

In developing your answer to Part III, 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) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents (1–9). The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of the documents have been edited for the purpose of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

Throughout global history, rapidly spreading diseases have had an impact on many societies. Epidemics such as the Black Death in the 14th century, smallpox in the 16th century, and AIDS in the 20th and 21st centuries have had significant effects on societies.

Task: Using 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** epidemics and for **each**

- Explain why the epidemic spread
- Discuss the effects of the epidemic on a specific society or societies

You may *not* use the United States as one of the societies.

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 late-medieval depression began well before the coming of the Black Death (1348–1349). The fundamental trends of demographic and economic decline were not set off by the plague, but they were enormously aggravated by it. Carried by fleas that infested black rats, the bubonic plague entered Europe along trade routes from the East and spread with frightening speed. The death toll cannot be determined with any precision. The best estimate would probably be $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of Europe's population. In many crowded towns the mortality rate may well have exceeded 50 percent, whereas isolated rural areas tended to be spared. Consequently, the most progressive, most enterprising, and best-trained Europeans were hit the hardest. Few urban families can have been spared altogether. Those who survived the terrible years 1348–1349 were subjected to periodic recurrences of the plague over the next three centuries. Fourteenth-century medical science was at a loss to explain the process of infection, and fourteenth-century urban sanitation was so primitive as to only encourage its spread. Some people fled their cities, some gave way to religious frenzy or stark hedonism [lack of moderation], and some remained faithfully at their posts, hoping for divine protection against the pestilence [disease]. But none can have emerged from the ordeal unaffected. . . .

Source: C. Warren Hollister, *Medieval Europe: A Short History*, Second Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1968

- 1 Based on this document, identify **two** ways the Black Death spread throughout Europe. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 2

. . . The plight of the lower and most of the middle classes was even more pitiful to behold. Most of them remained in their houses, either through poverty or in hopes of safety, and fell sick by thousands. Since they received no care and attention, almost all of them died. Many ended their lives in the streets both at night and during the day; and many others who died in their houses were only known to be dead because the neighbours smelled their decaying bodies. Dead bodies filled every corner. Most of them were treated in the same manner by the survivors, who were more concerned to get rid of their rotting bodies than moved by charity towards the dead. With the aid of porters, if they could get them, they carried the bodies out of the houses and laid them at the doors, where every morning quantities of the dead might be seen. They then were laid on biers [coffin stands], or, as these were often lacking, on tables. . . .

Not to pry any further into all the details of the miseries which afflicted [struck] our city, I shall add that the surrounding country was spared nothing of what befell Florence. The villages on a smaller scale were like the city; in the fields and isolated farms the poor wretched peasants and their families were without doctors and any assistance, and perished in the highways, in their fields and houses, night and day, more like beasts than men. Just as the townsmen became dissolute and indifferent to their work and property, so the peasants, when they saw that death was upon them, entirely neglected the future fruits of their past labours both from the earth and from cattle, and thought only of enjoying what they had. Thus it happened that cows, asses, sheep, goats, pigs, fowls and even dogs, those faithful companions of man, left the farms and wandered at their will through the fields, where the wheat crops stood abandoned, unreaped and ungarnered [not gathered]. Many of these animals seemed endowed with reason, for, after they had pastured all day, they returned to the farms for the night of their own free will, without being driven. . . .

Oh, what great palaces, how many fair houses and noble dwellings, once filled with attendants and nobles and ladies, were emptied to the meanest servant! How many famous names and vast possessions and renowned estates were left without an heir! How many gallant men and fair ladies and handsome youths, whom Galen, Hippocrates and Æsculapius themselves would have said were in perfect health, at noon dined with their relatives and friends, and at night supped with their ancestors in the next world! . . .

— Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*

- 2 According to this document, what was **one** impact of the Black Death on European society? [1]

Score

Document 3

Henry Knighton, a 14th-century author, wrote about the effects of the Black Death in England between 1348–1350.

. . . Ox hides fell to a wretched price, namely 12*d.*, and yet a pair of gloves would cost 10*d.*, 12*d.*, or 14*d.*, and a pair of breeches 3*s.* or 4*s.* In the mean time the king sent word into every shire [county] that mowers and other workmen should take no more than they had before [the outbreak of the plague], under the penalties laid down in the order, and thereupon made a statute. Nevertheless the workmen were so puffed up and contrary-minded that they did not heed the king's decree, and if anyone wanted to hire them he had to pay what they asked: either his fruit and crops rotted, or he had to give in to the workmen's arrogant and greedy demands. . . .

In the following winter there was such a want of hands, for every kind of work, that people believed that the like shortage had never been known at any time in the past, for cattle and such livestock as a man might have wandered about without a keeper, and there was no one to look after people's possessions. And thus the necessities of life became so dear, that what in previous times was worth 1*d.* now cost 4*d.* or 5*d.* . . .

Source: G. H. Martin, ed., *Knighton's Chronicle 1337–1396*, Oxford University Press, 1995

3 Based on this document, state **two** effects of the Black Death on the economy of England. [2]

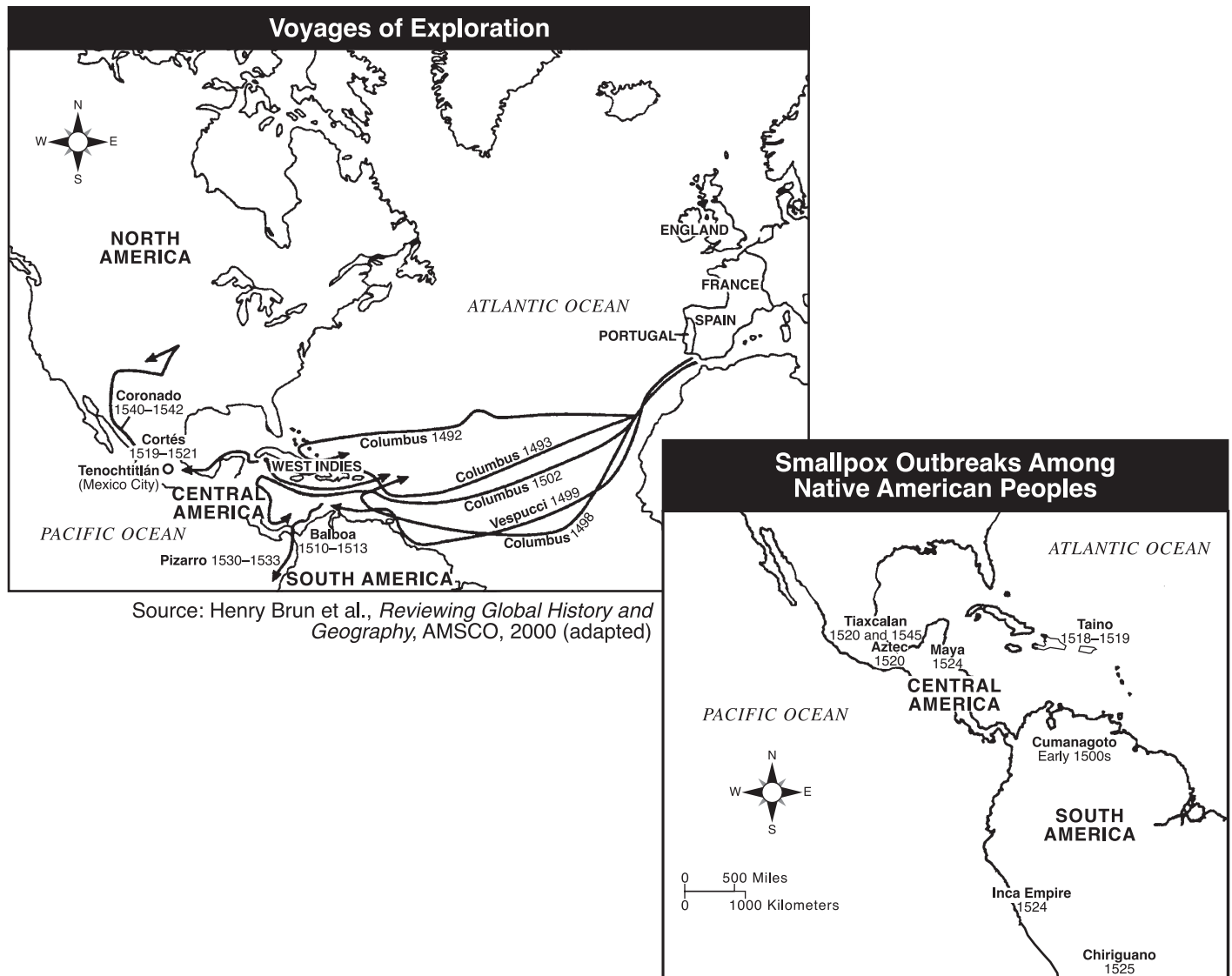
(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 4



