



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 The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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, the need and desire for certain products has led to long-lasting effects on people, societies, and regions. Some of these products include *salt*, *sugar*, and *cotton*.

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* products mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Explain why people needed or desired this product
- Discuss how this product influenced a people, a society, *and/or* a region

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

- explain** means “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”
- 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

... In the Mediterranean world, where there were not only salt deposits but a strong enough sun to dry sea salt, salting to preserve food was not a new idea. In preclassical times, Egyptians and Romans had salted fish and developed a thriving trade. Salted meats were popular, and Roman Gaul had been famous for salted and smoked hams. Before they turned to cod, the Basques had sometimes salted whale meat; salt whale was found to be good with peas, and the most prized part of the whale, the tongue, was also often salted...

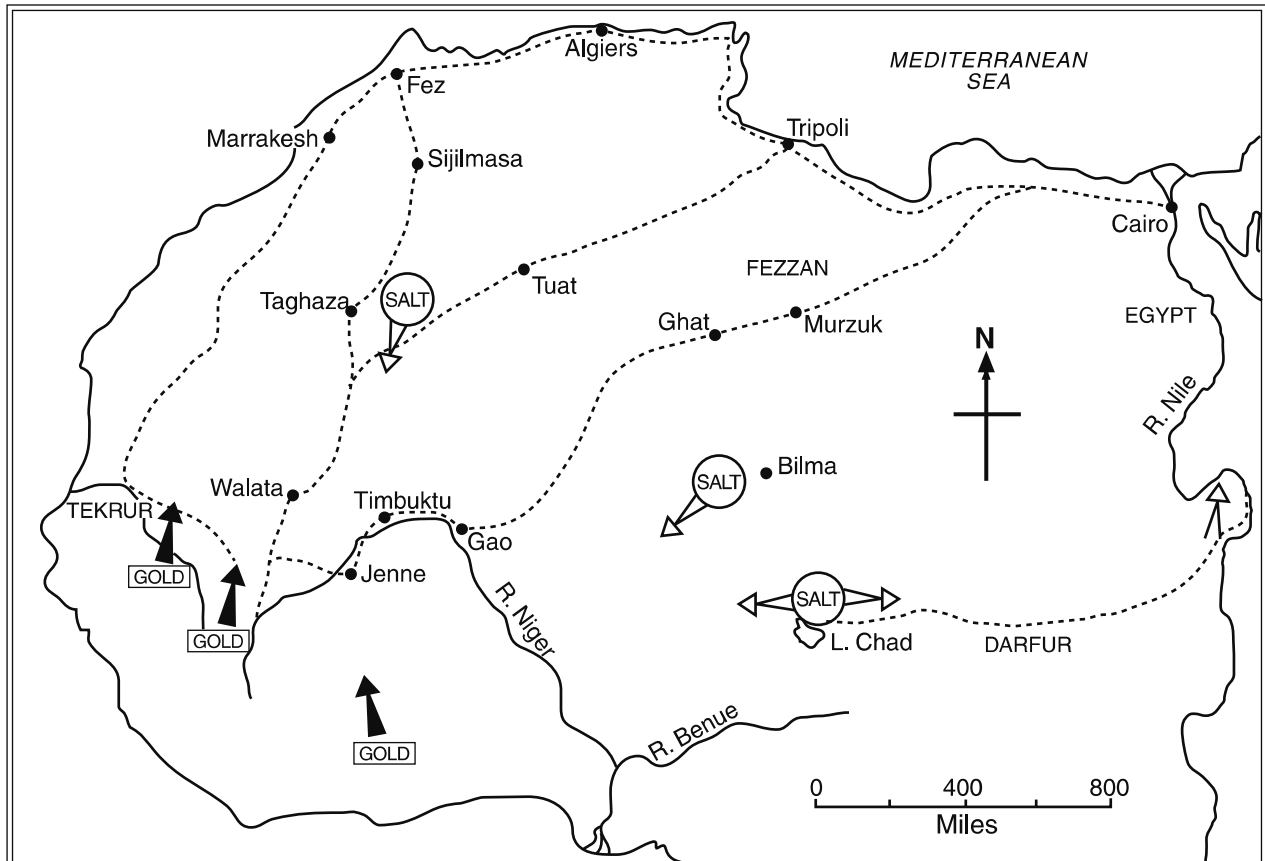
Source: Mark Kurlansky, *Cod*, Penguin Books

- 1 According to Mark Kurlansky, why did people use salt? [1]

Score

Document 2

Trans-Saharan Gold-Salt Trade in Early Times



... All this trade led to the founding of cities. Most of these cities were especially concerned with the trade across the Sahara. They began as small trading settlements, but grew bigger as more traders came and went, and became centres for craftsmen who worked in leather, wood, ivory, and metals. City governments became necessary, as well as men trained to be put in charge of keeping accounts, of maintaining law and order, of ensuring the safety of citizens. Then the rulers of these cities began to extend their power to ever wider regions of neighbouring countryside. Gradually the cities grew into states, and the states into empires....

