



2022 Historiography Examination – High School Division

General Instructions

This examination consists of document-based long essay questions. You will choose and respond to **TWO** of the following prompts. Write your answer in the space provided on the answer document and circle the number of the question you are answering in the appropriate place. You should write a well-developed essay with a historically defensible thesis and pieces of specific evidence relating to the arguments you are making, both from your own outside knowledge and from the documents. You should use parenthetical citations to refer to documents where appropriate.

Question 1

In a well-developed essay and based on the following documents, compare and contrast the differing opinions on the Green Revolution.

Document 1

Source: Harry Truman, United States president, inaugural address, Washington, DC, 1949.

More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to them and to more prosperous areas.

I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefit of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life. Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food. The old imperialism—exploitation for foreign profit—has no place in our plans.

Document 2

Source: Dr. Norman Borlaug, United States agricultural scientist involved in Green Revolution research, Nobel Peace Prize winner, Nobel Lecture, 1970.

In the developing countries,... the land is tired, worn out, depleted of plant nutrients, and often eroded; crop yields have been low, near starvation levels, and stagnant for centuries. Hunger prevails, and survival depends largely upon the annual success or failure of the cereal crops.

For the underprivileged billions in the forgotten world, hunger has been a constant companion, and starvation has all too often lurked in the nearby shades. To millions of these unfortunates, who have long lived in despair, the Green Revolution seems like a miracle that has generated new hope for the future.

The Green Revolution has won a temporary success in man's war against hunger and deprivation; it has given man a breathing space. If fully implemented, the revolution can provide sufficient food for sustenance during the next three decades. But the frightening power of human reproduction must also be curbed; otherwise the success of the Green Revolution will be ephemeral only.

Document 3

Source: Focus, FAO newsletter, circa 1987.

How the Green Revolution affects rural people depends on whether they are wage earners, cultivators, or consumers, whether they come from landed or landless, rich or poor, male- or female-headed households.

Studies on the impact of the Green Revolution have shown that technological change can generate major social benefits but at the same time generate significant costs for particular categories of rural women that are different in kind and in intensity from those experienced by men.

It has:

increased the need for cash incomes in rural households to cover the costs of seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, forcing women to work as agricultural laborers;

increased the need for unpaid female labor for farming tasks thereby augmenting women's already high labor burden;
limited women's wage-earning opportunities through mechanization.

Document 4

Source: Guatemalan National Coordinating Committee of Indigenous Peasants, a rural labor organization in Latin America, official statement, November 2006.

The diversity of native seeds is the heritage of the Maya and indigenous people at the service of all of humanity. The Maya indigenous peoples have stood firm defending these seeds, which have fed us for more than five thousand years. It saddens us to remember the loss of respect for our seeds, due to the imposition of the Green Revolution. The "revolution" actually sterilized and contaminated our seeds, as well as nature and Mother Earth.

Document 5

Source: Dr. Vandana Shiva, Indian physicist, from her article in the Ecologist, an environmental affairs magazine, 1991.

The Green Revolution has been a failure. It has led to reduced genetic diversity, increased vulnerability to pests, soil erosion, water shortages, reduced soil fertility, micronutrient deficiencies, soil contamination, reduced availability of nutritious food crops for the local population, the displacement of vast numbers of small farmers from their land, rural impoverishment, and increased tensions and conflicts. The beneficiaries have been the agrochemical industry, large petrochemical companies, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, dam builders, and large landowners.

The Punjab is frequently cited as the Green Revolution's most celebrated success story. Yet, far from bringing prosperity, two decades of the Green Revolution have left the Punjab riddled with discontent and violence. Instead of abundance, the Punjab is beset with diseased soils, pest-infested crops, waterlogged deserts, and indebted and discontented farmers. Instead of peace, the Punjab has inherited conflict and violence.

Traditionally, irrigation was only used in the Punjab as an insurance against crop failure in times of severe drought. The new seeds, however, need intensive irrigation as an essential input for crop yields. One result of the Green Revolution has therefore been to create conflicts over diminishing water resources. Intensive irrigation has led to the need for large-scale storage systems, centralizing control over water supplies and leading to both local and interstate water conflicts.

Question 2 begins on the next page.

Question 2

In a well-developed essay and based on the following documents, evaluate the extent to which women exercised power and influence in Afro-Eurasia during the period c. 1200 to 1450 CE.

Document 1

Source: Selections from *The History of the World Conqueror* by Ala ad-Din Juvaini. In this portion, Juvaini writes of Sorqotani Beki, daughter-in-law of Genghis Khan, 13th century

After ulugh-Noyan's death, [the Khan] commanded that as long as he lived affairs of the state should be administered in accordance to the council of his wife Sorquotani Beki... and [her] sons... [that] the army and the people, great and small, should be under the control of her command and prohibition...

...And her hand was ever open in munificence [great generosity] and benefaction [gift]... although she was a follower...of the religion of Jesus she would bestow alms and presents upon imams and shaikhs and strove also to revive the sacred observances of the faith of Mohammed. ... And as the token and proof of this statement... she gave 1000 silver balish [a unit of money] ... that a madrasa [college] might be built in Bokhara...

Document 2

Source: North African traveler, Ibn Battuta, excerpt from his memoirs, *Ribla*, on his journey to the court of Mansa Musa, sultan of Mali located in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1352 CE

The condition of these people is strange and their manners outlandish... And none of them derives his genealogy from his father but, on the contrary, from his maternal uncle. A man does not pass on inheritance except to the sons of his sister to the exclusion of his own sons... With regard to their women, they are not modest in the presence of men, they do not veil themselves in sport of their perseverance in the prayers. He who wishes to marry among them can marry, but the women do not travel with the husband, and if one of them wanted to do that, she would be prevented by her family. The women there have friends and companions amongst men outside the prohibited degrees of marriage. Likewise, for the men, there are companions from amongst women outside the prohibited degrees. One of them would enter his house to find his wife with her companion and would disapprove of that conduct.

Document 3

Source: Empress Xu (d. 1407), third wife of the Ming emperor, Yongle (r. 1402-1424), excerpt from *Instructions for the Inner Quarters*, early 15th century

Being upright and modest, reserved and quiet, correct and dignified, sincere and honest: these constitute the moral nature of a woman. Being filial and respectful, human and perspicacious, loving and warm, meek and gentle: these represent the complete development of the moral principle, kept control over the workings of their mind, and honored the Way and its virtue. Therefore, they were able to complement their [husbands] in fulfilling the teachings of the Way.

If one's virtue is not established, rarely can one be an influence for good in the family—how much less in the wider world. Therefore, the wife is one who follows her husband. The way of husband and wife is the principle of the strong and the weak... The prosperity or decline of the family, the rise and fall of the state are intimately linked to this...

Document 4

Source: Joan of Arc, Letter to the King of England. Joan, called "The Maid," was a young girl from the town of Domremy in the French county of Lorraine, who felt herself to be called by God to help the French resist the English in the Hundred Years War, 1429 CE

King of England, render account to the King of Heaven of your royal blood. Return the keys of all the good cities which you have seized, the Maid. She is sent by God to reclaim the royal blood, and is fully prepared to make peace, if you will give her satisfaction; that is, you must render justice, and pay back all you have taken.

King of England, if you do not do these things, I am the commander of the military; and in whatever place I shall find your men in France, I will make them flee the country, whether they wish to or not; and if they will not obey, the Maid will have them all killed. She comes sent by the King of Heaven, body for body, to take you out of France, and the Maid promises and certifies to you that if you do not leave France, she and her troops will raise a mighty outcry as has not been heard in France in a thousand years.

Document 5

Source: Excerpt from the chronicles of Minhaji Siraj Juzjani, on the reign of Sultan Raziyya bint Iltutmish (r. 1236-1240), the first woman to ascend to the throne and lead the army of the Delhi Sultanate in Northern India

Sultan Raziyya—may she rest in peace—was a great sovereign, and wise, just, and beneficent, the patron of the learned, a dispense of justice, the cherisher of her subjects, and of warlike skills, and was endowed with all the admirable attributes and qualities required of kings but as she did not attain the destiny, in her creation, of being computed among men, of what advantage were all these excellent qualifications unto her?

Question 3 begins on the next page.

Question 3

In a well-developed essay and based on the following documents, to what extent had the colonists developed a sense of their identity as Americans by the eve of the Revolution?

Document 1

Source: Edmund Burke, "Notes for Speech in Parliament, 3 February 1766"

Govern America as you govern an English town which happens not to be represented in Parliament. Are Gentlemen really serious when they propose this? Is there a single Trait of Resemblance between those few Towns, and a great and growing people spread over a vast quarter of the globe, separated from us by a mighty Ocean?

... The eternal Barriers of Nature forbid that the colonies should be blended or coalesce into the Mass... of this Kingdom. We have nothing therefore for it, but to let them carry across the ocean into the woods and deserts of America the images of the British constitution.

Document 2

Source: Richard Henry Lee to Arthur Lee, 24 February, 1744.

The wicked violence of [the] Ministry so clearly expressed, as to leave no doubt of their fatal determination to ruin both Countries unless a powerful and timely check is interposed by the Body of People. A very small corrupted Junto in New York excerpted, all N. America is now most firmly united and as firmly resolved to defend their liberties and infinitum against every power on Earth that may attempt to take them away. The most effectual measures are everywhere taking to secure a sacred observance of the Association... Manufacturers go rapidly on and the means of repelling force by force are universally adopting.

Document 3

Source: Mather Byles, Cotton Mather's grandson, to Nathaniel Emmons, Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, The Famous Mather Byles: The Noted Boston Tory Preacher, Poet and Wit, 1707-1788.

They call me a brainless Tory; but tell me, my young friend, which is better, to be ruled by one tyrant three thousand miles away, or by three thousand tyrants not a mile away. I tell you, my boy, there was just as much humbug in politics seventy years ago as there is today.

Document 4

Source: Declaration for the Causes of Taking up Arms, Continental Congress, 6 July 1775.

A Declaration by the Representative of the United Colonies of North American, now met in Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms.

... the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die freemen, rather than live [like] slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the Empire, we assure them that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored... We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great Britain, and establishing independent states.

Document 5

Source: Hector St. John Crèvecoeur, *Letters from an American Farmer*, composed in the 1770's, published, 1781.

What then is the American, this new man? He is either an European, or the descendant of an European, hence that strange mixture of blood which you will find in no other country. I could point out to you a family whose grandfather was an Englishman, whose wife was Dutch, whose son married a French woman... He is an American, who leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced... He becomes an American by being received in the broad lap of our great Alma Mater. Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose laborers and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world... This great metamorphosis has a double effect, it extinguishes all his European prejudices, he forgets that mechanism of subordination, that servility of disposition which poverty had taught him.