated with these 1930's Five-Year Plans? [1]

Score

b Which system does the cartoon suggest is more successful at meeting the agricultural needs of people? [1]

Score

Document 8

The [communist] worker's standard of living is raised by several benefits the government provides. He receives free medical care. He does not have to worry about being unemployed. Old and disabled people receive social insurance. . . . The government also provides nurseries and kindergartens for the children of working mothers. . . .

— Harry Schwartz, *The New York Times*, 1952

8 Based on this document, identify *two* ways that the worker's standard of living is improved in a communist economy. [2]

Score

DBQ 11: Absolutism and Democracy

Document 1

This is an excerpt from *The Prince*, written by Machiavelli (fifteenth century).

For all men in general this observation may be made: they are ungrateful, fickle, and deceitful, eager to avoid dangers, and avid for gain, and while you are useful to them they are all with you, but when it [danger] approaches they turn on you. Any prince, trusting only in their works and having no other preparations made, will fall to ruin, for friendships that are bought at a price and not by greatness and nobility of soul are paid for indeed, but they are not owned and cannot be called upon in time of need. Men have less hesitation in offending a man who is loved than one who is feared, for love is held by a bond of obligation which, as men are wicked, is broken whenever personal advantage suggests it, but fear is accompanied by the dread of punishment, which never relaxes.

What type of ruler must the prince be, and why is it necessary for him to rule in this manner?

DBQ 11: Absolutism and Democracy *(continued)*

Document 2

These ideas were expressed by King James I of England in 1609.

The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth; for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God's throne, but even by God Himself they are called gods. . . . Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a . . . divine power upon earth. . . . God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake at His pleasure, to give life or sent death, to judge all and to be judged nor accountable to none, to raise low things and to make high things low at His pleasure . . . And the like power have kings . . .

What type of government does King James describe, and why does he believe it should be organized in this way? _____

Document 3

These ideas were expressed by King Louis XIV of France in 1660.

The head alone has the right to deliberate and decide, and the functions of all the other members consist only in carrying out the commands given to them. . . . The more you grant . . . [to the assembled people], the more it claims . . . The interest of the state must come first.

What type of government does King Louis describe and why does he recommend this type of government? _____

Document 4

The following is an excerpt from Voltaire's writings.

. . . I may disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it. . . . The best government seems to be that in which all ranks of men are equally protected by the laws. . . .

What type of government does Voltaire recommend? What specific freedom does he feel is essential? _____

DBQ 11: Absolutism and Democracy *(continued)*

Document 5

This excerpt is from John Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*, written in 1690.

Men being . . . by nature all free, equal, and independent, no one can be . . . subjected to the political power of another without his own consent. . . . To protect natural rights governments are established. . . . Since men hope to preserve their property by establishing a government, they will not want that government to destroy their objectives. When legislators try to destroy or take away the property of the people, or try to reduce them to slavery, they put themselves in to a state of war with the people who can then refuse to obey the laws.

Why is government established? What type of government is described by Locke? Under what circumstances can the people revolt? _____

Document 6

The following is an excerpt from *The Spirit of the Laws*, written by Montesquieu in 1748.

Although the forms of state—monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy—were united in English government, the powers of government were separated from one another. There can be no liberty where the executive, legislative, and judicial powers are united in one person or body of persons, because such concentration is bound to result in arbitrary despotism.

What type of government does Montesquieu describe and why does he believe it should be organized in this way? _____