Source: Basil Davidson, *A History of West Africa to the Nineteenth Century*, Anchor Books (adapted)

2 Based on this document, what was **one** result of the gold-salt trade in West Africa? [1]

Score

Document 3

... One of the chief trade centers for salt in the ancient world was the fabled city of Timbuktu. Located on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert, the city thrived on profits from the salt trade....

The salt trade made the city prosperous; in Africa, salt ranked with gold and slaves in value. For merchants to risk camels over hundreds of miles of burning sand, the profits must have been enormous. Nor did the city squander [waste] its wealth. Timbuktu's salt trade supported schools and libraries; merchants lived in fine houses; the king paid handsome salaries to judges, doctors, and clerics—all from profits on the three-hundred-pound salt cargo that each camel carried....

Source: Robert Kraske, *Crystals of Life: The Story of Salt*, Doubleday & Company

3 According to Robert Kraske, what are **two** ways the profits of the salt trade affected the city of Timbuktu? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 4

... At the time [1450s] that the Portuguese and the Spaniards set out to establish a sugar industry on the Atlantic islands they controlled, sugar was still a luxury, a medicine, and a spice in western Europe. The peoples of Greece, Italy, Spain, and North Africa were familiar with sugar cane as a crop and, to some extent, with sugar itself as a sweetener. But as sugar production in the Mediterranean waned [decreased], knowledge of sugar and the desire for it waxed [increased] in Europe. The movement of the industry to the Atlantic islands occurred when European demand was probably growing. Individual entrepreneurs were encouraged to establish sugar-cane (and other) plantations on the Atlantic islands, manned with African slaves and destined to produce sugar for Portugal and other European markets, because their presence safeguarded the extension of Portuguese trade routes around Africa and toward the Orient....

Source: Sidney W. Mintz, *Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History*, Penguin Books (adapted)

