

# New York Global History and Geography Practice Exam

## Part 1: Stimulus-Based Multiple-Choice Questions

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the chart below.

Traits of Mughal India and Bourbon France

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly Roman Catholic</li> <li>• Christian</li> <li>• Many Protestant Christians in some regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly on peasants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taxes</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly Sunni Muslim and Hindu</li> <li>• Tolerance under Akbar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly on peasants</li> <li>• Special taxes on non-Muslims, except under Akbar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy overland trade</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primarily overland trade before 1500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the command of the king</li> <li>• Frequently at war</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent of the central government</li> <li>• Small navy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military</li> </ul>

1. In which category would Tokugawa Japan be most similar to the empires listed in this chart?

1. Religion
2. Taxes
3. Trade
4. Military

2. How did the Ottoman Empire compare to the Mughal and Bourbon Empires?

1. Its overland trade network was always much weaker than the Bourbon's.
2. It restricted trade far more than did the other two empires.
3. Its military was also under the control of the central government.
4. It relied more on a strong navy than did the Mughal Empire.

Questions 3 and 4 refer to the headlines below.

- A. SEVEN YEARS' WAR TREATY MAKES CANADA A BRITISH COLONY
- B. BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY WINS BATTLE OF PLASSEY
- C. DAIMYOS EXPEL THOUSANDS OF FOREIGNERS AND SHUT PORTS
- D. JAVA REBELS ATTACK DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY

3. Which of the following statements is supported by these headlines?

1. European states followed isolationist policies in the 18th century.
2. The expansion of European power caused conflicts and often violence.
3. Religion was more important than trade in shaping 18th century events.
4. Countries responded to European advances in similar ways.

4. The main theme of the historical period described by these headlines is

1. technological advancement
2. international cooperation
3. imperialism
4. mercantilism

1. the humanitarian ideals of the Enlightenment era
  2. the importance of universal suffrage
  3. the important role for women in politics
  4. the superiority of the domestic cottage labor over the factory system
6. The author wrote this passage during the French Revolution, when he could have witnessed
1. women trying to prevent men from forcing the king back to Paris from Versailles
  2. women refusing to host salons for Enlightenment intellectuals
  3. women voting in a national referendum
  4. women marching to protest taxes on salt and bread
5. This passage expresses the writer's support for

Women! . . . The liberty of a people has for its basis good morals and education, and you are its guardians and first dispensers. . . . Appear in the midst of our national festivals with all the brilliance of your virtues and your charms! When the voice of the public acclaims the heroism and wisdom of a young citizen, then a mother rises and leads her young, beautiful and modest daughter to the tribunal where crowns are distributed. . . .

Source: Louis-Marie Prudhomme, "On the Influence of the Revolution on Women," 1791. <http://class.gmu.edu/revolution/d/483/>

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the excerpt below.

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the excerpt below.

Children were occupied in factories for twelve, fifteen, twenty and sometimes even thirty hours successively, in an overheated and moist atmosphere, and without any relaxation, but a scanty allowance of time for their meals. This was a vicious system in the extreme, and if the victims to it ever survived, it could only be with diminished health, and the utter absence of mental improvement.

Source: House of Commons Debates, the Labour of Children in Factories, 1832. [https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1832/feb/01/hour-of-children-in-factories#S3V0009P0\\_18320201\\_HOC\\_9](https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1832/feb/01/hour-of-children-in-factories#S3V0009P0_18320201_HOC_9)

7. This passage is describing conditions caused by the

1. Scientific Revolution
2. Agricultural Revolution
3. French Revolution
4. Industrial Revolution

8. Which of the following was a response to the problem highlighted in this passage?

1. restrictions on education
2. rise of dictatorships
3. greater interest in socialism
4. increases in market competition

Questions 9 and 10 refer to the excerpt below.

I contend that we are the finest race in the world and that the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race. . . . Africa is still lying ready for us it is our duty to take it. It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race more of the best the most human, most honourable race the world possesses.

Source: Cecil Rhodes, "Confession of Faith," 1877. <http://pages.uoregon.edu/kmba1/Rhodes-Confession.htm>

9. Which of the following would someone who agreed with this author most likely support?

1. the Boxers in the Boxer Rebellion
2. the British in the Boer War
3. the indigenous Kenyans in the Mau Mau rebellion
4. the Indians in the 1857 rebellion

10. Which of the following best describes an idea that the author might use to justify the actions he recommends?

1. a belief in British superiority
2. a belief in the doctrine of appeasement
3. a desire to spread Christianity
4. a desire for natural resources and low-wage labor

Questions 11 and 12 refer to the excerpt below.

The German economic system as it existed before the war depended on three main factors: I. Overseas commerce as represented by her mercantile marine, her colonies, her foreign investments, her exports, and the overseas connections of her merchants; II. The exploitation of her coal and iron and the industries built upon them; III. Her transport and tariff system. . . . The Treaty aims at the systematic destruction of all three. . . .

Source: John Maynard Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1920.  
<http://oll.libertyfund.org/files/keynes-the-economic-consequences-of-the-peace>

11. Which war is the author writing about?

I. Franco-Prussian War

2. World War I

3. World War II

4. Cold War

12. Which was a result of the treaty described by the author?

I. Germany gained territory.

2. The League of Nations was established.

3. A wall was built to divide the city of Berlin.

4. Poland was divided among the victors in the war.

Questions 13 and 14 refer to the excerpt below.

All Chinese without exception must lean either to the side of imperialism or to the side of socialism. Sitting on the fence will not do, nor is there a third road.

Source: Mao Zedong, "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," 1949. [https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-4/mawv4\\_65.htm](https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-4/mawv4_65.htm)

13. This quotation shows China in the midst of a transition from
1. Buddhism to Confucianism
  2. nationalism to capitalism
  3. warlordism to communism
  4. empire to democracy

14. Which statement best describes the relationship between this passage and the Cultural Revolution?
1. Both led to better relations between China and the United States.
  2. Both resulted from a growing closeness between China and the Soviet Union.
  3. Both showed Mao's willingness to try new approaches to solve old problems.
  4. Both reflected Mao's rejection of moderation when faced with a difficult situation.

Questions 15 and 16 refer to the excerpt below.

We spent a few days like this and were dispatched with all possible speed to Ypres, here we went in to support the Canadians and spent a most unpleasant eight days, during which time we lost several hundred men, nearly all my friends who came out in the same draft and were killed or wounded, we had to retire, the best part being that the Germans did not find this out until two days after when we were more or less safely bivouacking in a very pretty wood. We stayed here for about a week; then we got to work again, digging reserve trenches just behind the front line, building up parapets which had been demolished by the enemy's high explosive shells and such like, working all night and getting what sleep we could in the daytime.

One morning we were awakened by the most awful din, it seemed as though hell had broken loose, shells were falling like summer rain. And people have often told me in the course of conversation it was raining shells and I admit I took it with a grain of salt, could not be possible I thought, but such I was surprised to find was possible and actually taking place there about 3:30 a.m. This bombardment started and about half an hour later, I, with three others, were ordered to start reinforcing. We went up in fours, it being considered safer that way, half a mile over open ground we had to do, this being swept continually with shells, to give you a slight idea I can say the previous night, just in front of our reserve trenches was a beautifully green field, and the next morning it was as much as one could do to see any grass at all, simply one mass of craters, varying in diameter from ten to twelve paces.

Source: Private Edward Henry Ceell Stewart, letter, undated, France. He died on 1 July 1916. <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/letters-1915/trench-es-swept-continually-shells/>

15. What significant characteristic of World War I is described in the above passage?

1. air warfare
2. cavalry warfare
3. trench warfare
4. submarine warfare

16. Which change in military technology made the style of fighting described in the passage so deadly?

1. radar
2. machine gun
3. cluster bomb
4. atomic weapons



Questions 17 and 18 refer to the chart below.

The Fall of Communism in the Eastern Bloc

June	Poland elects a non-communist government.	1989
September	Hungary opens its border with Austria.	
October	Hungary allows non-communist parties in its elections.	
November	East Germany allows citizens to go from East Berlin to West Berlin.	
November	Czechoslovakian government gives up power.	
December	Romanians overthrow their dictator.	
February	Bulgarian government steps down.	
July	Soviets agree to allow East Germany and West Germany to unite.	
July	The Warsaw Pact is ended.	1991
December	The Soviet Union is dissolved.	

17. A symbol of the Cold War that was destroyed as part of the events listed above was the

1. Kremlin
2. Warsaw Ghetto
3. Berlin Wall
4. Hungarian Parliament

18. One reason the events listed above occurred was because of the

1. implementation of perestroika and glasnost
2. suppression of student dissent in China
3. success of command economy in increasing agricultural production
4. failure of Polish Solidarity Party

1. expansion of the Communist revolution
2. reaction to authoritarian dictatorships
3. alliance of capitalism and imperialism
4. decolonization of international empires

20. The above passage is best understood as part of what global movement?

1. Vietnam
2. South Africa
3. Rwanda
4. Korea

19. Where else were the policies described in the document used?

Non-violence is a matchless weapon, which can help everyone. I know we have not done much by way of non-violence and therefore, if such changes come about, I will take it that it is the result of our labors during the last twenty-two years and that God has helped us to achieve it.

When I raised the slogan "Quit India" the people in India, who were then feeling despondent, felt that I had placed before them a new thing. If you want real freedom, you will have to come together, and such a coming together will create true democracy—the like of which has not so far been witnessed or attempted.

I have read a good deal about the French Revolution, . . . and Jawaharlal has told me all about the Russian Revolution.

But I hold that though theirs was a fight for the people it was not a fight for real democracy, which I envisage. My democracy means that everyone is his own master. I have read sufficient history, and I have not seen such an experiment on such a large scale for the establishment of democracy by non-violence. Once you understand these things you will forget the differences between the Hindus and Moslems. . . .

There are people who may call me a visionary, but I am a real bania [shrewd business man] and my business is to obtain swaraj [home rule]. . . . I want you to adopt non-violence as a matter of policy. With me it is a creed, but so far as you are concerned I want you to accept it as policy. As disciplined soldiers you must accept it in toto, and stick to it when you join the struggle.

Source: Mohandas Gandhi, speech to the All-India Congress, August 7, 1942. <http://www.ibiblio.org/pha/policy/1942/420807a.html>

Refer to the excerpt below.

Questions 21 and 22 refer to the excerpt below.

As the online world has become a fundamental part of Arab and Iranian societies, leaders are waking up to the "dangers" of social media and placing new restrictions on what can be read or posted online. . . .

Conditions in Egypt—where social media played a fundamental role in mobilising protesters and documenting police brutality—continued to decline over the past year. In only the first six months of Mohammad Morsi's term, more citizens were prosecuted for "insulting the office of the president" than under Hosni Mubarak's entire 30-year reign. Cases have now been brought against the same bloggers and activists that were instrumental in rallying the masses to protest against Mubarak (and later Morsi) in Tahrir Square, while countless others were tortured by Muslim Brotherhood thugs or state security forces. . . .

If governments are beginning to pay attention, it is because online tools for social mobilisation and individual expression are having a profound impact. Social media accounts were set up for every candidate in Iran's 2013 presidential elections, despite the fact that Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube are all blocked within the country. In Saudi Arabia—which now boasts the highest Twitter and YouTube usage per capita of any country in the world—social media has been used to promote campaigns for women's right to drive, to highlight the mistreatment of migrant workers, and to debate sensitive subjects such as child molestation. Citizen journalism was vital in documenting chemical weapons use in Syria, and a new online platform alerts local residents of incoming scud missiles. Nonetheless, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Syria rank as some of the least free countries in the world in terms of internet freedom. . . .

Source: Adnan Shabaz, "Three years after Arab Spring officials invert digital dissent," *Index on Censorship*, Jan 21, 2014. <https://www.indexoncensorship.org/2014/01/three-years-arab-spring-officials-invert-digital-dissent/>

21. According to the above passage, what is the post-Arab Spring role of social media in the Arab world?
1. Social media have been completely shut down by authoritarian governments.
  2. Social media continue to function freely and openly.
  3. Social media have been effectively used in promoting social justice issues.
  4. Social media have lost popularity as a result of the dangers of use.
22. What are ways that the effective use of social media in the Arab world can be seen as contradictory, according to the above passage?
1. Social media accounts are blocked in Iran, but accounts were set up for electoral candidates.
  2. Social media users have not been prosecuted in Egypt, but the use of social media for protest is decreasing.
  3. Syria has allowed documentation of chemical warfare on social media but prevented the notice of bombing attacks.
  4. Although Saudi Arabia is one of the smallest social media markets in the Middle East, it still has heavy government censorship.

