

2015 AP[®] WORLD HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Note: This exam uses the chronological designations B.C.E. (before common era) and C.E. (common era). These labels correspond to B.C. (before Christ) and A.D. (anno Domini), which are used in some world history textbooks.

WORLD HISTORY

SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested planning and writing time—40 minutes)

Percent of Section II score—33 1/3

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-12 (the documents have been edited for the purposes of this exercise.) Write your answer on the lined pages of the Section II free-response booklet.

This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents

Write an essay that:

- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with appropriate evidence from the documents
- Uses all of the documents
- Analyzes documents by grouping them in as many appropriate ways as possible. Does not simply summarize the documents individually.
- Takes into account the sources of the documents and analyzes the authors' points of view
- Identifies and explains the needs for at least one additional type of document

You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents

1. Using the following documents, analyze the economic and social effects of the cross-cultural interactions in the Atlantic world between the 16th and 18th centuries.

Historical Background: During the 16th century the European establishment of new colonies in the Americas led to exploitation of natives in the form of plantation and mining work. Epidemic disease and harsh treatment as well as being forbidden to force converts to Christianity to work led to the dramatic increase in Atlantic Slave Trade. This then completed the emergence of the Triangular Trade routes of the Atlantic.

Document 1

Source: King Affonso of Kongo, Letter to King of Portugal to end the Portuguese slave trade in Kongo West Africa, 1526.

.....And we cannot reckon how great the damage is, since the mentioned merchants are taking every day our natives, sons of the land and the sons of our noblemen and vassals and our relatives, because the thieves and men of bad conscience grab them wishing to have the things and wares of this Kingdom which they are ambitious of; our country is being completely depopulated, and Your Highness should not agree with this nor accept it as in your service..... That is why we beg of Your Highness to help and assist us in this matter, commanding your factors that they should not send here either merchants or wares, because it is our will that in these Kingdoms there should not be any trade of slaves nor outlet for them

Moreover, Sir, those people desirous as they are of the wares and things of your Kingdoms, which are brought here by your people, and in order to satisfy their voracious appetite, seize many of our people, freed and exempt men, and very often it happens that they kidnap even noblemen and the sons of noblemen, and our relatives.

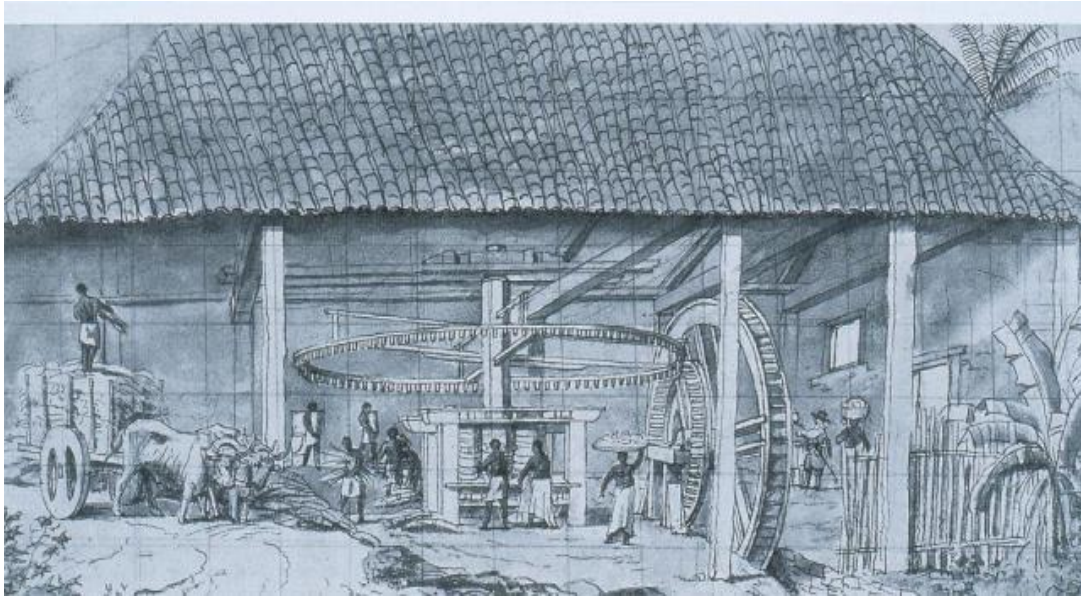
Document 2

Source: Antonio Vazquez de Espinosa, Spanish Monk, *Compendio y Description de las Indias Occidentales*, circa 1620.

