

“White folk who want to help Africa must be prepared to work with Africans on the basis of complete racial equality. If the United States...is really worried about Communism taking root in Africa and wants to prevent such a disaster from taking place, [as a former communist] I can offer an assurance against it.¹ This assurance will not only prevent Communism, but endear the people of the great United States forever to the Africans.

Instead of supporting the discredited system of colonialism by propping up the European regimes with military and financial aid, let American statesmen make a bold gesture to the African in the spirit of the anti-colonialist tradition of 1776. This gesture should take the form of an aid package for Africa similar to the Marshall Plan.”²

Source: George Padmore, Afro-Caribbean intellectual, essay published while he lived in London, 1956

1: Padmore spent much of the 1920s and 1930s as a supporter of communism but became disillusioned with Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.

2: an initiative by the United States to provide aid to Western Europe after the end of the Second World War

2. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A. Identify one reason United States officials were concerned about communism as noted in the first paragraph of the passage.
- B. Describe the historical situation that resulted in the “system of colonialism” referred to by the author in the second paragraph of the passage.
- C. Explain one way the source reflects the political situation in Africa during the second half of the twentieth century.

WORLD HISTORY: MODERN**SECTION I, Part B****Time—40 minutes****Directions:** Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

“The fall of the modern European empires was as rapid as their rise had been, and in most places the reasons for their downfall were similar. Ultimately all [empires] had maintained their rule through [acceptance by conquered peoples] rather than by force or the threat of force. . . . What had applied to the Roman Empire also applied to the British and the French, the German, and, ultimately, even the Russian: subject peoples were only to remain in subjection so long as at least a significant number of them could see some benefit to them in so doing.

Resistance to any kind of rule requires organization and courage. In the case of resistance to colonial rule, however, it also requires some vision of a better future in some postcolonial world. It requires an ideology capable of mobilizing those who might otherwise be prepared to accept the status quo as merely inevitable. Ironically, this ideology was provided by the same refashioning of society that had been the driving force behind most modern imperialism, namely nationalism.”

Source: Anthony Pagden, British historian, *Peoples and Empires*, 2003

1. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.

- a. Identify ONE claim that the author makes in the passage.
- b. Explain how ONE development in the second half of the twentieth century could be used to support the author’s claim about nationalism in the **second paragraph**.
- c. Explain how ONE development from the nineteenth or twentieth century could be used to challenge a claim that the author makes in the **first paragraph**.