Questions 23 and 24 refer to the excerpt below.

Understanding drivers of deforestation and degradation is fundamental for the development of policies and measures that aim to alter current trends in forest activities toward a more climate and biodiversity friendly outcome. . . . The study analyzed national data . . . on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. . . . The results highlight that commercial agriculture is the most prevalent deforestation driver, accounting for 40% of deforestation. . . . The other important land use is local/subsistence agriculture, which is related to 33% of deforestation. Other drivers are of less importance, with mining accounting for 7%, infrastructure for 10% and urban expansion for 10% of the total. Thus, according to this study, agriculture alone causes 73% of all deforestation. . . . For decades the common view was that growing populations of shifting cultivators and smallholders were the main driver of forest changes. More recently, it has been argued that commercial actors play an increasingly larger role in the expansion of agriculture into the forest. . . . Looking at the development of deforestation drivers through time . . . the contribution of commercial agriculture increases. Currently, deforestation in Africa is still largely driven by small-scale subsistence activities . . . but this might change in the coming years. . . .

Regarding forest degradation, timber extraction and logging are related to about 52%, fuelwood collection and charcoal production 31%, uncontrolled fire 9% and livestock grazing 7% of forest degradation. . . . [L]ocal small-scale activities . . . are the most relevant in large parts of Africa, while in the majority of the other country cases forest degradation is dominated by commercial wood extraction. The importance of the fuelwood/charcoal driver decreases in the post-transition phase. This can be explained by urbanization tied to economic development, and a progressing reliance on other energy resources.

Source: Noriko Hosonuma et al., "An assessment of deforestation and forest degradation drivers in developing countries," *Environmental Research Letters*, October 2012.  
<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/7/4/044009>

23. According to the above passage, what role does subsistence farming play in deforestation?

1. Its role is increasing over time.
2. It is being replaced by commercial agriculture.
3. It causes 73 percent of all deforestation.
4. Its role is least important in Africa.

24. What explains the decrease in fuelwood collection as a cause of forest degradation?

1. change in the availability of a variety of energy sources
2. change in use of new building materials
3. change in timber harvesting practices
4. change in awareness of pollution from burning wood

**Chile: Violations of Human Rights**

Reports of gross violations of human rights in Chile, which had nearly ceased earlier this year, are again on the rise. . . . [T]he Pinochet government is reverting to the practices that have jeopardized its international standing since the 1973 coup. . . . Chile's National Intelligence Directorate is apparently behind the recent increase in torture, illegal detentions, and unexplained "disappearances." The Directorate's chief, Colonel Manuel Contreras, is a close confidant of Pinochet, who acclaimed the organization in a recent press interview for its "decisive role" in bringing extremism under control. Contreras answers directly to the President, and it is unlikely that he would act without the knowledge and approval of his superior. . . .

The Directorate's detention facility at Cuatro Alamos is said to be in operation again. This site was largely abandoned after a decree in January 1976 empowered the Supreme Court president and the interior minister to inspect—without prior notice—areas suspected of being used for torture. Neither official appears to have exercised this authority since last year.

Pinochet stated this week that the emergency measures in effect under the state of siege will be enforced as long as necessary "to repress drastically any attempt that might become a threat to internal security or domestic peace." Following his recent crackdown on former president Frei's Christian Democratic Party and on outspoken democratic labor leaders, Pinochet has made clear that he will move harshly against anyone who runs afoul of his government.

The President may believe that the cutoff in US aid has removed Washington's leverage against his regimes on the human rights issue. . . . In any case, reports of increased repression are sure to leak out, refueling the human rights controversy.

Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency, "Latin America Regional and Political Analysis," May 24, 1977. Released June 11, 1999. <https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB12/19770524%20Violations%20of%20human%20rights.pdf>

25. According to the above passage, how could the use of torture in Chile be linked to President Pinochet?

1. Pinochet said that torture is a necessary emergency measure.
  2. The colonel behind the torture normally acted with Pinochet's approval.
  3. Pinochet was directly in charge of the facility used for torture.
  4. The colonel in charge of torture was a friend of Pinochet.
26. What document most powerfully opposed Pinochet's policies?

1. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
2. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
4. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Questions 27 and 28 refer to the excerpt below.

White House statement on the international deal on Iran's use of nuclear energy, 2016

On January 16, 2016, the International Atomic Energy Agency verified that Iran has completed the necessary steps under the Iran deal that will ensure Iran's nuclear program is and remains exclusively peaceful.

Before this agreement, Iran's breakout time—or the time it would have taken for Iran to gather enough fissile material to build a weapon—was only two to three months. Today, because of the Iran deal, it would take Iran 12 months or more. And with the unprecedented monitoring and access this deal puts in place, if Iran tries, we will know and sanctions will snap back into place.

Here's how we got to this point. Since October, Iran has:

- Shipped 25,000 pounds of enriched uranium out of the country
- Dismantled and removed two-thirds of its centrifuges
- Removed the calandria [a tank that is part of a nuclear reactor] from its heavy water reactor and filled it with concrete
- Provided unprecedented access to its nuclear facilities and supply chain

Because Iran has completed these steps, the U.S. and international community can begin the next phase under the JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action), which means the U.S. will begin lifting its nuclear-related sanctions on Iran. However, a number of U.S. sanctions authorities and designations will continue to remain in place.

Source: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/node/328996>

27. Which was the major reason that the world powers, including the United States, negotiated the agreement described above?

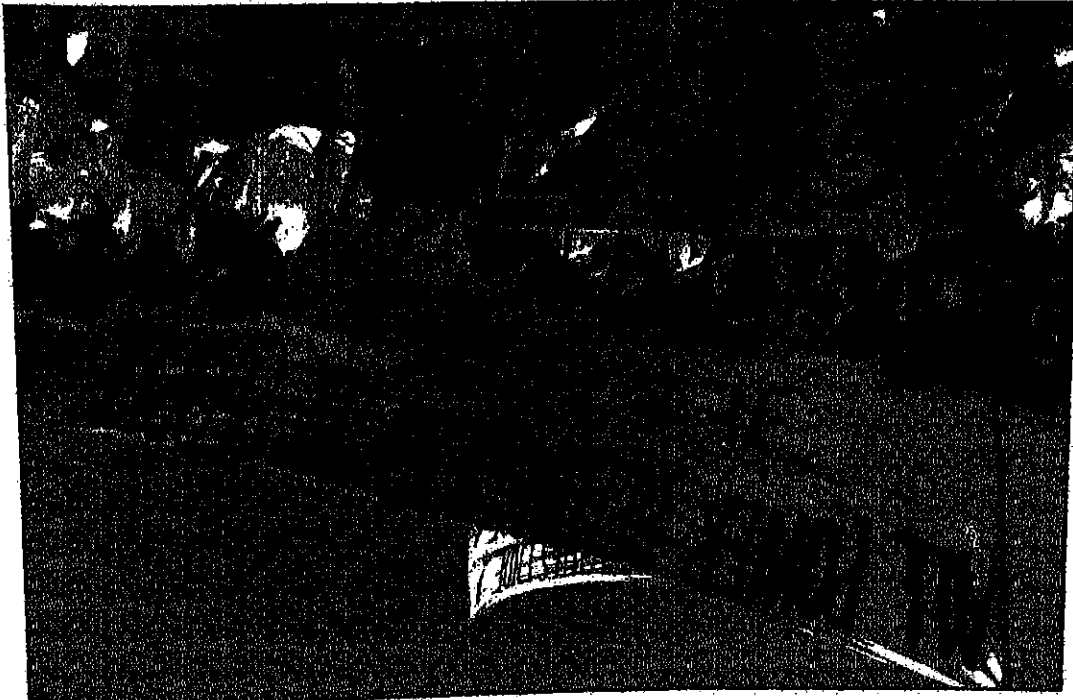
1. to help the Iranian people gain more control over their own defense
2. to help maintain the balance of power in the Middle East
3. to promote Iran as a balance to the power of Sunni countries
4. to limit the ability of Iran to develop and produce nuclear weapons

28. Which agreement is most similar to the one described above in its approach to solving problems?

1. the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
2. the Kyoto Protocol
3. the Camp David Accords
4. the Paris Agreement

29. What was the main goal of the people shown in the photograph?
1. to promote the spread of capitalism in China
  2. to resist growing corporate power in China's economy
  3. to demand democratic reforms in China
  4. to protest against foreign interference in Chinese affairs
30. Which best explains why the protesters carried signs written in both Chinese and English?
1. Protesters wanted to get their message to people outside of China.
  2. English was a common second language for people in China.
  3. Many of the protesters had learned English while attending school in the United States.
  4. Many government officials did not read the type of Chinese spoken by the protesters.

