

Short Answer Question (SAQ) Example

Prompt: Explain ONE way in which the Columbian Exchange affected the populations of BOTH Europe and the Americas.
Perfect Response:

- A: The Columbian Exchange led to significant population changes in both Europe and the Americas.
- C: In the Americas, the introduction of new diseases like smallpox, to which indigenous populations had no immunity, caused massive population decline.
- E: This devastating loss of life drastically altered the social and political structures of indigenous societies, facilitating European colonization. Conversely, the introduction of new, calorie-rich crops like potatoes from the Americas to Europe led to increased agricultural yields and contributed to population growth in Europe.

Document-Based Question (DBQ) Documents

Here are the full text versions of the documents referenced in the previous DBQ example:

Document 1: "They testify that it is a very great island. I proceeded along the coast to the westward, and found it to be so extensive that I concluded it could not be an island, but a continent...I saw neither towns nor villages upon the seacoast, save a few small settlements...And because they are not acquainted with our weapons, and are timid, so that a thousand of them are not equal to fifty of our men, they are therefore very easily subdued...In conclusion, to speak only of what has been done in this voyage, I say that your Highnesses ought to return thanks to God...for the great exaltation of the Christian name, which in this enterprise has attained such success." - Journal of Christopher Columbus, 1492

Document 2: (Document 2 would be a map. Since I cannot create a map, I will describe the key elements that would be included)

Document 3: Title: The Atlantic System, 17th Century

1. Visual Elements:
 - oe | Arrows showing the movement of enslaved people from Africa to the Americas (the Middle Passage).
 - as: Arrows showing the movement of raw materials (sugar, tobacco, cotton) from the Americas to Europe.
 2. Arrows showing the movement of manufactured goods (textiles, guns, rum) from Europe to Africa.
 3. Key Locations Labeled: Europe, West Africa, the Caribbean, and the Americas
- Document 3:
- "The island of Hispaniola is wonderful, with fertile lands...In it are many spices and great mines of gold and other metals...There are also many kinds of animals, both wild and tame, and an infinite number of trees...There are many kinds of

birds...The land is very suitable for raising cattle, for cultivating grain, and for producing all kinds of fruits and vegetables...It is certain that there are great riches in these lands."

- *General History*wer.

- *Indies* by Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, 1547e**Documentnrise of new transoceanic trade routes, fundamentally altering global economic interactions.

4. Evidence and Explanation: Columbus's voyage, as detailed in his journal (Document 1), initiated sustained contact between Europe and the Americas, leading to the exchange of goods, people, and diseases known as the Columbian Exchange. This exchange spurred the growth of plantation agriculture in the Americas, fueled by the forced labor of enslaved Africans, as illustrated by the trade routes of the Atlantic system (Document 2). The map shows the interconnectedness of the trade system, with enslaved people from Africa providing labor that produced raw materials in the Americas, which were then shipped to Europe. This demonstrates a key change: the creation of a new global trade network centered on the Atlantic.
5. Document Usage: Documents 1 and 2 are used to illustrate the change in global trade patterns with the emergence of the Atlantic system.
6. HIP for Document 1: The journal of Columbus (Document 1) was written to inform the Spanish monarchs of his discoveries and potential for exploitation. His point of view, as a European explorer seeking wealth and spreading Christianity, influenced his description of the Americas and its people. This is important because it highlights the economic motivations behind exploration and the initial steps towards a new global economy.

Body Paragraph 2:

- Topic Sentence: European states developed new economic policies, most notably mercantilism, which further shaped global economic interactions during this period.
- Evidence and Explanation: As detailed in the writing of an English economist (Document 5), mercantilist theory held that a nation's wealth was measured in its accumulation of gold and silver, leading states to pursue policies aimed at maximizing exports and minimizing imports. This led to increased competition among European powers for colonies and trade routes, as states sought to establish favorable balances of trade. This competition spurred further economic changes, including the growth of state-sponsored trading companies and the implementation of protectionist trade policies.
- Document Usage: Document 5 is used to explain the change in economic policies.

