

Question 1: Short Answer Secondary Source**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

- A** Identify one argument the author makes regarding tea production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The cost of production in India fell compared to the cost in China.
- China was “dethroned” by India as the primary supplier of tea for England.
- The Chinese tea farmers were devastated due to the rise of the Indian tea industry.

- B** Describe one likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain, as outlined by the author. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Britain’s colonization of India allowed it to expand tea production through plantations.
- One likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain was because production costs in India were significantly lower than in China, making the Indian tea industry much more appealing to the British.
- Transportation costs from India to Britain were likely lower than transportation costs from China to Britain because of the shorter geographical distance.

- C** Explain how one additional piece of evidence, not included in the passage, would support the author’s claim that China “descended into a chaotic period” in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The 1900–1901 Boxer Rebellion against foreigners and the subsequent foreign intervention in China resulted in longer-term disorder and significant loss of life.

- The Opium Wars launched China’s “Century of Humiliation”, forcing China to sign a series of unequal treaties which destabilized the imperial dynasty.
- The Revolution of 1911 forcibly ended the rule of the Qing Dynasty and started a prolonged period of political fragmentation, warlordism, and military conflicts within China.
- The Chinese Civil War between the KMT and CCP was a bitter, decades-long conflict, exacerbated by Japanese intervention, which eventually became a full-scale Japanese invasion of China.