Sources: Getty Images



Protesters in Beijing, June 1989

Questions 29 and 30 refer to the photo below.

**Part 2: Short-Answer Question**

Set 1: Read the two documents and answer the questions that follow them on a separate sheet of paper.

**DOCUMENT 1**

**P. F. Siebold, a German physician who lived in Japan wrote about Japanese culture, 1852**

[The women of Japan are] kept in a state of tutelage: that is, of complete dependence on their husbands, sons, or other relatives. They have no legal rights, and their evidence is not admitted in a court of justice. . . . [The husband] also has the power of divorce, which may be considered unlimited. . . . At home, the wife is the mistress of the family; but in other respects she is treated rather as a toy for her husband's amusement, than as the rational, confidential partner of his life.

Source: P. F. Siebold, *Manners and Customs of the Japanese, in the Nineteenth Century*, 1852.

1. What is the historical context in which Siebold made his observations?

**DOCUMENT 2**

**Baron Kikuchi, a minister in the Japanese government, on the education of women in Japan, 1907**

Our female education, then, is based on the assumption that women marry, and that its object is to fit girls to become good wives and wise mothers. . . . The house was, and still is. . . . the unit of society, not the individual. . . . The object . . . of female education—in a word, to fit girls to be good wives and mothers, proper helpmates and worthy companions of the men of the Meiji, and noble mothers to bring up future generations of Japanese.

Source: Baron Kikuchi, minister in the Japanese government, 1907.

- 2a. What is Kikuchi's point of view about the role of female education in Japan?
- 2b. How does Kikuchi's point of view affect his reliability as a source of evidence about the education of women in Japan?
3. Compare documents 1 and 2. Identify and explain a similarity or difference between them.



## DOCUMENT 1

U.S. General Lucius Clay, telephone conversation with  
U.S. Chief of Staff Omar Bradley about the Soviet blockade  
of Berlin, April 10, 1948

I do not believe anything will come from protest to Moscow except rejection accompanied by legal argumentation. Nevertheless, I believe that for the record a protest at Moscow is desirable, particularly if it can be given concurrently with similar protests from British and French Governments. Both of latter are weakening and apt to give in to Soviet position. This is particularly true in case of French who really lack means to support their Berlin contingent by air. An approach to British and French Governments by our Government relative to protest might at least serve to hold their positions for time being.

Source: *The Papers of General Lucius D. Clay: Germany, 1945-1949*, vol. 2 (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974), Jean Edward Smith, ed.

1. Using document 1, explain the geographic context of the issue described by Clay.

## DOCUMENT 2

Andrei Vyshinsky, speech to the UN Security Council,  
October 4, 1948

Beyond any dispute, the question of the Berlin situation is closely connected with the question of Germany as a whole, and the separation of the Berlin problem from the German problem as a whole would be utterly artificial and could result only in wrong decisions not in conformity with the real state of affairs. The placing of the Berlin problem before the Security Council would constitute a direct violation of Article 107 of the [UN] Charter which says that "Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action."

Source: *The USSR and World Peace: Andrei K. Vyshinsky*, ed. Jessica Smith (New York: International Publishers, 1949), 41-46.

2a. Identify the audience of Vyshinsky in this speech.

2b. Explain how the audience affects the speech as a reliable source of evidence about the Soviet view of the Berlin Blockade.

3. Using documents 1 and 2, explain how the conflict over Berlin in 1948 was a turning point in international affairs.

## Part 3: Extended Essay

### Directions

An enduring issue is an issue that exists across time, it is one that many societies have attempted to address with varying degrees of success. Read the following documents and take notes in the margins identifying at least two themes in each one. Then use these notes to develop an outline or graphic organizer for an essay. Finally, on a separate sheet of paper or on a computer, write an extended essay.

### In your essay:

- Identify and define an enduring issue raised by this set of documents.
- Using your knowledge of social studies and evidence from the documents, argue why the issue you selected is significant and how it has endured across time.

### Be sure to:

- Identify the issue based on a historically accurate interpretation of three documents.
- Define the issue using evidence from *at least* three documents.
- Argue that this is a significant issue that has endured by showing:
  - How the issue has affected people or been affected by people.
  - How the issue has continued to be an issue or changed over time.
- Include outside information from your knowledge of social studies and evidence from the documents.

