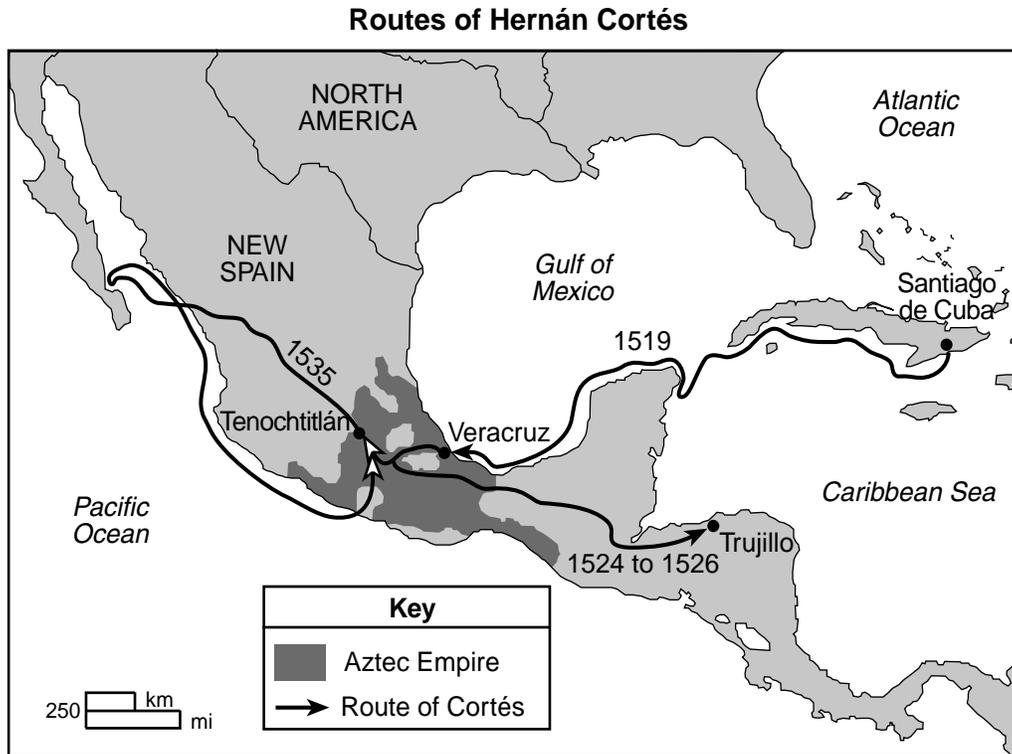


Base your answer to question 19 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Ancient Middle America*, University of Minnesota at Duluth online (adapted)

19 Based on this map, in which city did Hernán Cortés first encounter the Aztecs?

- (1) Santiago de Cuba
- (2) Tenochtitlán
- (3) Trujillo
- (4) Veracruz

20 The term *divine right* is best defined as a

- (1) revolution to gain political rights and freedoms
- (2) philosophy that encourages religious toleration
- (3) belief that a ruler's authority comes from God
- (4) system in which a monarch has limited power

21 The scientific theories developed by Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton resulted in

- (1) challenges to the traditional teachings of the Catholic Church
- (2) support for the Earth-centered theory of the universe
- (3) confirmation of Darwin's theory of evolution
- (4) a renewed interest in the writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau

22 The French Revolution was a reaction to the

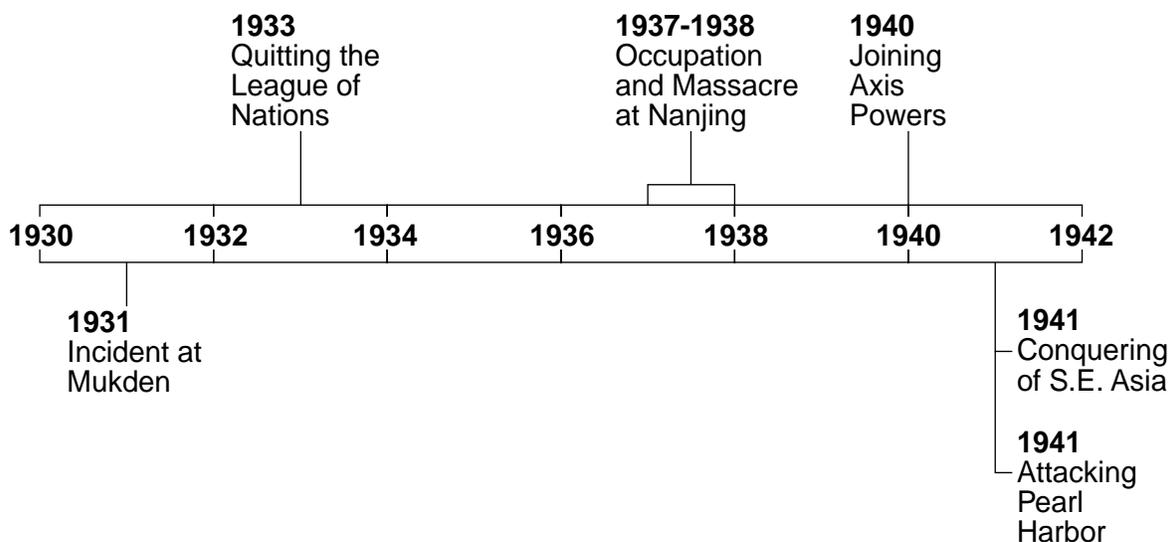
- (1) defeat in and humiliation of the Franco-Prussian War
- (2) influence of and privileges granted to the First and Second Estates
- (3) increasing confrontations between Catholics and Protestants
- (4) conflict between competing branches of the French royal family

23 Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simón Bolívar, and José de San Martín led independence movements in

- (1) the Middle East
- (2) western Africa
- (3) South Asia
- (4) Latin America

- 24 At the Congress of Vienna, one of the main goals was to
- (1) prevent the spread of socialism
  - (2) reward Napoleon for his victories in Europe
  - (3) divide lands in the Americas between Spain and Portugal
  - (4) restore monarchs to pre-Napoleonic status
- 25 During the late 19th century, Russia's settlement and development of Siberia was made possible by the invention of the
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (1) lateen sail | (3) steam locomotive |
| (2) rudder      | (4) airplane         |
- 26
- Indian National Congress
  - Young Italy
  - Young Turks
- One way in which these organizations are similar is that they all
- (1) supported the creation of colonies
  - (2) encouraged nationalist sentiments
  - (3) battled against religious separatists
  - (4) opposed the use of civil disobedience
- 27 Which 19th-century British group would most likely object to the government regulation of businesses?
- (1) clergy
  - (2) socialists
  - (3) labor unions
  - (4) laissez-faire capitalists
- 28 Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, and Karl Marx are best known for their
- (1) religious reforms
  - (2) economic theories
  - (3) peacekeeping efforts
  - (4) military leadership
- 29 Which goals are most closely associated with the Russian Revolution of 1917?
- (1) peace, land, and bread
  - (2) liberty, equality, and fraternity
  - (3) science, technology, and agriculture
  - (4) nationalism, democracy, and livelihood
- 30 Which type of government is characterized by extreme nationalism, censorship, militarism, and dictatorship?
- (1) fascist state
  - (2) direct democracy
  - (3) constitutional confederation
  - (4) parliamentary democracy
- 31 During both World War I and World War II, the economic policies of many governments were designed to
- (1) eliminate tariffs on imports
  - (2) rebuild destroyed housing
  - (3) collectivize agriculture
  - (4) limit consumption by rationing goods
- 32 What was one major reason given by Adolf Hitler to justify his demand for additional territory between 1936 and 1939?
- (1) All ethnic Germans needed to be united into one German nation.
  - (2) Germany needed to reestablish its overseas empire.
  - (3) The German navy needed access to Mediterranean seaports.
  - (4) Germany needed a buffer zone to protect it from foreign invasion.

