

“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.

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.

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- A** Identify one argument the author makes regarding tea production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The cost of production in India fell compared to the cost in China.
- China was “dethroned” by India as the primary supplier of tea for England.
- The Chinese tea farmers were devastated due to the rise of the Indian tea industry.

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- B** Describe one likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain, as outlined by the author. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Britain’s colonization of India allowed it to expand tea production through plantations.
- One likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain was because production costs in India were significantly lower than in China, making the Indian tea industry much more appealing to the British.
- Transportation costs from India to Britain were likely lower than transportation costs from China to Britain because of the shorter geographical distance.

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- 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. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The 1900–1901 Boxer Rebellion against foreigners and the subsequent foreign intervention in China resulted in longer-term disorder and significant loss of life.
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- The Opium Wars launched China's "Century of Humiliation", forcing China to sign a series of unequal treaties which destabilized the imperial dynasty.
 - The Revolution of 1911 forcibly ended the rule of the Qing Dynasty and started a prolonged period of political fragmentation, warlordism, and military conflicts within China.
 - The Chinese Civil War between the KMT and CCP was a bitter, decades-long conflict, exacerbated by Japanese intervention, which eventually became a full-scale Japanese invasion of China.
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