According to his Majesty's warrant, the mine owners on this massive range have the right to the mita of 13,300 Indians in the working and exploitation of the mines, both of those which have been discovered, those now discovered, and those which shall be discovered. It is the duty of the district military officer to have them rounded up and to see that they came from all the provinces between Cuzco and TominaThis works out very badly, with great losses and gaps in the quotas of Indians, the villages being depopulated; ruining them and thus depriving the chief Indians of their property and carrying them off in chains because they do not want to fill out the mita assignment.

Document 3

Source: Franz Post, Dutch artist, sugar plantation in colonial Brazil, circa 1630



Document 4

Source: Guiseppe Andreoni, Description of a Brazilian Sugar Plantation, Portugal, c. 1700.

The most dangerous place on the plantation is the sugar mill, because if by misfortune, sleep or fatigue, or some other carelessness, the female slave that feeds cane between the axles places her hand further than she should, she risks having it pressed between the axles and . . . the hand or arm is . . . cut off at once, using a large knife kept near the mill for this purpose, or the mill is stopped to solve the danger. And this danger is greater still at night, during which the mill is as busy as during the day . . . especially if those who work at this occupation are newly arrived Africans or prone to drunkenness.

Document 5

<u>Slave Population and Sugar Production in Selected Colonies</u>			
Colony	Year	Slave Population	Sugar Production in Tons
Barbados (British)	1712	42,000	6,343
	1757	63,600	7,068
	1792	64,300	9,025
Jamaica (British)	1703	45,000	4,782
	1730	74,500	15,972
	1754	130,000	23,396
	1789	250,000	59,400
Cuba (Spanish)	1774	44,300	10,000
	1792	85,900	18,571
	1817	199,100	43,415

Document 6

Source: John Campbell, Scottish author, *Candid and Impartial Considerations on the Nature of the Sugar Trade*, 1763

These so necessary Negro slaves are purchased in Africa by the English merchants with a great variety of woolen goods, a cheap sort of firearms, powder, bullets, iron bars, copper bars, brass pans, British malt spirits, tobacco-pipes, glass beads, linens, cutlery, toys, some East Indian goods but in the main, with very little that is not of our own growth or manufacture.

Document 7

Source: J.H. Bernardin de St. Pierre, French author and botanist, *Isle de Bourbon*, 1773

“ I do not know if coffee and sugar are essential to the happiness of Europe, but I do know well that these two products have accounted for the unhappiness of two great regions of the world: America has been depopulated so as to have land on which to plant them; Africa has been depopulated so as to have the people cultivate them”

Document 8

Source: Alexander Falconbridge, British surgeon on four slave ship voyages, *An Account of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa*, 1788.

While I was upon the coast, during one of the voyages I made, the black traders brought down, in different canoes, from twelve to fifteen hundred negroes, which had been purchased at one fair. They consisted chiefly of men and boys, the women seldom exceeding a third of the whole number. From forty to two hundred negroes are generally purchased at a time by the black traders, according to the opulence of the buyer, and consist of those of all ages, from a month, to sixty years and upwards.

Continual enmity is thus fostered among the negroes of Africa, and all social intercourse between them is destroyed; which most assuredly would not be the case, had they not these opportunities of finding a ready sale for each other....

Document 9

Source: Anonymous, *Remarkable Extracts and Observations on the Slave Trade*, London, 1791.

For why is the Slave Trade carried on? To supply the West India planters with hands to cultivate the islands. And why are the islands cultivated? To furnish the inhabitants of Europe with sugar! If sugar was not consumed it would not be imported – if it were not imported it would not be cultivated, if it were not cultivated there would be an end to the Slave Trade; so that the consumer of sugar is really the prime mover, the grand cause of all the horrible injustice which attends the capture, of all the shocking cruelty which accompanies the treatment, of the wretched African Slave.