- HIP for Document 5: The English economist's writing (Document 5) reflects the prevailing economic theory of the time, mercantilism. His point of view, advocating for state intervention in the economy to increase national wealth, was influential in shaping European economic policies and driving global competition.

Body Paragraph 3:

- Topic Sentence: Despite these changes, some continuities persisted in global economic interactions, such as the enduring importance of established trade networks and the desire for precious metals.
- Evidence and Explanation: While new trade routes emerged, established regional trade networks, such as those in Asia, continued to operate. The account of a Chinese merchant (Document 4) demonstrates the continued importance of trade between Europe and Asia, with Europeans seeking Chinese goods like silk, tea, and porcelain, and the Chinese demanding silver. This highlights the continuity of established trade patterns, even as new ones developed. Additionally, the desire for precious metals, evident in Columbus's initial focus on gold (Document 1) and the mercantilist emphasis on accumulating gold and silver (Document 5), remained a driving force behind economic interactions.
- Document Usage: Documents 1, 4, and 5 are used to demonstrate continuities in global economic interactions.
- HIP for Document 4: The Chinese merchant's account (Document 4) provides a perspective from a non-European participant in global trade. His social status and interactions with European traders influenced his description of the trade relationship, highlighting the continued demand for Asian goods in the global economy.

Conclusion:

- Restate Thesis: In conclusion, global economic interactions from 1450 to 1750 were transformed by the rise of transoceanic trade and mercantilism, but also showed continuities in the desire for wealth and the persistence of existing trade networks.
- Broader Context: These changes and continuities laid the groundwork for the further integration of the global economy in the centuries that followed, with profound consequences for all regions of the world.

Additional DBQ Information:

- Missing Voice: A document from the perspective of an enslaved African would provide a crucial missing perspective on the human cost and impact of the expanding global economy.
- Synthesis: The changes in global economic interactions during this period

contributed to the rise of European dominance and set the stage for the Industrial Revolution and further economic globalization.

Long Essay Question (LEQ) Practice

Here's a sample LEQ prompt and some guidance:

Prompt: Compare and contrast the effects of European colonization on TWO of the following regions:

- The Americas
- Africa
- Asia

Developing your Response:

1. **Choose your regions:** Select two regions from the list (e.g., the Americas and Africa).
2. **Develop a thesis statement:** Your thesis should clearly state the similarities and differences in the effects of European colonization on the two regions you have chosen. For example: "While European colonization led to the exploitation of resources and the displacement of indigenous populations in both the Americas and Africa, the nature of colonization differed significantly, with the Americas experiencing large-scale settler colonialism and the transatlantic slave trade, while Africa was primarily subjected to the extraction of resources and the establishment of colonial administrations."
3. **Gather evidence:** For each region, identify specific examples of the effects of European colonization. Consider the following:
 - Political changes: How did European colonization affect existing political structures?
 - Economic changes: How did European colonization affect trade, agriculture, and labor systems?
 - Social changes: How did European colonization affect social hierarchies, gender roles, and family structures?
 - Cultural changes: How did European colonization affect religion, language, and the arts?
 - Demographic changes: How did European colonization affect population size and distribution?
4. **Organize your essay:** Use a comparative structure, such as:
 - Point-by-point: Discuss one aspect of colonization (e.g., economic changes) in both regions, then move on to the next aspect (e.g., social changes).
 - Region-by-region: Discuss all aspects of colonization in one region, then

discuss all aspects of colonization in the other region.

5. Write your essay:

- Start with an introduction that includes your thesis statement.
- Develop your argument in the body paragraphs, providing specific evidence to support your claims.
- Use transitions to connect your ideas and create a smooth flow.
- Conclude your essay by summarizing your main points and restating your thesis.

VI. Answer Key

Here are the answers to the multiple-choice questions:

Unit 1: 1. b, 2. c

Unit 2: 1. b, 2. c

Unit 3: 1. c, 2. b

Unit 4: 1. b, 2. c

Unit 5: 1. b, 2. b

Unit 6: 1. b, 2. b

Unit 7: 1. c, 2. b

Unit 8: 1. c, 2. c

Unit 9: 1. b, 2. c