



AP[®] World History 2004 Sample Student Responses

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Question 2

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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 ^{native} people in Latin America. People worked for a minute wage in public / government projects as a form of tax / service to the govt. ~~Slavery began as a result~~ 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 ^{labor} source in Africa to supply their slavery. Slavery began to rise above Mita as ^{the} Indian pop. decreased or gradually moved away from communities to avoid the obligation for work. Wage labor was used minutely by foreigners hiring foreigners in govt. ~~possibilities~~ ect.

From 1830-1880's slavery, wage labor, and a introduction of indentured workers were ~~the~~ labor systems. ~~Slavery~~ 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 Mita labor system, all forms of this ~~any~~ labor system vanished. Slavery became the major labor system in Latin America and

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the Caribbean during this time period due to the need for extra labor ^{on plantations} and an increased demand for ~~the~~ 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 ~~the~~ household work demands and the need for ~~po~~ / want for personal servants. Immigrants from Europe took this contract labor for 5-7 yrs in L. 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 + mulattos.

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

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During the period between 1750-1914 Russian History experienced some drastic changes that, in many areas, helped its emergence as a world power. ~~These~~ Although these changes set the stage for later events after the outbreak of WWI the reign of the Romanov's 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 ~~as one~~ a method of serfdom that had been present in the country for many previous years. Catherine, during her reign imposed tighter restrictions on the serf population, extracting labor from the masses and giving them little to no voice in affairs of the State. While she continued the method of ~~serfdom~~ serfdom in Russia, her reforms and restrictions on serfdom further exploited the working labor masses 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 attention 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 ~~late~~ 1820s, ~~and was eventually~~

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Additionally ~~the~~ during this time Russia was experiencing a series of conflicts that recalled its inability to compete with the outside world. The Crimean War and incidents such as the Russo Japanese conflict alerted leaders of Russia that they needed to industrialize. Their archaic and feudalistic society that was centered on the exploitation 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 definitely be considered a change in Russian labor systems, it did not really change as a whole the nature of Russian societies. Russian peasants, though no longer legally slaves, were still ~~app~~ severely oppressed and tied to their lands. Serf 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.

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Institutions such as the Zemstvo's 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~~ alter the course in Russian history. Russian peasants and laborers faced conditions of oppression and small scale representation similar to their status as serfs. However their new positions, 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 ~~was~~ riots that led in time to the destruction of the Romanov Dynasty. Although ^{Chemical} ~~industrialization~~ 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~~ The new industries ~~and~~ emerging in Russia gave the newly emancipated serfs the chance to develop ~~down~~ into a middle class and it was this time in history that they began voicing their own distress and trying to evoke necessary changes in ~~their~~ their world. Because their situation was still extremely limited and because institutions such as the Zemstvo 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.

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In Sub-Saharan Africa there were certain changes & continuities in the labor systems between 1750 to 1914. As a result of European conquest & colonization there was a dramatic shift in African labor from agriculture, trade, bronze, & certain specialized crafts to mine labor & felling forests. There were also certain things that remained the same, like the use of slave labor, though the magnitude of the severity & amount drastically increased. Other changes in Africa Sub-Saharan African labor systems was that people of various religions, & ethnicities, despite tensions, were forced to work together. Though between 1750 to 1914 there were dramatic changes in labor systems in Sub-Saharan Africa.

~~European conquest & colonization dramatically~~
The ~~was~~ European colonization & conquest caused a dramatic change in 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 Aksums outside (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

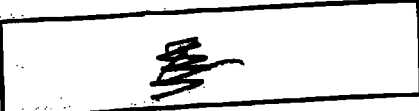
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Focus on specialized crafts like bronze. Then European colonization ~~came~~ began, the best examples of this colonialism are: the Belgian Congo & Charles Rhodes' Rhodesia. In these colonies, natives were generally coerced, (more often forced) into working for the European invaders, who, generally, desired to extract mineral resources & raw goods from Africa. The main way of ~~doing~~ extracting these resources was mining. So African laborers were forced to abandon their traditional focus on herding, agriculture, trade, & minor specialization & focus on mining & occasionally, building mining infrastructure. African laborers were thus forced out of traditional ~~labor~~ self-sufficient agricultural systems, the nomadic herding life, & elaborate trading culture & forced into brutal, menial labor involving industrial instruments & foreign powers who would benefit. African labor went from being focused on sustaining African communities through traditional methods to modern methods of labor for the sake of foreign powers.

European colonization also had a dramatic change on the demography of ~~the~~ Sub-Saharan African labor systems of 1750-1914. Several conflicts existed in Sub-Saharan Africa ~~only~~ along certain ethnic lines. Religious tension also existed between the many religious groups of Sub-Saharan Africa, many different animist religions, a few muslims, etc. Typically ~~the~~ Because of these divisions labor systems/societies of Africa were largely

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Homogeneous with the exception of a few slaves, who were generally well cared for & treated as family. Once European colonization of Africa began when European nations began dividing up maps of Africa, indifferent to religious & ethnic borders. Thus several Africa colonies in Sub-Saharan Africa contained groups of various languages, religions, cultures, & ethnicities, not all of whom were friendly with one another. So, as a result of European colonialism, Sub-Saharan African labor systems were more diverse, ethnically, religiously, linguistically, & culturally, between 1750-1914 than before, & that diversity only increased as colonies expanded.

Despite the drastic changes European colonialism caused in Sub-Saharan African labor systems between 1750-1914 certain aspects remained the same. Sub-Saharan African labor systems tended to only be slightly stratified if at all, with people having about equal wealth & doing the same work. Under European rule, most Sub-Saharan Africans continued to have wealth (as little) & work (as much & 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 is that Sub-Saharan African cultures tended to respect, ~~at least~~ provided care for, and occasionally free slaves whereas European colonialists tended to abuse, mutilate (in Rhodesia, disobedient slaves' hands & feet were severed), & only rarely, if ever, freed

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export labor

slaves.

Sub-Saharan African labor systems did not once change & remain the same between 1750 & 1914. Agriculture, trade, & artisanship was abandoned for mine labor where people of various cultures, languages, religions & 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 ~~the~~ 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.