Base your answer to question 33 on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



33 Which title best completes this time line?

- (1) Communist Takeover of China
- (2) Annexation of Korea
- (3) Chinese Cultural Revolution
- (4) Japanese Militarism

34 Which areas were separated by the Iron Curtain?

- (1) Europe from Asia
- (2) Eastern Europe from Western Europe
- (3) Iberian Peninsula from Northern Europe
- (4) Europe from the Middle East

35 Which individual is correctly paired with the historical event he helped influence?

- (1) Kwame Nkrumah — independence of Ghana
- (2) Ho Chi Minh — destruction of Buddhist shrines in Afghanistan
- (3) Lech Walesa — creation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- (4) Anwar Sadat — establishment of a secular republic in Turkey

36 A study of Rwanda and of Kashmir in the 1990s would lead to the conclusion that

- (1) industrialization results in democratic systems
- (2) economic cooperation evolves over time
- (3) natural disasters have had negative impacts
- (4) ethnic and religious tensions often lead to violence

Base your answer to question 37 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... There is no fundamental contradiction between socialism and a market economy. The problem is how to develop the productive forces more effectively. We used to have a planned economy, but our experience over the years has proved that having a totally planned economy hampers the development of the productive forces to a certain extent. If we combine a planned economy with a market economy, we shall be in a better position to liberate the productive forces and speed up economic growth. . . .

— Deng Xiaoping

37 According to Deng Xiaoping, what should be done to improve China's economy?

- (1) restrict imports from competitive market economies
- (2) incorporate economic principles of a market economy into a command economy
- (3) become a Marxist socialist state
- (4) implement the economic reforms of Mao Zedong

Base your answers to questions 38 and 39 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: C. R. Hazard, *Baltimore Sun* (adapted)

38 Which statement best expresses the point of view shown in this cartoon?

- (1) Cuba has made steady industrial progress in recent years.
- (2) The leader of Cuba favors violence to obtain results.
- (3) The revolution in Cuba has failed to help the economy.
- (4) The Cuban government is encouraging an increase in automobile sales.

39 Who is the leader shown in this cartoon?

- (1) Augusto Pinochet
- (2) Ché Guevara
- (3) Juan Perón
- (4) Fidel Castro

40 Which region of the world has been influenced by political leaders Pol Pot and Aung San Suu Kyi?

- (1) Southeast Asia
- (2) Southwest Asia
- (3) Central Asia
- (4) East Asia

41 The introduction of the Green Revolution in India was intended to

- (1) increase crop yields
- (2) preserve the rain forest
- (3) stop desertification
- (4) protect endangered species

- 42 **“Turkish Plan to Build Hydroelectric Dam on Euphrates Fuels Tensions With Syria”**  
**“Hunger Persists as African Drought Deepens”**  
**“India’s Population Growth Strains Water Supply”**

Which conclusion can best be drawn from this set of headlines?

- (1) Hydroelectric dams provide a solution to growing power demands.
  - (2) Unchecked population growth strains worldwide food resources.
  - (3) Famine-related deaths require further study.
  - (4) Water scarcity is a major problem that needs to be solved.
- 43 Since 1990, many countries have expressed grave concerns about North Korea and Pakistan because these two countries have
- (1) developed nuclear programs
  - (2) withdrawn from the United Nations
  - (3) experienced large increases in the number of AIDS-related deaths
  - (4) adopted a communist system of government
- 44 To increase the supply of food, some Neolithic communities living in arid regions of the world developed
- (1) three-field systems
  - (2) petrochemical fertilizers
  - (3) irrigation systems
  - (4) slash-and-burn methods

- 45 • Colonies are required to provide raw materials.  
• Development of manufacturing in the colonies is discouraged.

Which European policy is being described by these statements?

- (1) appeasement
  - (2) mercantilism
  - (3) regionalism
  - (4) neutrality
- 46 The rule of Kemal Atatürk and the rule of Shah Reza Pahlavi are similar because both leaders
- (1) promoted westernization and modernization
  - (2) increased the power of the clergy
  - (3) established communist policies
  - (4) banned foreign investors
- 47 **“Bataan Death March Kills Thousands of Allied Prisoners”**  
**“Red Army Drives Germans out of Stalingrad”**  
**“Dresden Is Fire-Bombed”**

Which conflict in history is directly associated with these headlines?

- (1) Russo-Japanese War
- (2) World War I
- (3) World War II
- (4) Cold War

Base your answers to questions 48 through 50 on the interviews below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### 1833 English Coal Mines

- Have you [Thomas Gibson and George Bryan] worked from a boy in a coal mine?  
— (Both) Yes. . . .
- For how many hours a day did you work?  
— Nearly nine hours regularly; sometimes twelve; I have worked above thirteen. . . .
- You said that your labour sometimes continued nine hours without intermission?  
— Yes, and more than that with nothing except a sup of cold water.
- Was your work in the dark?  
— By candle-light.
- Were there many children in the same way?  
— Yes, about 100 in our mine. . . .

— Mr. Tuffnell, Inquiry, June 1833  
in Leonard Horner, *On The Employment of Children in Factories and Other Works in the United Kingdom and in Some Foreign Countries*

### 2002 Pakistani Carpet Weaving

**Question:** “When did you start working today?”  
**Answers:** “About 5AM,” one says. “About 7AM,” replies another.

**Question:** “When will you finish?”

**Answers:** “8PM,” the first says. “When it gets dark,” the other says.

**Question:** “How long have you been doing this work?”

**Answers:** “Three years,” a ten-year-old replies. “I started three months ago, since the war in Afghanistan. I’m 13,” another says. “Since she was four,” a mother says of her weaving daughter. “She is now 18.” . . .

— *Fending for Themselves: Afghan Refugee Children and Adolescents Working in Urban Pakistan*, Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children, Mission to Pakistan, January 2002

- 48 These interviews provide evidence of how
- (1) theories of history have changed over time
  - (2) concepts of justice and values differed in different eras
  - (3) human experience has been similar across time and place
  - (4) global partnerships have had an impact on past and present employment practices
- 49 What is the most likely motive for gathering and publishing the evidence contained in these interviews?
- (1) defending existing policies
  - (2) gaining public sympathy
  - (3) expanding interdependence
  - (4) promoting industrial development
- 50 Which action is often taken by reformers reacting to situations like those presented in these interviews?
- (1) demanding young workers receive schooling
  - (2) campaigning to eliminate labor unions
  - (3) seeking universal suffrage for those sixteen and older
  - (4) rejecting claims about working conditions
-

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **explain** means “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”
- (b) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (c) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

## Part II

### THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

**Theme: Intellectual life — Individuals**

Often in history, individuals, who were *not* leaders of government, had ideas that influenced change in their society or in other societies and regions.

**Task:**

Select **two** individuals, who were *not* government leaders, and for **each**

- Explain an idea the individual had that influenced change
- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding the idea of this individual
- Discuss how this idea influenced change in a society or region

You may use any individual, who was *not* the leader of a government, from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Confucius, Buddha, Plato, Jesus, Muhammad, Martin Luther, Galileo Galilei, John Locke, Mary Wollstonecraft, Karl Marx, Charles Darwin, Mohandas Gandhi, and Mother Teresa.

**You are *not* limited to these suggestions.**

**Do *not* make the United States the focus of your answer.**

**Guidelines:**

**In your essay, be sure to**

- Develop all aspects of the task
- 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

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:**

Throughout history, people have migrated for a variety of reasons. Some examples include the **forced migration of Africans (1500–1800)**, the **forced migration of Spanish Jews (1492–1598)**, and the **emigration of the Irish (1845–1853)**.

**Task:** Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history and geography, 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* migrations mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the migration
- Discuss how the migration has affected regions *and/or* societies

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 Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade on the New World**

Whatever the effect of slavery on Africa, there can be no doubt that black slaves [enslaved Africans] played a crucial part in the economic development of the New World, above all by making up for shortages of labour. The arrival of Europeans in the Americas had brought diseases that decimated [destroyed] local populations, which reduced the potential for securing labour from that source; and often too few Europeans chose to migrate to the Americas to meet the demand for labour. This was particularly true in Brazil and the Caribbean, where people of African origin became by far the largest section of the population; it was also the case in parts of North America, although here white people outnumbered black people.

Black slaves were especially important as a labour supply for the “plantation” agriculture that developed in the New World, first in Brazil, and later in the Caribbean and the southern parts of North America. The plantation system had begun in medieval times on Mediterranean islands such as Crete and Cyprus – it was an unusually sophisticated form of agricultural operation for its day, producing sugar for the international market at a time when most of European agriculture concentrated on the basics of local subsistence. But from its inception [beginning], it used slaves; and when plantations were set up in the Americas, black slaves became the backbone of the workforce. . . .

Source: Will Hardy, “The Slavery Business,” BBC

1 According to Will Hardy, what was **one** reason enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Americas? [1]

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Score

**Document 2a**

... Sugarcane was introduced into Hispaniola and then Brazil in the sixteenth century, thereby jumping the Atlantic as part of an exchange of food crops and commodities that increased demand for tropical goods and therefore the need for labor. In all these activities, enslaved Africans were used as a principal source of labor, and sometimes for military employment, too. The transfer of sugarcane was the most important development and would lead to the enslavement of millions of Africans, but many other crops, including indigo, rice, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and cotton, were introduced, with varying degrees of success but always with the input of enslaved African labor. However, before the middle of the seventeenth century, the total number of enslaved Africans that were taken away from western Africa was relatively small, especially in comparison with the great expansion in slavery thereafter. Even in this early period, however, the number of enslaved Africans being forced to cross the Atlantic was greater by far than the number of Europeans voluntarily doing so. . . .

Source: Paul E. Lovejoy, "International Slave Trade: Causes and Consequences," York University

2a According to Paul E. Lovejoy, what was **one** development that led to the increased demand for labor and the expansion of slavery in Hispaniola and Brazil? [1]

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Score

**Document 2b**

**Cultures Survive**

... Despite attempts to suppress or even eradicate African culture, slaves and their descendants carried skills and traditions to their destination countries.

African literary traditions—particularly oral storytelling featuring the tortoise, hare, and spider—spread throughout the Caribbean, Latin America, the United States and Europe. . . .

Source: Tom Housden, "Focus on the Slave Trade," BBC News Online, September 3, 2001 (adapted)

2b According to Tom Housden of BBC News Online, what was **one** aspect of African culture that spread to the Americas and Europe? [1]

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Score

### Document 3

. . . consequences of the trade for Africa can therefore be arrived at. These are, that the slave trade:

- i) undermined African economic potential and derailed development;
- ii) destroyed and distorted systems of government;
- iii) generated high levels of fear, warfare and distrust, and undermined moral and civic practices in community life and culture;
- iv) constituted a massive drain of accumulated skills and abilities, and depleted the pool of human resources needed for sustainable development; . . .

Source: Hilary McDonald Beckles, *Slave Voyages: The Transatlantic Trade in Enslaved Africans*, UNESCO (adapted)

3 According to Hilary McDonald Beckles, what was **one** economic effect the trans-Atlantic slave trade had on Africa? [1]

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Score

## Document 4

In the spring of 1492, shortly after the Moors were driven out of Granada, Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain expelled all the Jews from their lands and thus, by a stroke of the pen, put an end to the largest and most distinguished Jewish settlement in Europe. The expulsion of this intelligent, cultured, and industrious [hardworking] class was prompted only in part by the greed of the king and the intensified nationalism of the people who had just brought the crusade [campaign] against the Moslem Moors to a glorious close. The real motive was the religious zeal of the Church, the Queen, and the masses. The official reason given for driving out the Jews was that they [Jews] encouraged the Marranos [Jews who converted to Christianity to escape persecution] to persist in their Jewishness and thus would not allow them to become good Christians. . . .

Source: Jacob R. Marcus, *The Jew in the Medieval World: A Source Book, 315–1791*, The Sinai Press

4 According to Jacob R. Marcus, what were **two** reasons Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the Jews from Spain in 1492? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

## Document 5

Queen Isabella issued this edict after the order expelling the Jews.

. . . That when according to my edict the Jews who lived in my kingdoms departed, I ordered that those Jews might not sell the synagogues and cemeteries that they owned, and that these were to serve the needs of the [Spanish Christian] cities, the towns, and the localities where they [Jews] lived, in order to make them into [Christian] churches or hospitals and other institutions for the service of God and the benefit and honour of the cities, towns, and localities. . . .

Source: Haim Beinart, *The Expulsion of the Jews From Spain*,  
The Littman Library of Jewish Civilization (adapted)

5 What was **one** reason Queen Isabella ordered the Jews not to sell their synagogues and cemeteries? [1]

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Score

## Document 6

This excerpt is from an article explaining why many Spanish emigrants settled in the New World.

. . . Another factor explaining why this region [Spain] should send over more emigrants than any other area might be summed up under the heading, "Economic Distress." It is a well-known fact that Spain gradually declined economically during the sixteenth century. One reason for this was the expulsion of the stable and industrious [hardworking] Jews. Industry became more decadent [declined], consequently, and thousands were thrown out of work. The methods used in agriculture by the Jews and the Moslems were also soon forgotten, a factor which left many at the mercy of a dry climate and a poor soil, especially in the south. Escape to the [West] Indies seemed to be the only alternative. . . .

Source: V. Aubrey Neasham, "Spain's Emigrants to the New World 1492-1592,"  
*The Hispanic American Historical Review*

6 According to V. Aubrey Neasham, what was **one** way the economy of Spain was affected by the expulsion of the Jews? [1]

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Score

**Document 7a**

This passage describes circumstances in Ireland in the mid-1840s.

. . . The population’s over-reliance on the potato compounded the crisis. A New World crop, potatoes were introduced to Ireland during the late 16th and early 17th centuries by English colonists. At first, they were considered an upper-class delicacy. By 1800, a fleshy, knobby variety known as the “lumper” potato—ideally suited to Ireland’s cool, wet climate—had replaced oatmeal as a dietary staple among the poor and working class. Cheap, high-yielding and nutritious, lumper potatoes, when mixed with a little milk or buttermilk, provided enough carbohydrates, protein and minerals to sustain life, presuming enough were eaten. Thus, the average Irish male ate 45 potatoes a day; an average woman, about 36; and an average child, 15. Deeply entrenched in Ireland’s economy and lifestyle, the potato was, in the words of a traditional Gaelic folk song, adoringly praised as *Grá mo chroí* (“Love of my heart”).

Despite the loss of this beloved and critical resource, Ireland was by no means bereft of [lacking] food. Indeed, its farms and pastures abounded with pigs, cattle and sheep, as well as wheat, barley, oats and vegetables; its streams, rivers, lakes and coastline teemed with fish. The cruel irony was that most of this bounty was off-limits to the starving populace. . . .

Source: Tom Verde, “An Irish Tale of Hunger and the Sultan,” AramcoWorld

7a Based on this excerpt from the article “An Irish Tale of Hunger and the Sultan,” what was **one** reason the potato was an important food resource for the Irish? [1]

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Score

**Document 7b**

Year	Predisposing factors	Contemporary description	Distribution
1842	Very wet summer	Partial failure of potato crop and inundation [flooding] of fields	Chiefly in the south
1845–47	Dull moist summer	Destruction more or less complete of crop in 1845 and 1846 ‘Blight’	General and throughout Western Europe

Source: Redcliffe N. Salaman, *The History and Social Influence of the Potato*, Cambridge University Press

7b Based on this document, what was **one** environmental factor that led to the destruction of the potato crop? [1]

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Score

Document 8



Source: *Punch*, 1848 (adapted)

8 What does this cartoonist suggest starving Irish families do to improve their lives? [1]

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Score

**Document 9a**

... The new wave of emigration affected nearly every village and town, as large tracts of land were deserted. Without customers, shopkeepers and merchants closed their doors. City shops were shuttered up and broken windows stuffed with paper. Public houses closed. Notices and handbills were pasted over doors and walls. All over Ireland, the butter, bacon, and cattle trades foundered [failed]. Once-busy warehouses stood idle and empty on the quays [docks] . . . .

Source: Susan Campbell Bartoletti, *Black Potatoes: The Story of the Great Irish Famine, 1845–1850*, Houghton Mifflin Company

9a According to Susan Campbell Bartoletti, what was **one** effect of the migration on Ireland? [1]

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Score

**Document 9b**

... In spite of discrimination, the hard work and bravery of Irish Americans shaped the United States in the 1800s. Between 1861 and 1865, for example, many thousands of Irish Americans fought in the Civil War. The construction of the Transcontinental Railroad, completed in 1869, would not have been possible without thousands of Irish Americans. They and other immigrants blasted tunnels through mountains, built bridges over gorges and rivers, and laid track across barren lands. The completion of the railroad had a huge impact on the growth of the country as settlers began to travel west in ever increasing numbers. . . .

Source: Michael V. Uschan, *Irish Americans*, World Almanac Library

9b According to Michael V. Uschan, what was **one** effect of Irish migration on the United States? [1]

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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, people have migrated for a variety of reasons. Some examples include the **forced migration of Africans (1500–1800)**, the **forced migration of Spanish Jews (1492–1598)**, and the **emigration of the Irish (1845–1853)**.

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

Select **two** migrations mentioned in the historical context and for **each**

- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the migration
- Discuss how the migration has affected regions *and/or* societies

#### 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