## DOCUMENT 1

Qing Reform Edict, January 29, 1901

We have now received Her Majesty's decree to devote ourselves fully to China's revitalization, to suppress vigorously the use of the terms *new* and *old*, and to blend together the best of what is Chinese and what is foreign. The root of China's weakness lies in harmful habits too firmly entrenched, in rules and regulations too minutely drawn, in the overabundance of inept and mediocre officials and in the paucity of truly outstanding ones, in petty bureaucrats who hide behind the written word and in clerks and yamen runners [administrative clerks] who use the written word as a talisman [an object that brings good luck] to acquire personal fortunes, in the mountains of correspondence between government and associated practices that block the reality, and in the seniority system and associated practices that block the way of men of real talent.

Source: *Sources of Chinese Tradition: From 1600 Through the Twentieth Century*, edited Wm. Theodore de Bary and Richard L. Lattano (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000), volume 2, 286.

## DOCUMENT 2

Sukarno, leader of Indonesia, speaking at the Bandung Conference, 1955

All of us, I am certain, are united by more important things than those which superficially divide us. We are united, for instance, by a common detestation of colonialism in whatever form it appears. We are united by a common detestation of [racism]. And we are united by a common determination to preserve and stabilize peace in the world. . . .

We are often told, "Colonialism is dead." Let us not be deceived or even soothed by that. I say to you, colonialism is not yet dead. How can we say it is dead, so long as vast areas of Asia and Africa are united?

And, I beg of you, do not think of colonialism as only in the classic form which we of Indonesia, and our brothers in different parts of Asia and Africa, knew. Colonialism has also its modern dress, in the form of economic control, intellectual control, actual physical control by a small but alien community within a nation. It is a skillful and determined enemy, and it appears in many guises. It does not give up its loot easily. Wherever, whenever and however it appears, colonialism is an evil thing, and one which must be eradicated from the earth.

Source: *Africa-Asia Speaks from Bandung* (Jakarta: Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1955).

## DOCUMENT 3

Declaration of the Non-Aligned Movement Conference, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 1961

Imperialism is weakening. Colonial empires and other forms of foreign oppression of peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are gradually disappearing from the stage of history. Great successes have been achieved in the struggle of many peoples for national independence and equality. . . . The Governments of countries participating in the Conference resolutely reject the view that war, including the "cold war," is inevitable as this view reflects a sense both of helplessness and hopelessness and is contrary to the progress of the world. They affirm their unwavering faith that the international community is able to organize its life without resorting to means which actually belong to a past epoch of human history.

Source: "Text of the Final Declaration of the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Nations," *New York Times*, September 7, 1961.

**DOCUMENT 4**  
**Jean-Bertrand Aristide, first elected president of Haiti in 1990**

What happens to poor countries when they embrace free trade? In Haiti in 1986 we imported just 7,000 tons of rice, the main staple food of the country. The vast majority was grown in Haiti. In the late 1980s Haiti [accepted] free-trade policies [backed] by the international lending agencies and lifted tariffs on rice imports. Cheaper rice immediately flooded in from the United States where the rice industry is subsidized [supported by the government]. . . . Haiti's peasant farmers could not possibly compete. By 1996 Haiti was importing 196,000 tons of foreign rice at the cost of \$100 million a year. Haitian rice production [almost stopped]. Once the dependence on foreign rice was complete, import prices began to rise, leaving Haiti's population, particularly the urban poor, completely at the whim of rising world grain prices. And the prices continue to rise. . . .

The dilemma [problem] is, I believe, the classic dilemma of the poor: a choice between death and death. Either we enter a global economic system, in which we know we cannot survive, or we refuse, and face death by slow starvation. With choices like these, the urgency of finding a third way is clear.

Source: Jean-Bertrand Aristide, *Eyes of the Heart: Seeking a Path for the Poor in the Age of Globalization* (Montreal, Quebec: Common Courage Press, 2000).

**DOCUMENT 5**

**Growth in Exports by World Region, 1960 to 2016**

World	12	29
North America	6	14
South Asia	6	18
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	21
East Asia and Pacific	8	25
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	28
Europe	19	44

Source: Adapted from the World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS>