



2.7 COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC EXCHANGE

OVERARCHING QUESTION: Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION #1 (NON-STIMULUS)

1. **Identify ONE similarity in the formation and spread of networks of exchange between 1200 and 1450.**
2. **Explain ONE similarity in the formation and spread of networks of exchange between 1200 and 1450.**

Please remember that your answer must involve a valid similarity mentioning two specific networks. The most prominent networks include Northern Europe (Hansa), Italian Mediterranean and the Black Sea, the Trans-Saharan, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asian, South China Sea, the revived Silk Road, South-west Asia, North Africa, Mesoamerica and the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio River complex. And please note that there are MANY examples you could use beyond the illustrative examples mentioned here.

In addressing formation and spread there was state action: states facilitated the creation and maintenance of trade routes – this is true for the Mongols and Silk Road, the North and Baltic Seas under the Hansa, the Mediterranean Sea and the Italian city-states, East Africa and the Swahili city-states. The Song Dynasty using tributary trade was involved in trade relations. State action and trade-tribute were critical to the formation of trade contacts with the Aztecs and Mayans – there was even a class of merchant-diplomats in both civilizations.

Nomads were often involved in trade and network formation. This was true of the Mongols and the Berbers of the Sahara. The semi-nomadic Bantu also established trade routes from the interior of Africa to the coasts along the Indian Ocean.

While merchants themselves created trade routes, missionaries reinforced pre-established trade routes and networks. The German Hanseatic merchants and merchants from Italian city-states forged trade routes into areas where most Europeans were not willing to venture. Norse adventurers who were equally mercantile as the option presented itself blazed new routes across the North Atlantic and into Russia. The future Swahili merchants tapped existing trade routes in East Africa and linked them to the larger exchange circuits of the Indian Ocean while both Indian and Chinese merchants tied into local markets throughout Southeast Asia.

Crusades led to trade expansion in the Baltic Seas (Hansa, German Order) while the Italian city-states supported the Crusades in the Mediterranean as a means of gaining a trade advantage.

And religion was critical in the expansion of the Saharan Trade network and trade between India and Southeast Asia. Muslim merchants were followed by Muslim clerics in both networks and Indian Brahmins and Kshatriya followed the Kshatriya to Southeast Asia. The same was true of Buddhist monks and clerics. Jews traveled along routes seeking co-religionists. And Christian bishops and religious orders traveled with both German and Italian mercantile ventures to establish religious foundations.

Knowledge of environmental factors figured into the rise and spread of most trade networks. Merchant sailors in the Indian Ocean had to understand the monsoons in order to trade and build special ships. The Saharan nomads had to develop the knowledge of the oases system, domesticate camels, and develop camel saddles.

3. **Identify and explain ONE in difference the formation and spread of networks of exchange between 1200 and 1450.**

Again you must have two specific networks and address a major difference between the two. Good differences would be ones that set up the most obvious contrasts – state action vs nomadic action; religions and crusades vs purely commercial reasons.



4.8 CONTINUITY AND CHANGE FROM 1450–1750

LONG ESSAY QUESTION

Answer Question 1 or 2 or 3 below. In your response you should do the following:

- Create a thesis with defensible claims that responds to the prompt.
- Describe and explain the broader historical context relevant to the prompt and thesis.
- Support your thesis, claim and argument using specific and historically relevant examples of evidence.
- Use the relevant historical reasoning skill (causation, comparison, change/continuity over time) identified in the prompt.
- Elaborate and explain the evidence to support, refute, expand or qualify the evidence of your essay.

1. **Between 1450 and 1750 the rise of maritime empires led to increasing regional and trans-regional trade.**

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which economic developments impacted labor inequalities during this period.

This prompt mentions the impact (result) of economic developments (see discussions on the non-stimulus SAQ) on labor inequalities. Define labor inequalities first.

Chattel slavery is a new development and arose around the production and exchange of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cotton from the American plantations. The demand for plantation labor in the Americas led to the development of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. The importance of the Trans-Saharan Slave trade declined as slaves commanded a higher price in exchange along the Atlantic coast of Africa. The Indian Ocean slave trade increased in importance as Europeans established sugar plantations of some key island chains of the region.

The development of the global economy began with the mining of silver. The Spanish used slave labor to mine but relied more heavily on forced Indian labor using in Peru and Bolivia the old mita. In this one regard, forced Indian labor requisitioned by the state increased as authorities demanded silver.

Serfdom increased in Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary, and Russia). Demands on peasants to produce silk in China or cotton products in India increased. Peasants in China and India as well as the Ottoman Empire only saw labor inequalities persist or intensify. The same occurred in Japan after the Tokugawa won the civil war and reestablished the social order with peasants restricted in their rights and confirmed in their responsibilities to labor on the lands of the landholders.

The Black Death in Europe had produced labor shortages. Consequently labor, whether peasants on feudal estates or workers in cities could command higher salaries. Peasants only had to work a specified amount of time on the lords' estates. Beyond that, if the landowners wanted peasant labor, they had to pay for it. The rise of a monetarized economy and wages for labor were a major change in labor. It gave peasants and workers more money, however little that was. And while they could not buy the luxuries of the day, their salaries did afford them the ability to pay for foodstuffs and some degree of clothing and shelter.

The Commercial Revolution in Europe facilitated the rise of the bourgeoisie, a class outside the feudal system which existed in towns and engaged in trade and commerce. The rise of this group in Western Europe between the dominant landed elite and the laboring peasants or serfs decreased labor inequalities.

And the Commercial Revolution, the decline of the feudal system and globalization favorably impacted women as workers in Europe. Women increasingly began to work next to their male family members. Some guilds admitted women members. This was especially apparent in commercial centers such as Amsterdam, London, Rotterdam, and German trade cities.



In the Americas the arrival of the Spanish and the Portuguese did not disrupt traditional patterns of labor in the Aztec, Mayan or Incan lands. The European simply replaced the older Indian landlord and the European colonial state continued to use old Indian systems to requisition labor.

In the lands of the Ottoman Empire, the conquest by the Turks actually lessened pressure on the European peasants. Ottoman taxes were lighter. Overtime however as the power of the central state weakened, demands on the agricultural workers increased as did poverty.

The landed elite still had influence around the world but commercial wealth replaced wealth based on ownership of land and agricultural production (with the exception of American plantations and cash crops).

2. Between 1450 and 1750 the rise of maritime empires led to increasing regional and trans-regional trade.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which economic developments impacted elite social structures during this time period.

Social structures changed significantly in areas impacted by globalization but remained intact in areas outside of the direct influence of globalization. Note however that the prompt is “elite” social structures. You can only write about the elites during this time period.

In areas minimally impacted by globalization, social structures showed great continuity. These areas include Inner and Northern Asia, Central Asia, Inner Africa not in contact with the coasts, Inner South and North America, most of East Asia, much of the mainland of Southeast Asia, all of Australia and the islands of Asia-Pacific excepting the Southeast Asia archipelagos. In these areas, the elite continued to be the traditional elites. Generally that meant the land owning royal or aristocratic elite, the Confucian selected elites (China), and military elites (Korea, Japan, and India).

Globalization created new elites in areas where new economies arose – trade, cash crop plantations, entrepot cities, etc. The most prominent region was Western Europe where a new commercial elite based in the port cities arose. The mercantile elite were not nobles. The aristocrats’ wealth and power were based on land and monopolization of governmental positions in the state, church, military and bureaucracy. The new commercial elite used money which could buy influence. And money especially silver and gold were more powerful and valuable than land. Consequently merchants and merchant-princes acquired great power and influence especially in England and the Netherlands. And traditional landed elites lost influence. In France, Spain, Portugal and Germany, despite being impacted by the globalization and commercialization of society, the elites were protected by state philosophy. Nobles lost their noble status in Iberia if they worked commercially with their hands. In France, the kings weakened the power of the landed aristocracy out of concern for centralization and royal power. And while elements of the wealthier middle class found ways into the nobility and government, its influence never displaced the older nobility.

In Poland and Russia, the commercialization of agriculture increased the influence of the land-owning elite as well as their wealth. And while the Price Revolution hurt these landowners, they recovered.

This same development occurred in Japan, too. Although shut off from the wider world by order of the Shoguns, the merchants of the castle-towns because the samurai were paid in rice which had to be exchanged for silver acquired increased influence. By order of the Tokugawa the aristocrats and samurai retained their influence and social prominence.

Economic developments in China did not really impact the elite social structures because the Confucian system did not permit merchants and mercantile interests great influence. Elites were determined by birth, by education and a system of examination and by intellectual accomplishment. This did not change under the Ming. Under the Qing, the Manchu ruled as the senior most elite but continued to utilize the Confucian ideology with their Chinese subjects.

In Southeast Asia, commercial elites increased their influence because the Europeans counter-balanced local governments. Local governments were often at the mercy of either the Europeans or the locals trading with the Europeans. In the Philippines for example, the Spanish imposed a Spanish



social structure on the islands but included the local traditional elites in that structure. Nevertheless in Manila, commercial elites gained enormous influence because of their connection to silver and exchanges with China and the Chinese elite. In fact, a Chinese trade diaspora arose in Southeast Asia which had enormous influence.

3. Between 1450 and 1750 the rise of maritime empires led to increasing regional and trans-regional trade.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which economic developments impacted migration patterns during this time period.

This question deals with changes in migration patterns. You need to begin by identifying migrations during this period that were associated with economic developments. Two migrations associated with this age were the Slave Trade out of Africa – specifically the Atlantic Slave Trade. This migration occurred because Europeans transplanted sugar to the Americas and need labor to grow, harvest and prepare the sugar. Other cash crops in need of labor were tobacco, coffee, cotton, indigo, etc.

The second immigration was the European settlement of the Americas. This began with the Spanish conquest of the Americas and eventually expanded to include the Portuguese settlement of Brazil, the English settlement of the Atlantic seaboard, the French settlement of the St. Lawrence River and the Mississippi Basin, and the Dutch settlement of the Lower Hudson and New York. The largest was the English settlement, which came for religious, political and economic reasons. Of all the migrations, theirs was the largest and most permanent because the settlers came for land and were not simply limited to elites migrating. The French and Dutch came for economic reason. The Spanish and Portuguese were elites who came as administrators and conquistadors in search of land and opportunities.

There was a major Russian settlement of lands along the steppe and in Siberia. Serfs escaping conditions populated the steppe along the Volga. If they could settle with the Cossacks, they could become free. This was a settlement of escapees. The Russian state encouraged the settlement of Siberia – soldiers, merchants, religious and convict. Agricultural labor followed later. The settlement was to tap the wealth of Siberia especially furs, gold, etc.

The Chinese especially from the south – Fukien Province – settled as a trade diaspora throughout Southeast Asia. They primarily settled in cities of the region to facilitate trade between the region and China and/or tap into the Europeans and silver seeking profit from trade with China.

Europeans especially the Portuguese and Dutch settled in trading posts along the routes from Europe to Asia by way of Africa and the Indian Ocean. Portugal's only significant African settlement was in the future Angola or ports in the India Ocean – Goa and Malacca. The Dutch colonized the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon before establishing Batavia on the island of Java. The Cape of Good Hope was a stopover for movement from Europe to India. All settlement was to exploit trade. Most of the settlers were men who intermarried with local women to create mixed-race trading families to manage local businesses.

Omani Arab and Persian merchants especially slave traders moved to the Swahili coast and settled in order to tap into slave markets, clove plantations and gold, ivory coming out of the interior of Africa.



5.10 CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

OVERARCHING QUESTION: Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750 to 1900.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION #1 (STIMULUS - PRIMARY)

1. **Identify ONE change in industrialization between 1750 and 1900 supported by this document.**
2. **Explain ONE change in industrialization between 1750 and 1900 supported by this document.**

Changes mentioned in the document include development of factories, denouncement of the factory system as evil and threatening to the state, revolutionary convulsions of the people, blessings from the physio-mechanic science, increased wealth of the rich, and increased work rates by those employed. You can also argue that the document indirectly references all the problems associated with the factory system and factory labor – dangers, pollution, long hours, low wages, etc. You would need to detail the problems and why the passage references them. The “blessings from physio-mechanic science” is a nice way of describing the inventions associated with the new factories – these would be the innovations in textile machines, steam power, etc.

The rise of the factories includes centralization of work because of the expense of the new machinery and the need of the machinery to use a power source unavailable in the putting out system. The factories also needed water.

The factory system was seen as evil by Luddites and Chartists, workers whose jobs were threatened and by workers whose labor was often hard, dirty, dangerous and paid too little. The revolutionary convulsions of the people would be the Luddites, the Chartist movement, and on the continent, early socialism.

Physio-mechanic science includes the spinning jenny, the power loom, etc. as well as Watt’s steam engine.

Once you identify a change, describe it in some detail. Remember state the example and then describe and detail or explain and elaborate. And please be specific using key vocabulary and descriptive language.

3. **Identify and explain ONE negative result of industrialization between 1750 and 1900 which is supported by this document.**

This question specifically asks you to address the negative or “evil” aspects of industrialization. They are alluded to in the document but not mentioned. Describe the harshness of labor, the long hours, the dangers associated with working the machines, the poor pay, the dirtiness and environmental damage of machines, etc. And remember the rise of cities with their problems can be seen as an evil arising out of the Industrial Revolution and mechanization of work.



8.9 CAUSATION IN THE AGE OF THE COLD WAR AND DECOLONIZATION

OVERARCHING QUESTION: Explain the extent to which the effects of the Cold War were similar in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION #2 (STIMULUS – SECONDARY)

1. **Identify ONE similar effect of the Wars of National Liberation and Proxy Wars in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres supported by this map.**
2. **Explain ONE similar effect of the Wars of National Liberation and Proxy Wars in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres supported by this map.**

On its face, this seems pretty easy but the countries are not identified which means you might hit a road block. You can address this question by identifying Wars of National Liberation and Proxy Wars based on their length. In the Americas only Guatemala had an insurrection which lasted more than 25 years. South Africa, Mozambique, Angola, the Sudan, Kashmir, Myanmar (Burma), Cambodia (Khmer Republic, Kampuchea), and Sarawak all had insurrections lasting longer than 25 years. In the Americas Nicaragua has a revolution and Contra insurrection which lasted between 11 and 15 years while in the Eastern Hemisphere a corresponding insurrection occurred in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Afghanistan. Given the difficulty of distinguishing between colors you could include Namibia (SW Africa), Ethiopia, Chad, Indo-China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, AND Papua. But a good student should be able to compare the effects of the Cuban Revolution with revolutions in Algeria or Nicaragua and Afghanistan or Vietnam/Indo-China, too. Be careful to explain with some detail. Therefore be sure to pick countries about which you know something to explain. As a review you could make a comparison grid.

3. **Identify and explain ONE different effect of the Wars of National Liberation and Proxy Wars in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres supported by this map.**

Two noticeable effects which are obviously different are (1) the lack of proxy wars and wars of national liberation in the Americas and the great number of both in Africa and Asia; and (2) the length of insurrections in the Eastern Hemisphere and the brevity of revolts in the Western Hemisphere. Explaining the difference needs to include the fact that in the Americas, the United States was quick to intervene through the use of their military, the CIA, local military and police, foreign aid, etc. In the Eastern Hemisphere there were more countries and more actors to support any insurrections (Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations, the People's Republic of China, and North Korea). Insurrections in the Eastern Hemisphere were not only longer but also far more vicious and destructive.