

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 The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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:

While economic and social changes have occurred throughout history, certain time periods have seen great changes. These time periods include the **Middle Ages**, the **Industrial Revolution in England**, and the **Age of Globalization**.

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* time periods mentioned in the historical context and for *each*
- Describe the economic *and/or* social changes that occurred during that time period
 - Discuss an impact of a change on society or on a specific group of people

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

The manorial system, widespread in the West from Charlemagne's time onward, was not at first favorable to the development of agriculture and commerce. Manors tended to be self-sufficient; the economy was closed. People lived in their small world, in constant fear of the strange world beyond, from which came only evil. The best they could hope for was to endure; and they endured.

In the eleventh and following centuries things took a turn for the better. Life became more stable; population increased; new lands were brought under cultivation and old lands rendered [made] more productive. New agricultural techniques were introduced. The power of legumes [nitrogen-fixing plants] to nourish and revive exhausted soils was recognized, and the science of manuring developed—marl [lime-rich mud] and ashes being employed in combination with animal manures. The quality of herds was improved by selection and crossbreeding. Flowing water was put to work, operating gristmills and providing power for forges. Windmills whirled on plains and uplands, and men even attempted, with some success, to construct tidal mills. . . .

Source: Morris Bishop, *The Middle Ages*, Houghton Mifflin

1 According to Morris Bishop, what are **two** changes that occurred during the medieval period? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 2

. . . Then, just as the Crusaders had been inspired at least in part by commercial motives, those 200 years of constant coming and going between East and West obviously gave trade a tremendous boost. Merchants, studying the itineraries [routes] of the cross-bearers [crusaders] who paved the way, discovered the most direct routes between eastern Mediterranean ports and the heart of Europe. Venice was a particularly active port of entry for goods imported from the Middle East and India. From there the goods traveled a well established route through the Brenner Pass, up the Rhine to Brussels and then north to the Baltic Sea. Many a town which lies along this course owes its existence to a brisk demand for exotic wares from the East by medieval Europeans. . . .

Source: "Legacy of the Crusades," *Aramco World*

- 2 According to this excerpt from "Legacy of the Crusades," what is **one** economic change brought about by the Crusades during the medieval period? [1]

Score

Document 3

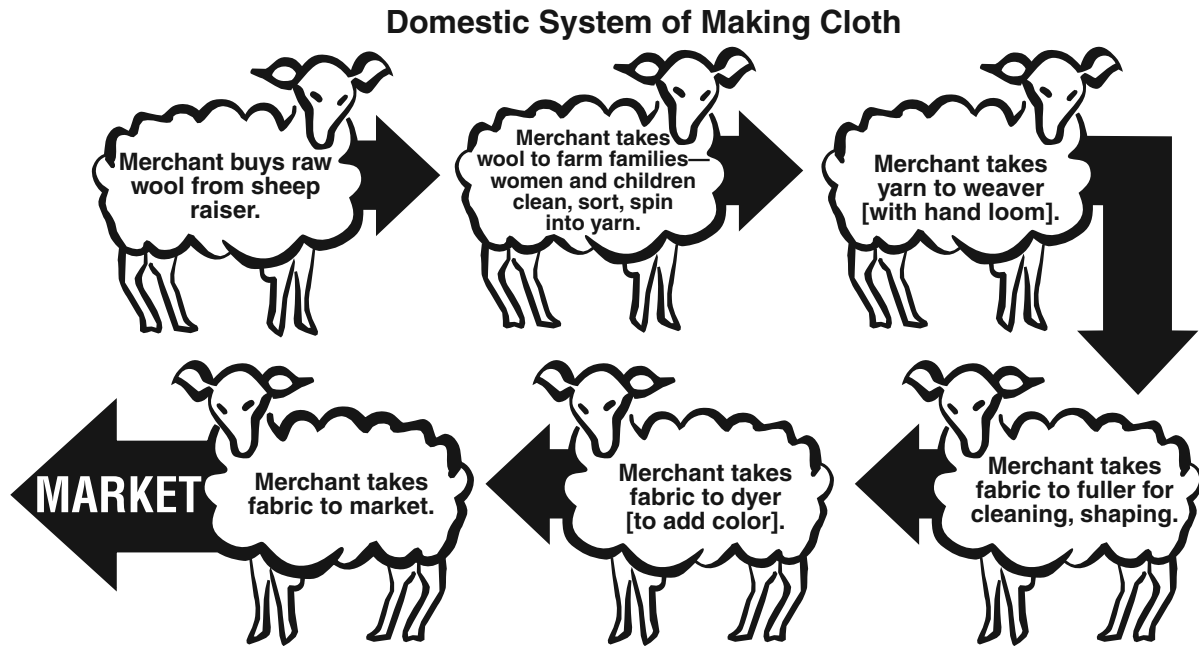
. . . In a word, Europe was turning from a developing into a developed region. The growth of industry meant the growth of cities, which in the eleventh and twelfth centuries began to abandon their old roles of military headquarters and administrative centers as they filled with the life of commerce and industry. Some, like Genoa, once Roman villages, mushroomed, while others, like Venice, appeared out of nowhere. Still others, calling themselves simply "New City" (Villanova, Villeneuve, Neustadt), were founded by progressive rulers. Instead of growing haphazardly, they were built on a plan, typically a grid pattern with a central square, church, and market buildings. Beginning in tenth-century Italy, businessmen and craftsmen in many cities established what they called "communes," declaring themselves free men who owed allegiance only to a sovereign who collected taxes but otherwise left them alone. Astute lords granted charters exempting city dwellers from feudal obligations—"so that my friends and subjects, the inhabitants of my town of Binarville, stay more willing there," sensibly explained one lord. Under the rubric "Free air makes free men," even serfs were declared emancipated if they maintained themselves in a city for a year and a day. . . .

Source: Frances & Joseph Gies, *Cathedral, Forge, and Water Wheel: Technology and Invention in the Middle Ages*, Harper Perennial (adapted)

- 3 According to Frances and Joseph Gies, what was **one** impact of the growth of European cities on medieval European societies? [1]

Score

Document 4a

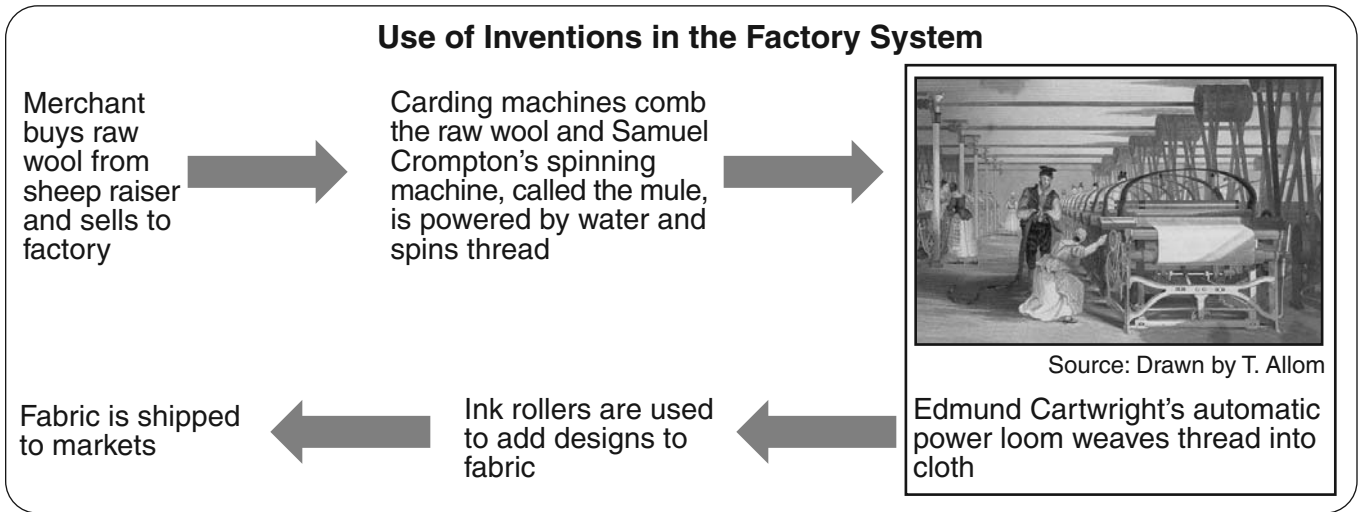


Source: Farah and Karls, *World History: The Human Experience*, Section Focus Transparencies, Glencoe McGraw-Hill (adapted)

4a Based on this chart, how is cloth produced in the domestic system? [1]

Score

Document 4b



4b Based on this chart, how is cloth produced in the factory system? [1]

Score

Document 5

Industrial Revolution

. . . The first phase of the industrial revolution made traditional society obsolete [no longer useful] because it was incompatible with the basic requirements of an industrial economy. Among these requirements was the commercialization of agriculture. Land had to be treated as a commodity that could be bought and sold in order to produce enough food to feed a growing urban population and to make some rural labor redundant [excessive] so that people would move to the cities to work in the new factories. Traditional societies varied widely across the globe but everywhere they were based on the land and nowhere was land simply a commodity. It was, instead, the basis of a complicated network of obligations and privileges, a social structure binding owner to field worker, lord to peasant. It was these traditional institutions, these social worlds, that the industrial revolution threatened and that it ultimately swept away. . . .

Source: Michael Mandelbaum, *The Ideas that Conquered the World*, Public Affairs

5 According to Michael Mandelbaum, what is **one** change that resulted from the Industrial Revolution? [1]

Score

Document 6a

. . . I have frequently visited many of the Cotton Factories in this neighbourhood, with friends who came from a distance; on coming out, it has always been a general reflection, that the children were very great sufferers, and seemed sickly and unhealthy; being obliged to work such long hours under such unfavourable circumstances. As I dedicate an hour or two every morning to giving advice to the poor, I have a great many opportunities of witnessing the bad effects of such confinement on the health of children; frequently the parents say their children were stout and healthy, until they were sent out, and confined so close and long in the Factory; but now they had become delicate and sickly. . . .

Source: Robert Agnew, M.D., "Observations on the State of the Children in Cotton Mills,"
Manchester, March 23, 1818

6a According to Dr. Agnew, what is **one** impact the Industrial Revolution had on children? [1]

Score

Document 6b

In this excerpt, Friedrich Engel's discussion with a middle-class gentleman shows the attitude of the middle class about the living conditions of the factory workers.

. . . One day I walked with one of these middle-class gentlemen into Manchester. I spoke to him about the disgraceful unhealthy slums and drew his attention to the disgusting condition of that part of the town in which the factory workers lived. I declared that I had never seen so badly built a town in my life. He listened patiently and at the corner of the street at which we parted company he remarked: "And yet there is a great deal of money made here. Good morning, Sir." . . .

Source: Friedrich Engels, *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, Stanford University Press (adapted)

6b According to Friedrich Engels, what is **one** result of the Industrial Revolution on the living conditions of factory workers? [1]

Score

Document 7

. . . Welcome to the mixed-up world of “globalization”—a growing worldwide marketplace where business transactions routinely span the planet and national borders are growing fuzzier and fuzzier. It wasn’t always this way. Chances are, your parents wore American-made clothes, ate American-made food, and drove American-made cars. But a boom in world trade has changed all that. And what you buy may be the least of it.

The expansion of world trade has unleashed a multitude of dramatic changes. Whole countries have seen their fortunes soar as foreign investment has poured in, creating factories and providing jobs for millions of people. Other countries have been left behind. In the process, billions of lives are affected, for better and worse. . . .

Source: Herbert Buchsbaum, “Living in a Global Economy,” *Scholastic Update*,
March 7, 1997

- 7 According to Herbert Buchsbaum, what is **one** economic change that has occurred as a result of globalization? [1]

Score

Document 8

Your Complaints Circle Globe

. . . When an American calls a toll-free number in the United States to report a broken appliance or complain about the wrong sweater ordered from a catalog, the call is often routed through fast fiber-optic cables to a center in India. . . .

International call centers based in India will generate \$8 billion in revenue by 2008, says NASSCOM, a technology industry trade group in India. Growth is accelerating as globalization and government deregulation expand telecommunications in India and lower its cost.

“The potential is unlimited,” says Prakash Gurbaxani, founder and chief executive of 24/7 Customer.com, a customer service center in Bangalore whose American clients include Web sites AltaVista and Shutterfly.com. Anticipating more business, the company’s supermarket-sized call center is filled with dark-screened PCs and dwarfs its 300 employees. . . .

Source: Associated Press, *Syracuse Herald American*, June 24, 2001

8 Based on this newspaper article, what is **one** impact that globalization is having on India? [1]

Score

Document 9

. . . TODAY, GLOBALIZATION IS being challenged around the world. There is discontent with globalization, and rightfully so. Globalization can be a force for good: the globalization of ideas about democracy and of civil society have changed the way people think, while global political movements have led to debt relief and the treaty on land mines. Globalization has helped hundreds of millions of people attain higher standards of living, beyond what they, or most economists, thought imaginable but a short while ago. The globalization of the economy has benefited countries that took advantage of it by seeking new markets for their exports and by welcoming foreign investment. Even so, the countries that have benefited the most have been those that took charge of their own destiny and recognized the role government can play in development rather than relying on the notion of a self-regulated market that would fix its own problems.

But for millions of people globalization has not worked. Many have actually been made worse off, as they have seen their jobs destroyed and their lives become more insecure. They have felt increasingly powerless against forces beyond their control. They have seen their democracies undermined, their cultures eroded.

If globalization continues to be conducted in the way that it has been in the past, if we continue to fail to learn from our mistakes, globalization will not only not succeed in promoting development but will continue to create poverty and instability. Without reform, the backlash that has already started will mount and discontent with globalization will grow. . . .

Source: Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Globalization and Its Discontents*, W. W. Norton & Co., 2003

9a According to Joseph E. Stiglitz, what is **one positive** effect of globalization? [1]

Score

b According to Joseph E. Stiglitz, what is **one negative** effect of globalization? [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:

While economic and social changes have occurred throughout history, certain time periods have seen great changes. These time periods include the **Middle Ages**, the **Industrial Revolution in England**, and the **Age of Globalization**.

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

Choose *two* time periods mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the economic *and/or* social changes that occurred during that time period
- Discuss an impact of a change on society or on a specific group of people

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