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO, 2000 (adapted)

Source: *Patterns of Interaction: Cultural Connections Across Time and Place*, Teacher's Resource Book, McDougal Littell, 1999 (adapted)

4 After studying these two maps, state **one** way smallpox was introduced to Central and South America. [1]

Score

Document 5

. . . The first was a plague of smallpox, and it began in this manner. When Hernando Cortés was captain and governor, at the time that Captain Pánfilo de Narváez landed in this country, there was in one of his ships a negro stricken with smallpox, a disease which had never been seen here. At this time New Spain was extremely full of people, and when the smallpox began to attack the Indians it became so great a pestilence [disease] among them throughout the land that in most provinces more than half the population died; in others the proportion was little less. For as the Indians did not know the remedy for the disease and were very much in the habit of bathing frequently, whether well or ill, and continued to do so even when suffering from smallpox, they died in heaps, like bedbugs. Many others died of starvation, because, as they were all taken sick at once, they could not care for each other, nor was there anyone to give them bread or anything else. In many places it happened that everyone in a house died, and, as it was impossible to bury the great number of dead, they pulled down the houses over them in order to check the stench that rose from the dead bodies so that their homes became their tombs. This disease was called by the Indians ‘the great leprosy’ because the victims were so covered with pustules [pimples] that they looked like lepers. Even today one can see obvious evidences of it in some individuals who escaped death, for they were left covered with pockmarks. . . .

Source: Elizabeth A. Foster, ed., *Motolinía’s History of the Indians of New Spain*, Greenwood Press, 1977

5 According to this document, what were **two** results of the smallpox epidemic in Latin America? [2]

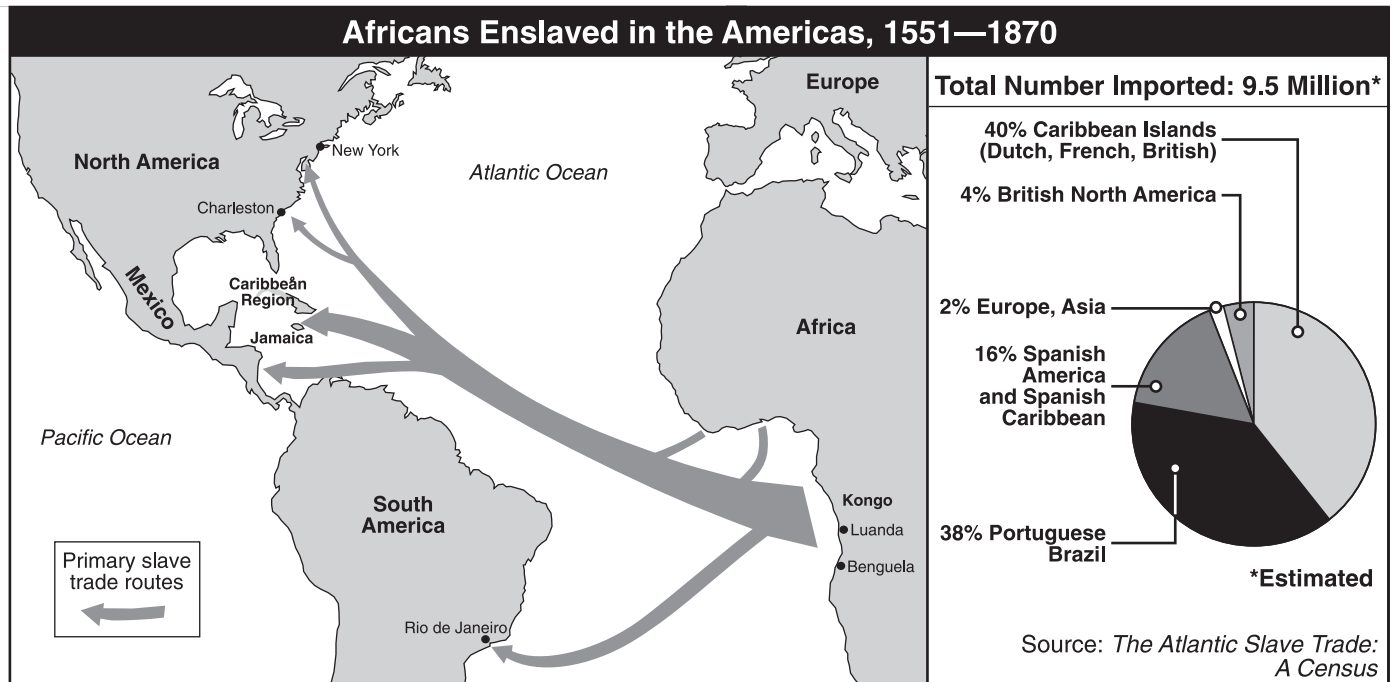
(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 6



Source: Roger B. Beck et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

6 According to the information provided by this document, how did the decline in Latin America's native populations affect the population of Africa? [1]

Score

Document 7

. . . In Donghu, residents estimate that more than 80 percent of adults carry H.I.V., and more than 60 percent are already suffering debilitating [disabling] symptoms. That would give this village, and the others like it, localized rates that are the highest in the world.

They add that local governments are in part responsible. Often encouraged by local officials, many farmers here in Henan contracted H.I.V. in the 1990s after selling blood at government-owned collection stations, under a procedure that could return pooled and infected blood to donors. From that point, the virus has continued to spread through other routes because those officials have blocked research and education campaigns about H.I.V., which they consider an embarrassment. . . .

“I do not know how many villages have a very grave problem, but I know that it’s a lot more than just a handful,” said a Chinese doctor who works in the province. “I’ve been a doctor for many decades, but I’ve never cried until I saw these villages. Even in villages where there was no blood selling, you now can find cases.” Such transmission occurred through migration, marriage and sexual contact. . . .

Source: Elisabeth Rosenthal, “Deadly Shadow Darkens Remote Chinese Village,” *New York Times*, May 28, 2001

7 According to this document, what is **one** way HIV has spread in China? [1]

Score

Document 8

. . . Like many countries before it, China has been slow in facing up to AIDS. Misconceptions, taboos and outright deceit have fostered denial among both officials and the broader population. This reluctance to be open and realistic is dangerous, as the experience of other countries shows.

In India, for example, deeply rooted cultural norms and taboos still thwart [hinder] frank assessments and effective preventive measures, even though the United Nations estimates that if the disease is not checked, a mind-boggling 37 million people in India could be infected over the next 10 to 15 years. South Africa, where AIDS was barely acknowledged for years and whose president remains doubtful even now about its cause, today holds the dismal distinction of having the world's largest caseload of H.I.V. infection and AIDS, 4.5 million. And even in industrialized nations, like the United States, lingering social stigmas [disgrace] can still create substantial hurdles to combating the spread of H.I.V. . . .

Source: Bates Gill and Sarah Palmer, "The Coming AIDS Crisis in China," Op-Ed page, *New York Times*, July 16, 2001

- 8 Based on this document, identify **one** factor that has contributed to the spread of AIDS. [1]

Score

Document 9

. . . Across the [African] continent, AIDS has robbed schools of their teachers, hospitals of their doctors and nurses, and children of their parents. Until recently, orphanages have been relatively rare, because in Africa families take in the children of relatives. But AIDS has created some 12 million orphans. Orphanages have sprung up everywhere, and in rural villages, one can find huts where one big sister or one grandmother is trying to find food for 10 or more children. On a poor continent, the disease is overwhelming family love.

At this stage of the epidemic, health authorities say preventing new cases—by distributing condoms, for example—is not enough. In order to spare the continent from complete collapse, something must be done for the millions already infected. But in a region where most people live on less than \$2 a day, drugs that cost more than \$10,000 a year are not an option. Of the 26 million HIV-infected Africans, only 10,000 have access to the drugs. . . .

Source: Donald G. McNeil, Jr., "A Continent at Risk," *New York Times Upfront*, May 14, 2001

9 Based on this document, state **two** ways AIDS has affected Africa. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

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 global history, rapidly spreading diseases have had an impact on many societies. Epidemics such as the Black Death in the 14th century, smallpox in the 16th century, and AIDS in the 20th and 21st centuries have had significant effects on societies.

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

Choose **two** epidemics and for **each**

- Explain why the epidemic spread
- Discuss the effects of the epidemic on a specific society or societies

You may *not* use the United States as one of the 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 conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme