

**GLOBAL STUDIES WEEK 2 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grades**

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Based on the documents provided please answer the following questions:

1, 2, 3a, 3b, 6a, 6b, 7, 8, 9a, 9b.

Write a paragraph each, explaining the Cold War and the industrial revolution.

All answers should be clearly written on the provided answer sheets.

Work will be returned to the email it came from unless otherwise indicated.

**Part A**  
**Short-Answer Questions**

*Directions:* Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

**Document 1**

Two things happened in the eighteenth century that made it difficult for England to balance its trade with the East. First, the British became a nation of tea drinkers and the demand for Chinese tea rose astronomically [enormously]. It is estimated that the average London worker spent five percent of his or her total household budget on tea. Second, northern Chinese merchants began to ship Chinese cotton from the interior to the south to compete with the Indian cotton that Britain had used to help pay for its tea consumption habits. To prevent a trade imbalance, the British tried to sell more of their own products to China, but there was not much demand for heavy woolen fabrics in a country accustomed to either cotton padding or silk.

The only solution was to increase the amount of Indian goods to pay for these Chinese luxuries, and increasingly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the item provided to China was Bengal opium. With greater opium supplies had naturally come an increase in demand and usage throughout the country, in spite of repeated prohibitions by the Chinese government and officials. The British did all they could to increase the trade: They bribed officials, helped the Chinese work out elaborate smuggling schemes to get the opium into China's interior, and distributed free samples of the drug to innocent victims. . . .

Source: "The Opium War and Foreign Encroachment," *Asia for Educators*, Columbia University

- 1 According to this excerpt from "The Opium War and Foreign Encroachment," what was *one* reason England sold opium to China? [1]

Score

## Document 2

Lin Tse-Hsü was appointed imperial commissioner by the Chinese emperor to address the issue of opium trade and consumption.

This is an instruction to foreigners of all nations:

Foreigners who trade in Canton have realized large profits. They can sell all the goods they have brought to China and purchase on short order any merchandise they wish to buy. Because of this fact, the number of ships that come to China to trade has increased from 50 or 60 in the old days to more than 150 in recent years. His Majesty the Emperor allows all of you to trade in China without discrimination, and his generosity has provided you with the opportunity to realize the profit you desire. If the trade is stopped, where will your profit come from? Moreover, tea and rhubarb are essential to foreigners' livelihood, and we have never begrudged [disapproved] the fact that year after year you have shipped these valuable products to your own countries. The favor we have bestowed upon you is very great indeed.

Feeling grateful for the favor you have received, you should at least observe our law and refrain from enriching yourselves by deliberately inflicting harm upon your benefactors. Why do you choose to ship to China opium which you yourselves do not consume in order not only to swindle people out of their money but also to endanger their very lives? You have used this evil thing to poison the Chinese people for dozens of years, and the amount of profit you have realized from this immoral trade must be very large indeed. This devilish conduct on your part not only stirs the indignation of mankind but is intolerable to Heaven as well. . . .

Source: Lin Tse-Hsü, "A Message to Foreign Traders," March 18, 1839, *China in Transition: 1517–1911*, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company

- 2 In this letter, what is **one** message against the opium trade in China that Lin Tse-Hsü is sending to foreign traders? [1]

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Score

**Document 3a**

... In the spring of 1840 twenty British warships and troop transports appeared off Canton to blockade the port. The Opium War began.

Although the war dragged on for nearly three years, English guns and troops eventually proved too much for the Chinese. Seizing Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, the English sent gunboats up the Yangtze River nearly to Nanking [Nanjing]. Toward the end of 1842, concluding that further fighting was useless, the Emperor Tao-kuang agreed to peace talks. . . .

Source: James I. Clark, *China*, McDougal, Littell & Company, 1982

3a According to James I. Clark, what was **one** effect of the Opium War on China? [1]

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Score

**Document 3b**

**Excerpts from the Treaty of Nanjing**

... *Article 2.* Determined the opening of five Chinese cities — Canton, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo, and Shanghai — to residence by British subjects and their families “for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation [interference] or restraint.” It also permitted the establishment of consulates in each of those cities.

*Article 3.* “The Island of Hong Kong to be possessed in perpetuity [forever]” by Victoria and her successors, and ruled as they “shall see fit.”

*Article 4.* Payment of \$6 million by the Qing “as the value of the opium which was delivered up in Canton.” . . .

Source: Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, W. W. Norton & Company, 1991

3b What was **one** economic impact of the Treaty of Nanjing on China? [1]

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Score



Document 7

. . . The war [World War II] produced a redistribution of power more sweeping than in any previous period of history. Among the leading nations in the multipolar prewar international system, Japan, Italy, and Germany were defeated and occupied. Exhausted and nearly bankrupt, once-dominant Britain was reduced to a second-rank power. Defeated at the outset [beginning] of the war and liberated by its allies, France suffered even greater loss of status and power. The Eurocentric world largely through a process of self-destruction came to an inglorious [shameful] end. A new bipolar system replaced the old. Only the United States and the Soviet Union emerged from the war capable of wielding significant influence beyond their borders. . . .

Source: George C. Herring, *From Colony to Superpower: U.S. Foreign Relations Since 1776*, Oxford University Press, 2008

7 According to George C. Herring, what is **one** way power was redistributed after World War II? [1]

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Score









# GLOBAL STUDIES ANSWER SHEET WEEK 2

NAME:

Grade:

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3a \_\_\_\_\_

3b \_\_\_\_\_

6a \_\_\_\_\_

6b \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

9a \_\_\_\_\_

9b \_\_\_\_\_

