



AP[®] World History 2004 Sample Student Responses

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

World War I was a tremendous shock to the entire world. Its effects were just as shocking and altering to the old way of life. Economies boomed, and they collapsed. Countries were also angry at the results and treaties of the war, and during the period between World War I and the approaching World War II, avengeful nations were already planning their next move. In East ~~Africa~~ Asia and South Asia, countries of ~~that~~ ^{those} geographical areas changed internally and ~~took new~~ ~~steps~~ also had to suffer the blows of the Great Depression.

In East Asia, but specifically Japan, efforts were made to influence surrounding countries and make their presence known to the world. Japan was not pleased with the terms of World War I. They wanted more land, and when the League of Nations looked down upon Japan's desires, Japan left the League. It wasn't long before Japan had conquered the region of Manchuria in China during the early 1930's. From there, Japan used its military aggressiveness to conquer and control other neighboring areas. Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong were added to the list of Japan's newly conquered territories. Japan then took no time in asserting its influences on the countries under control. Whatever apposement existed was destroyed. Further South however, circumstances in India were not as severe. The Indians were not happy with the results of the war either. Independence leaders such as Ghandi supported the war, but once the war ended, the Indians' hope in recognition of support by winning independence was shattered. Therefore, India, like Japan, took matters into their own

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hands. Although ~~they~~ their disobedience was peaceful, unlike Japan, Gandhi renewed his efforts for independence by carrying out the Salt March. India's desire for independence was highly strengthened because of World War I.

The most impactful effect of the first world war was the Great Depression. It struck the entire world due to nations' dependence on the banking systems of the United States. Japan was initially affected by the Great Depression, but in terms of the West's dire situation, Japan had much less problems. They had a strong central economy and were able to depend on themselves. India, however, was more gravely affected, yet their plight was not as serious in comparison with the West either. Although a British colony, the actual Indians felt little effect. Their colonizers on the other hand, had a more difficult time recuperating.

The outcomes of the time after World War I varied throughout the world, but everyone was impacted. The events that occurred were direct causes of disappointments and instability, but the outcomes also began to become causes for the next world ~~the~~ war as nations tried to mend their economies, a work for independence, and desire power.

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World War I was the first true world war — that is to say, it was the first war which truly affected the entire globe. WWI occurred when Europe was at the peak of its power. Thus, although affecting the former more intensely than the latter, WWI instigated nationalistic movements and political changes in both the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent.

WWI was a novel sight in that it featured European nations bringing each other to destruction. This was almost a sign to the colonies that their oppressors were weak and the time was ripe for change. Both the Middle East and India experienced a surge of nationalism. Only how this nationalism would dictate political change was different.

In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire was dying a slow death before WWI — it was the "sick man of Europe."

In a radical attempt to reconstruct, the young + new leaders called the Young Turks decided to side with the Axis powers (of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and others). Thus, when they were defeated by the Allies in WWI the Ottoman Empire came crashing down. At the same time, the Arabs, a group oppressed by Ottoman Empire leadership, sided with the British and the Allies during the war. When the Allies were victorious, the Arabs were bitterly disappointed. They had hoped to achieve independence, and the British Balfour Declaration stopped this. Although the British promised to make Palestine independent, it also made Palestine a Jewish homeland, which outraged Arab nationalists. However, Arabs were forced to deal with this, and the migration of Jews to Palestine (especially after WW2) caused many conflicts and tensions between the two. Meanwhile, the Turks of the Ottoman Empire were undergoing

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nationalistic changes also. Under the Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal, the Turks slowly but surely rose up from defeat. Kemal, renamed Atatürk ("father of the Turks"), ~~was~~ Westernized, industrialized, and separated church and state to lay the groundwork for the modern nation Turkey. Thus the effect of WWI for both the winners and losers of the war was to establish independent nations in the Middle East.

Similar to the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent strove for independence from the British. India was thought to be the jewel of the British empire, and from the beginning of the war this colony showed its optimism and loyalty with full participation in the war effort. Indian soldiers, such as Sikhs and Nepali Ghurkhas, were used by the British in fighting the war. After the war, however, the Indians were disappointed (similar

to Arab disappointment toward British over the Balfour Declaration.) They had been hoping for more autonomy, perhaps self-rule like other British dominions such as Canada. But instead the British held on tightly to their treasure under the Government of India Act. After WWI, the Indian independence movement was born. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League tried to put aside their differences and unite under the Lucknow Pact. