

“Industrialization reduced [tea production] costs dramatically. In 1872 the production cost of a pound of tea was roughly the same in India and China. [But] by 1913 the cost of production in India had fallen by three-quarters.... In the space of a few years China had been dethroned [by India] as Britain’s main supplier of tea.

The figures tell the story: Britain imported thirty-one thousand tons of tea from China in 1859, but by 1899 that total had fallen to seven thousand tons, while imports from India had risen to nearly one hundred thousand tons. The rise of India’s tea industry had a devastating impact on China’s tea farmers and further contributed to the instability of the country, which descended into a chaotic period of rebellions, revolutions, and wars.”

Source: Tom Standage, British journalist, *A History of the World in 6 Glasses*, book published in 2006

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

- A. Identify one argument the author makes regarding tea production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- B. Describe one likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain, as outlined by the author.
- 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.

“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**.