4 According to Sidney Mintz, what was **one** way western Europeans used sugar? [1]

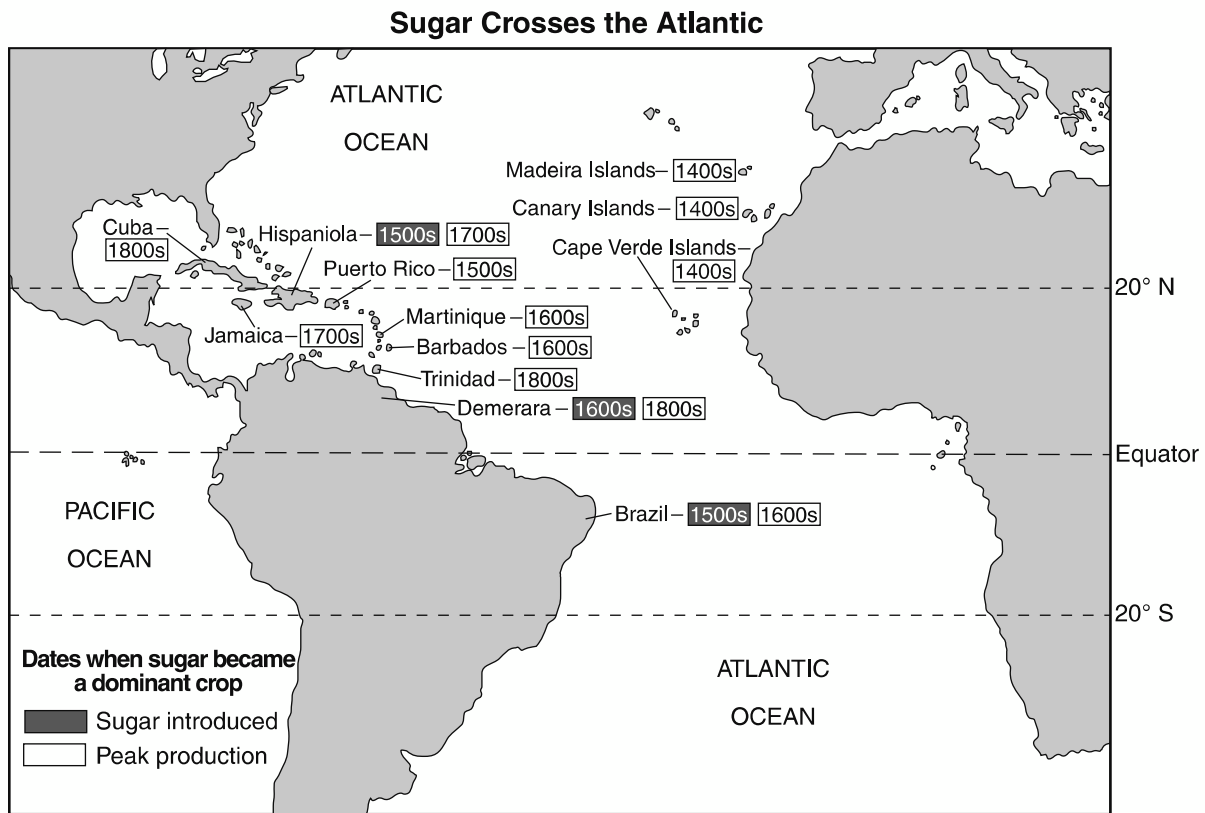
Score

Document 5a

... Sugar grows best where heat and water are plentiful all year round. The Mediterranean is therefore less than ideal. Even the southern Mediterranean has a cool season in the winter and a dry season in the summer. With the European maritime revolution beginning in the fifteenth century, Europeans had easy access to the Atlantic islands, and some of them had a far better environment for sugar cultivation....

Source: Philip D. Curtin, *The Rise and Fall of the Plantation Complex: Essays in Atlantic History*, Cambridge University Press

Document 5b



Source: Aronson and Budhos, *Sugar Changed the World*, Clarion Books (adapted)

5 Based on this excerpt by Philip D. Curtin and the information on this map, what was **one** reason for the expansion of sugar production into the Atlantic islands and into regions of the Americas? [1]

Score

Document 6

... The sugar industry was established in northeast Brazil [by the Portuguese] in the 16th century and it brought great prosperity to the region until competing sources of sugar were created in the Caribbean by the French (Haiti) and the British (Jamaica) in the eighteenth century. The sugar industry consisted of sugarcane plantations and plants for processing the sugarcane into sugar. The sugarcane plantations [in Brazil] were worked by slaves brought from the Portuguese-controlled areas of southern Africa (Angola and Mozambique)....

Source: Thayer Watkins, "The Economic History of Brazil," online at San José State University

6 According to Thayer Watkins, what were **two** changes that occurred in the Americas as a result of the establishment of the sugar industry? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 7

... The cotton industry commanded the central role in Britain's early industrialization. Cotton, as a fiber, had characteristics relatively easy to mechanize; it broke less often than wool and, particularly, linen. Further, cotton was a new product line in Europe, more open to innovation. It had been widely used in India, and an Asian market for cotton cloth already existed. In England, however, its novelty facilitated the introduction of new machines, though the raw fiber had to be imported. Workers were displaced indirectly by the rise of cotton because traditional linen production declined. The lack of a large established labor force in cotton obviated [made unnecessary] the need to prompt many traditional workers to change their ways directly, and this fact limited resistance. At the same time, cotton had great appeal as a product: It could be brightly colored for a population increasingly eager to make a statement through clothing, and it was easily washed, which appealed to people who were developing more stringent [demanding] notions of personal cleanliness. Cotton was in demand, and this invited new techniques to produce the cloth in quantity....

Source: Peter N. Stearns, *The Industrial Revolution in World History*, Westview Press

7a According to Peter N. Stearns, what was **one** effect of the cotton trade on Great Britain? [1]

Score

b According to Peter N. Stearns, what was **one** reason cotton was in demand in England? [1]

Score

Document 8a

Prior to the British Industrial Revolution, India was a major producer of textiles.

... India had not only a large and inexpensive workforce, but also centuries of expertise with cotton textiles. The assembly of millions of short, fragile cotton fibers into a durable thread is no mean [ordinary] task. Before 1750, English spinners could not produce cotton thread strong enough to use in the lengthwise fabric warp, so domestically made cloth was usually a mix of linen or wool warp and cotton weft; only the more highly skilled Indian spinners manufactured thread adequate for bolts of pure cotton fabric. Thus, before the invention of practical spinning machines in the eighteenth century, almost all of the West's cotton cloth came from thread spun in India....

Source: William J. Bernstein, *A Splendid Exchange: How Trade Shaped the World*, Grove Press

8a According to William J. Bernstein, what was **one** reason the West imported cotton cloth from India before 1750? [1]

Score

Document 8b

The British desire for raw cotton from India influenced the development of the British textile industry and Great Britain's relationship with India.

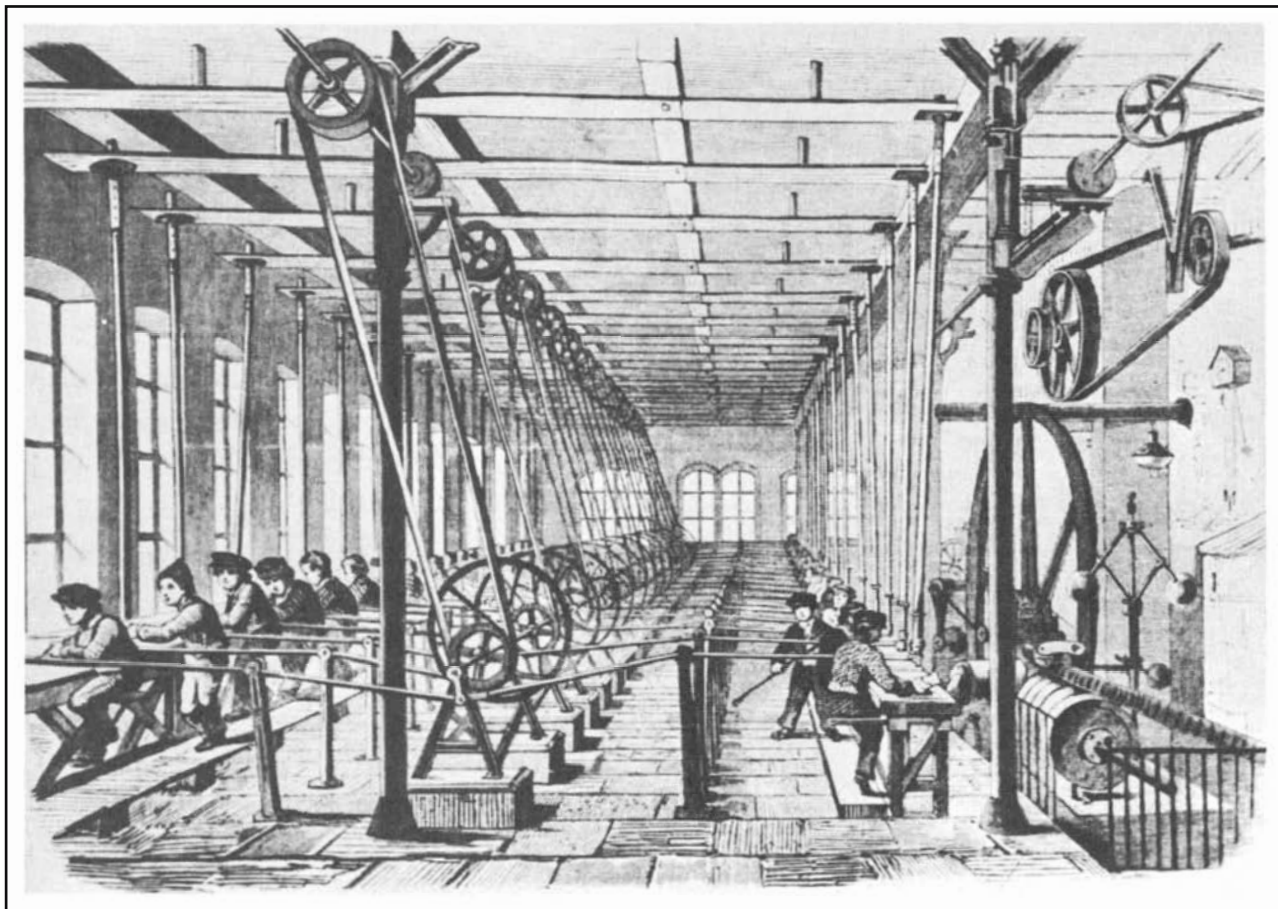
... Inevitably, Indian cotton had the makings of a contentious [controversial] political issue. By depriving India of the fruits of its own labor, England all but guaranteed that the crop would one day come to symbolize colonial subjugation [control] and provide a rallying point against it. When that day finally arrived in the early 1900s, a frail warrior with the heart of a lion, Mahatma Gandhi, intertwined the destinies of homespun cotton and self-rule so adroitly [skillfully] that he made one indistinguishable from the other. Freedom became the cotton cloth you wove and wore, a tangible [visible] protest against tyranny from abroad....

Source: Stephen Yafa, *Cotton: The Biography of a Revolutionary Fiber*, Penguin Books

8b According to Stephen Yafa, what effect did the British cotton textile industry have on India? [1]

Score

Document 9



Source: Jack Abramowitz, *World History Study Lessons*, Follett Publishing Company (adapted)

9 Based on this image, state **one** impact the importation of cotton had on Great Britain. [1]

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:

Throughout history, the need and desire for certain products has led to long-lasting effects on people, societies, and regions. Some of these products include **salt**, **sugar**, and **cotton**.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

Choose **two** products mentioned in the historical context and for **each**

- Explain why people needed or desired this product
- Discuss how this product influenced a people, a society, **and/or** a region

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least four* documents
- 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 a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme