

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 The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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. Keep in mind that the language used in a document may reflect the historical context of the time in which it was written.

Historical Context:

Turning points are events that result in regional and worldwide change. Three turning points that transformed societies and regions were the *outbreak of the bubonic plague*, the *signing of the Nanjing Treaty*, and the *assassination of Archduke Ferdinand*.

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* turning points mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding this turning point
- Discuss changes that occurred within a society and/or region as a result of this turning point

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

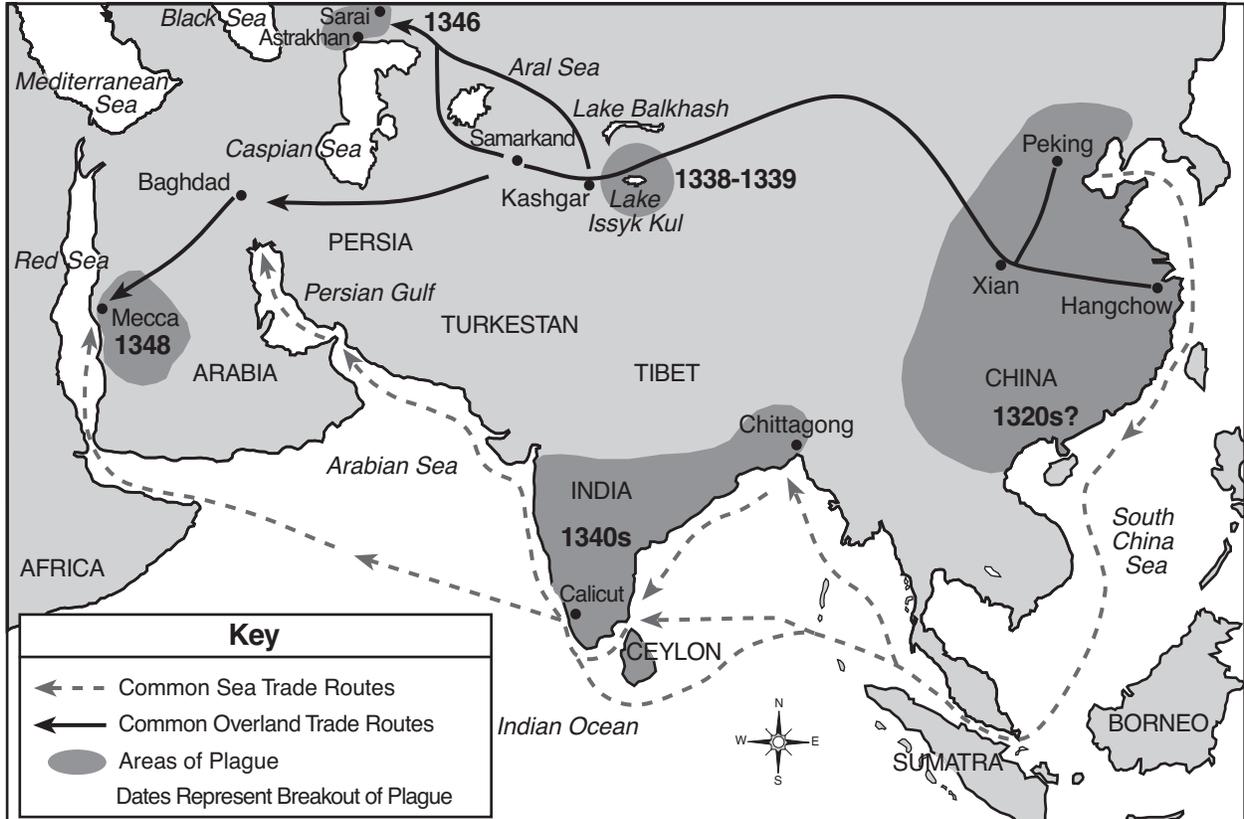
- (a) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

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

Origins and Spread of the Black Death in Asia



Source: Melissa Snell, "Origins and Spread of the Black Death in Asia," *Medieval History*, About.com (adapted)

1. Based on the information on this map, what activity contributed to the spread of the Black Death? [1]

Score

Document 2

In this excerpt, William H. McNeill discusses the interpretation of historical evidence to explain how the plague was spread. He suggests that available evidence makes it unlikely that the plague was found in China before 1331.

...By contrast, after 1331, and more particularly after 1353, China entered upon a disastrous period of its history. Plague coincided with civil war as a native Chinese reaction against the Mongol domination gathered headway, climaxing in the overthrow of the alien rulers and the establishment of a new Ming Dynasty in 1368. The combination of war and pestilence [disease] wreaked havoc on China's population. The best estimates show a decrease from 123 million [in] about 1200 (before the Mongol invasions began) to a mere 65 million in 1393, a generation after the final expulsion of the Mongols from China. Even Mongol ferocity cannot account for such a drastic decrease. Disease assuredly played a big part in cutting Chinese numbers in half; and bubonic plague, recurring after its initial ravages at relatively frequent intervals, just as in Europe, is by all odds the most likely candidate for such a role...

Source: William H. McNeill, *Plagues and Peoples*, Quality Paperback Book Club (adapted)

2 According to William H. McNeill, what was **one** way the plague affected China after 1331? [1]

Score

Document 3

Social and Economic Effects of the Plague in Europe

The plague had large scale social and economic effects, many of which are recorded in the introduction of the *Decameron*. People abandoned their friends and family, fled cities, and shut themselves off from the world. Funeral rites became perfunctory [superficial] or stopped altogether, and work ceased being done. Some felt that the wrath of God was descending upon man, and so fought the plague with prayer. Some felt that they should obey the maxim [saying], “Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you may die.” The society experienced an upheaval to an extent usually only seen in controlled circumstances such as carnival [festival]. Faith in religion decreased after the plague, both because of the death of so many of the clergy and because of the failure of prayer to prevent sickness and death....

Source: “Plague,” *Decameron Web*, Brown University (adapted)

3 According to this article, what was **one** effect of the plague on European society? [1]

Score

Document 4

...The Chinese had long been opposed to the opium trade. The drug had been introduced into China by Dutch traders during the seventeenth century. As early as 1729, there were imperial decrees forbidding the sale and smoking of this “destructive and ensnaring vice.” In 1796, Jiaqing, the new emperor, placed a complete ban on its importation, but he was a weak administrator and soon pirates and opium merchants were bribing officials to look the other way. By 1816, the [British] East India Company had imported 3,000 chests of opium from its poppy fields in the north Indian state of Punjab. By 1820, this had risen to 5,000 and by 1825 to almost 10,000.

As more and more Chinese became addicts, and silver flowed out of the economy to British coffers, the Chinese government moved toward confrontation. The emperor Daoguang, who came to the throne in 1821 was a reformer, and, supported by his advisor Lin Zexu (1785–1850), the emperor banned opium in 1836 and ordered the decapitation of “foreign barbarians” who concealed and traded the drug...

Source: Perry M. Rogers, ed., *Aspects of World Civilization: Problems and Sources in History, Volume II*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

4a According to Perry Rogers, what was **one** reason the Chinese were unsuccessful in halting the opium trade? [1]

Score

b According to Perry Rogers, what was **one** effort made by the Chinese to halt the European trade in opium? [1]

Score

Document 5

The Treaty of Nanjing was signed by Great Britain and China following the Opium War (1839–1842).

An Excerpt from the Treaty of Nanjing

ARTICLE III.

It being obviously necessary and desirable, that British Subjects should have some Port whereat they may careen and refit their Ships, when required, and keep Stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of China cedes [gives] to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Island of Hongkong, to be possessed in perpetuity [forever] by Her Britannic Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and to be governed by such Laws and Regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., shall see fit to direct.

