In Latin America and the Caribbean, mita, slavery, and wage labor were evident as labor systems in 1750, but by 1914 wage labor became a dominant labor system. In 1750, mita, slavery, and wage labor were labor systems. Mita had been implemented by European imperialistic nations, such as Spain. Mita imposed a forced labor system on the people in Latin America. People worked for a minute wage in public government projects as a form of tax/servitude to the government. Slavery began as a result of the forced labor. Most of the natives who worked in mita were subject to poor conditions in mines and many were killed as a result of their treatment/work. Slavery began as a result of the Native's decline in demographics. Europeans sought a source in Africa to supply their slavery. Slavery began to rise above mita as the Indian population decreased or gradually moved away from communities to avoid the obligation for work. Wage labor was used minimally by foreigners hiring foreigners in government positions.

From 1830-1880's slavery, wage labor, and a introduction of indentured workers were labor systems. Mita at this time period had completely become non-existent due to the decolonization/independence movements in Latin America. Without a foreign power taking charge of the labor system, all forms of this labor system vanished. Slavery became the major labor system in Latin America and
Question 2

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

the Caribbean during this time period due to the need for extra labor and an increased demand for sugar (the main plantation crop). This time period was the era of greatest amount of slave trade from Africa to the Americas, most going to the Caribbean or Brazil. Indentured servitude was introduced in Latin America to meet household work demands and the need for personal servants. Immigrants from Europe took this contract labor for 5-7 yrs in Latin America in return they were provided with all the necessities for a comfortable living. Wage labor remained as a labor system among a growing middle class of mestizos and mulatos.

By 1914 slavery was legally abolished, wage labor became the system. With the humanism movements and emancipation of slaves in the United States came a sharp decline in slavery as a labor system. Slavery legally ended in most Latin American countries by 1914 but some illegal practices of slavery were documented even after its legalization in Brazil and other countries. Wage labor became a dominant labor system with slavery’s demise. Freed slaves provided some but not all of the jobs necessary for the Latin American economy to stay afloat. To solve the problem many plantation owners took in a larger amount of indentured workers from India, China, S.E Asia, to take the place of plantations.
Question 2

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

During the period between 1750-1914 Russian history experienced some drastic changes that in many areas helped its emergence as a world power. Although these changes at the stage for later events, after the outbreak of WWI the reign of the Romanovs Dynasty proceeded to restructure some labor systems, while continuing and trying to preserve the tradition of Russia's past.

In 1750 Catherine the Great of Russia was at the height of her reign. Although she considered herself an enlightened despot and selectively tried to expose Russia to Western techniques, she was hesitant to let Western advances threaten her power. During this time Russia was still relying on a method of serfdom that had been present in the country for many previous years. Catherine, during her reign, imposed higher restrictions on the serf population, extracting labor from them and giving them little to no voice in affairs of the state. While she continued the method of serfdom on Russia, her reforms and restrictions on serfdom failed to exploit the working labor of her country which heightened their unrest.

This widening gap between the peasant serfs and the land-owning aristocracy set the stage for internal conflict and unrest. A series of revolutions occurring around the world in 1848 sparked the aloft of the Russian peasants and contributed to their voices of protest. This serious unrest throughout Russia led to a variety of uprisings including the Decembrist revolt in the fall 1825.
Additionally, during this time Russia was experiencing a wave of conflicts that revealed its inability to compete with the outside world. The Amurian War and incidents such as the Russo-Japanese conflict alerted leaders of Russia that they needed to industrialize. Their autocratic and feudalistic society that was rooted in the exploitations of serfs prevented them from making necessary industrializing steps that would help them become world players. Russia's humiliating defeats paved the way for industrialization and new labor systems.

The first steps towards industrialization were taken by emancipating the serfs. Although this can arguably be considered a change in Russian labor systems, it did not really change as a whole the nature of Russian society. Russian peasants, though no longer legally slaves, were still nearly oppressed and tied to their landlords. Debt and labor obligations between peasants and their owners still existed though in less extremes.

In order for industrialization to happen, the gap between peasants and the aristocracy needed to be filled. During this time in history, the most drastic change Russia experienced in terms of labor systems was the growth of a middle class. Although the peasants were still isolated and received little rights, as a whole steps were taken to include them more into the fabric of society and help them emerge as middle class industrial workers.
Institutions such as the Feudatories by Nicholas II and the Duma tried to give lower classes a voice in affairs of the State and help them achieve status as middle class workers. However, these changes did not, in reality, contribute to altering the course of Russian history. Russian peasants and Lithuanians faced a similarity of oppression and small scale representation similar to their situation in Siberia. However, their new position, as well as the revolutions occurring outside of Russia, did give them the opportunity to express their dissatisfaction. The Russian laborers at this time engaged in massive protests and revolutions that led in time to the destruction of the Romanov Dynasty. Although widespread unrest did not take place until Lenin's Bolshevik revolution, this period set the stage for communism by releasing the peasants from serfdom and providing them with an opportunity to advance themselves through industrialization.

The new industries emerging in Russia gave the newly emigrated peasantry chance to develop into a middle class and a new time in history that they began winning their own distress and trying to make necessary changes in their lives. Because their situation was still extremely limited and because institutions such as the Feudatories and Duma were inefficient, many of their labor obligations and oppressions stayed similar, but the peasants now had the chance to acquire new jobs through industrialization that would enable them to emerge as a middle class.
In Sub-Saharan Africa there were certain changes and continuities in the labor systems between 1750 to 1914. As a result of European conquest and colonization, there was a dramatic shift in African labor from agriculture, trade, mining, and certain specialized crafts to mine labor and felling forests. There were also certain things that remained the same, like the use of slave labor, though the magnitude of the severity and amount drastically increased. Other changes in Sub-Saharan African labor systems was that people of various religions and ethnicities, despite tensions, were forced to work together. Though between 1750-1914 there were dramatic changes in labor systems in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The European conquest and colonization dramatically changed the Sub-Saharan Africa of 1750-1914. Prior to European contact most Sub-Saharan African nations had kept to their traditional nomadic-pastoralism of their Bantu ancestors. Some civilizations like the Shona of Zimbabwe or the Swahili developed large societies that were stationary. Some, like the Swahili, engaged in trade with other nations in Africa, like the great Aksumas outside the Arabian peninsula. Most labor systems were not stratified, with nearly everyone being equal, with some people being slightly wealthier or poorer than others. Also most people would all work in trade or agriculture, only a few would...
Religious tension also existed between the many religious groups of Sub-Saharan Africa, adding to the overall conflict in the region. Several conflicts emerged during the demographic change on the continent of Sub-Saharan Africa.

European colonization, however, brought about a dramatic change as industrialization, machinery, and modern methods of labor for the sake of foreign powers took over traditional methods. In African communities, industrial instruments and factory processes were then forced upon traditional African laborers, who were now forced to abandon their traditional methods and focus on mining and agricultural labor to produce and sell to the European invaders. The African laborers were then forced out of traditional livelihoods to work on the land, which led to a decrease in agricultural productivity.

European colonization also brought about the specialization of crafts like brewing. The demand for African coffee, cocoa, and rubber increased, and the European invaders began the search for new resources. The Belgian Congo, under Charles Rhodes' colonialism, was marked by the exploitation of African laborers, who were forced to work in mines and plantations to extract minerals and raw materials. These resources were then sold to the European market, leading to a decrease in traditional African livelihoods.
Homo geneous with the exception of a few slaves, who were generally well cared for and treated as family. Other European colonization of Africa began when European nations began dividing up maps of Africa, indifferent to religious or ethnic borders. Thus, several Africa colonies in Sub-Saharan Africa contained groups of various languages, religions, cultures, and ethnicities, not all of whom were friendly with one another. So, as a result of European colonization, Sub-Saharan African labor systems were more diverse, ethnically, religiously, linguistically, and culturally, between 1750-1945 than before. That diversity only increased as colonies expanded.

Despite the drastic changes European colonization caused in Sub-Saharan African labor systems between 1750-1945, aspects remained the same. Sub-Saharan African labor systems tended to only be slightly stratified if at all, with people having about equal wealth and doing the same work. Under European rule, most Sub-Saharan Africans continued to have wealth (as little) as work (as much or as hard) as one another. In Sub-Saharan Africa, some societies practiced slavery, so did most European colonialists. However, Sub-Saharan African slavery differed from European slavery. It is that Sub-Saharan African culture tended to respect, treat, provided care for, and occasionally free slaves where as European colonialists trended to abuse, mutilate (in Rhodesia, disobedient slaves' hands and feet were severed), and only rarely, if ever, freed...
Sub-Saharan African labor systems did at once change & remain the same between 1750-1914. Agriculture, trade, & artisanship was abandoned for mine labor where people of various cultures, languages, religious & ethnicities were forced to work. Slavery became far less humane, beyond exponentially less humane. Though most Sub-Saharan African labor systems remained unstratified, much of Sub-Saharan Africa's best labor was exported to the Americas. Though Sub-Saharan African labor systems experienced dramatic change between 1750-1914, they remained unstratified.