

“Asia experienced a temporary gain from the discovery of America, but Africa suffered. America had all the silver and gold Europe needed, and this destroyed the African gold markets and the dependent trade networks. Cities such as Timbuktu and the Songhai Empire of which it was a part crumbled as merchants abandoned the ancient trade routes.

To replace the Mediterranean trade of cloth, beads, leather, and metals upon which the Africans had become dependent, the Africans now had only one commodity that the Europeans wanted—slaves. For centuries the African merchants had sold a small but steady number of slaves to the Middle East, but with the decline of their traditional European trade and with the opening of America, the slave trade became a boom. The Africans thus became victims of the discovery of America as surely as did the American Indians.”

Source: Jack Weatherford, United States anthropologist, academic book, 1988

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

- A. Identify one claim that the author makes in the first paragraph about the effect of the discovery of the Americas on Africa.
- B. Describe one economic change in the Americas that occurred as a result of the developments discussed in the second paragraph.
- C. Explain one reason why “American Indians” “became victims of the discovery of America” as suggested by the author in the last sentence of the passage.

“History teaches us that those who forget to think about themselves will be forgotten by others! It is this principle that prompts me to publish a women’s newspaper.

My sisters, join me so that we shall not be left behind while everyone else around us is pushing forward. We demand the right to cultivate our human potential and the right to act independently in the state.

We want to spread the great ideas of liberty and humanity through every avenue open to us. To the wider world, we want to spread these ideas through the press. Within the narrower world of our families, we want to spread these ideas through example, instruction, and child-rearing.

We want to earn our liberty and humanity, not by striving individually—each one for herself—but rather by looking after those who languish forgotten and neglected in poverty, misery, and ignorance—each for all.”

Source: Louise Otto-Peters, German writer, first issue of the Women’s Newspaper, the first women’s newspaper published in Germany, 1849. The newspaper was banned by the government in Saxony, Germany.

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

- A. Identify one likely audience for the claims that the author makes in the passage.
- B. Describe one historical context during the nineteenth century that explains the increased poverty and misery referred to in the fourth paragraph.
- C. Explain how one ideology or set of ideas likely influenced the author’s claims in the passage.

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 claim that the author makes in the first paragraph about the effect of the discovery of the Americas on Africa. | 1 point |
|----------|--|----------------|

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The African gold markets were destroyed.
- It resulted in the decline of cities and empires in Africa.
- It caused the abandonment of ancient trade routes.

-
- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| B | Describe one economic change in the Americas that occurred as a result of the developments discussed in the second paragraph. | 1 point |
|----------|---|----------------|

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The plantation system in the Americas became widespread.
 - The increased availability of enslaved labor from Africa further developed the pattern of triangular trade between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
 - The decrease in Indigenous labor in the Americas created a demand for an increased number of enslaved laborers from Africa.
-

- C** Explain one reason why “American Indians” “became victims of the discovery of America,” **1 point** as suggested by the author in the last sentence of the passage.

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The Columbian Exchange resulted in a high death rate for Native Americans due to the introduction of diseases originating in Afro-Eurasia.
 - With the arrival of the Spanish and the introduction of new labor systems, such as the encomienda and hacienda systems, Native American labor was exploited.
 - Native American tribes lost their ancestral homelands as European colonists took over land for economic gain.
 - Europeans often forced Christianization on Native Americans that resulted in the loss of cultural traditions.
-