Source: "Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking), 1842," USC-UCLA Joint East Asian Studies Center

5 What did the British gain as a result of the Treaty of Nanjing? [1]

Score

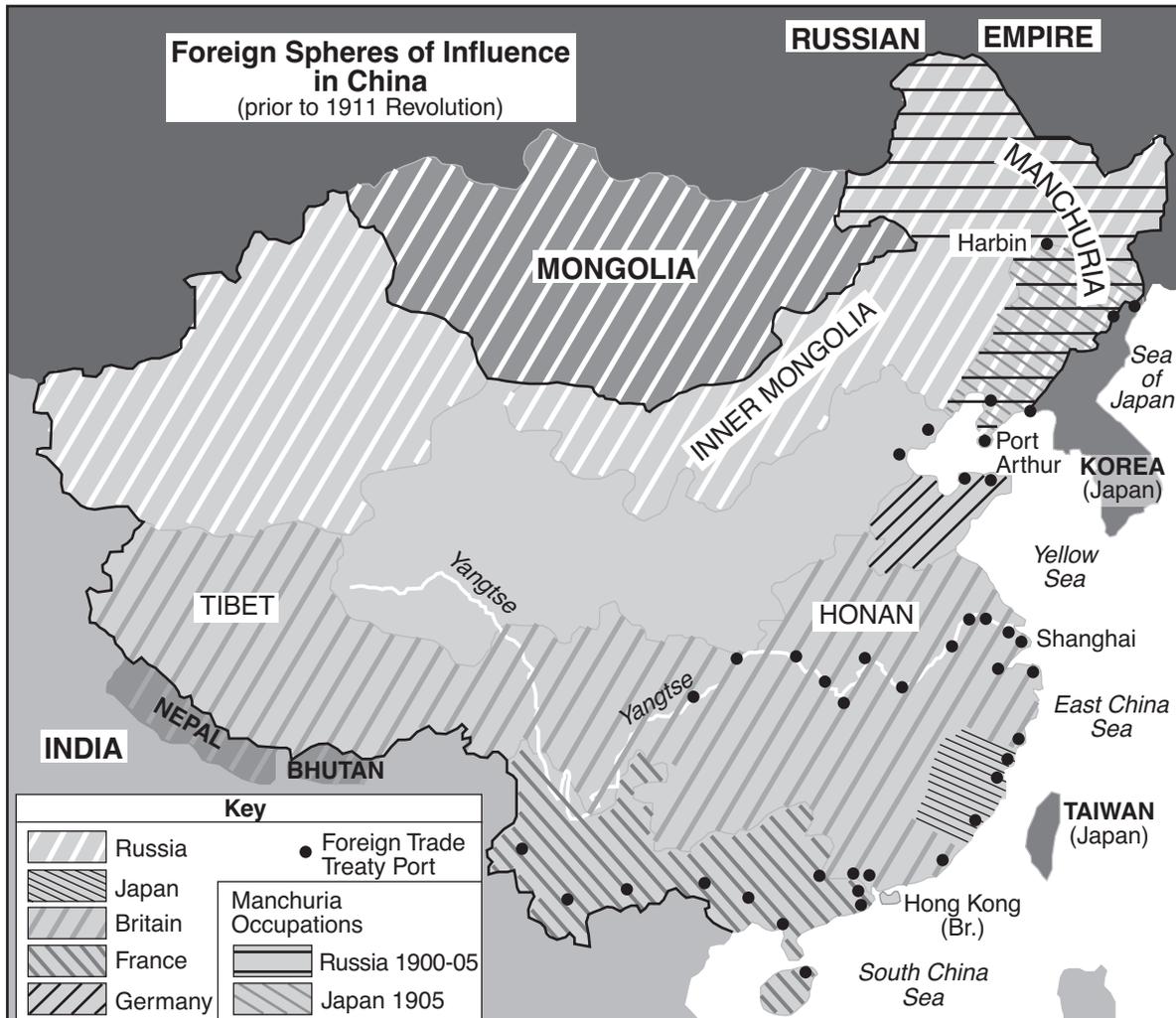
Document 6a

THE REAL TROUBLE WILL COME WITH THE "WAKE."



Source: Joseph Keppler, *Puck*, August 15, 1900 (adapted)

Document 6b



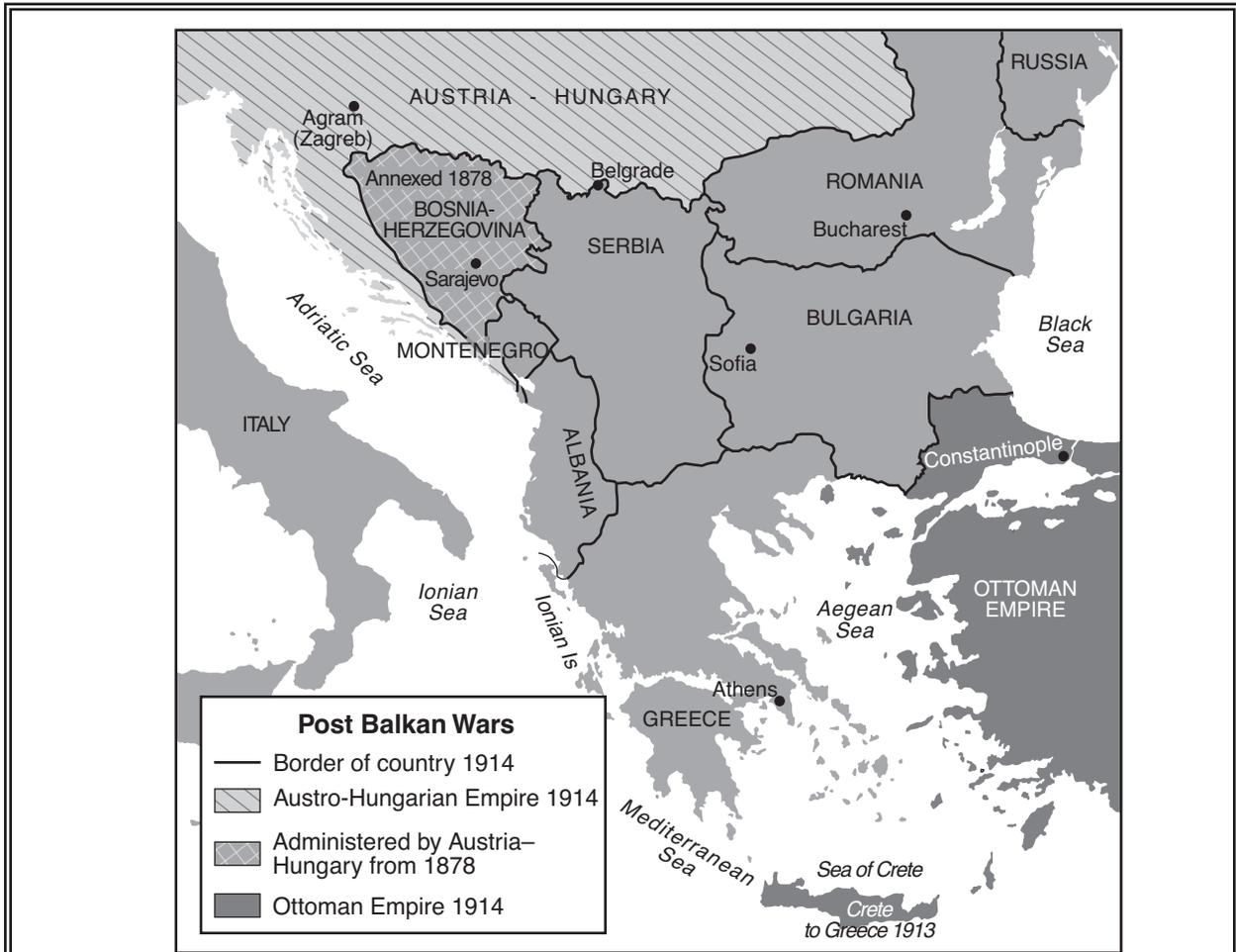
Source: MapWorks, on the Portsmouth Peace Treaty website (adapted)

6 Based on this 1900 Joseph Keppler cartoon and the information on this map, state **one** problem China faced after the Treaty of Nanjing took effect. [1]

Score

Document 7a

The Eastern Question and the Balkans



...As a result of the Balkan Wars (1912–1913) Serbia had doubled in size and there were growing demands for the union of south Slavs (Yugoslavism) under the leadership of Serbia. Austria had a large south Slav population in the provinces of Slovenia, Croatia, the Banat and Bosnia. Austria was very alarmed at the growing power of Serbia. She [Austria-Hungary] felt Serbia could weaken her [Austria-Hungary's] own Empire.

The Austrians decided that they would have to wage a preventative war against Serbia in order to destroy her growing power. They were waiting for the correct pretext (excuse). When Franz Ferdinand was shot, the Austrians saw this as the perfect opportunity to destroy Serbia. But when she [Austria-Hungary] attacked Serbia, Russia came to her [Serbia's] aid and the war spread....

Source: Stephen Tonge, "Causes of the First World War," A Web of English History online (adapted)

7a According to Stephen Tonge, what was **one** cause for tension between Austria and Serbia? [1]

Score

Document 7b

This is an excerpt of the testimony given by Gavrilo Princip reprinted in *The Sarajevo Trial*. He was accused of assassinating Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife in July 1914.

The Hearing of Gavrilo Princip 12 October 1914 In the Afternoon

...Pr. [Prosecutor]: — Call Gavrilo Princip. (He is brought in.) Do you consider yourself guilty?

Acc. [Accused, Gavrilo Princip]: — I am not a criminal, because I destroyed that which was evil. I think that I am good....

Pr.: — What kind of ideas did you have?

Acc.: — I am a Yugoslav nationalist and I believe in the unification of all South Slavs in whatever form of state and that it be free of Austria.

Pr.: — That was your aspiration. How did you think to realize [accomplish] it?

Acc.: — By means of terror.

Pr.: — What does that signify?

Acc.: — That means in general to destroy from above, to do away with those who obstruct and do evil, who stand in the way of the idea of unification.

Pr.: — How did you think that you might realize your objectives?

Acc.: — Still another principal motive was revenge for all torments which Austria imposed upon the people....

Pr.: — What was the feeling about Austria in your circles?

Acc.: — It was the opinion that Austria behaved badly to our people, which is true, and certainly that she (Austria) is not necessary....

Source: W. A. Dolph Owings et al., eds., *The Sarajevo Trial, Volume I*, Documentary Publications

7b Based on this excerpt from *The Sarajevo Trial*, what was **one** goal of Gavrilo Princip? [1]

Score

Document 8a

British Training Poster



LEARN TO ADJUST YOUR RESPIRATOR
CORRECT and QUICK
Don't breathe while doing it, and this
won't happen to you
Approved by the Chemical Warfare Service

Source: W. G. Thayer, 1915,
Library of Congress,
Prints and Photographs online catalog

Document 8b

German Trenches, ca. June 16, 1916



Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs online catalog

8 Using information from these images, state **one** impact Gavrilo Princip's assassination of Austria-Hungary's Archduke Ferdinand had on European countries. [1]

Score

Document 9

Europe, 1914



Europe, 1923



Source: Abraham and Pfeffer, *Enjoying World History*, AMSCO (adapted)

9 Based on these maps, what was **one** change to the political boundaries of Europe that occurred after World War I? [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:

Turning points are events that result in regional and worldwide change. Three turning points that transformed societies and regions were the ***outbreak of the bubonic plague***, the ***signing of the Nanjing Treaty***, and the ***assassination of Archduke Ferdinand***.

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

Select ***two*** turning points mentioned in the historical context and for ***each***

- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding this turning point
- Discuss changes that occurred within a society and/or region as a result of this turning point

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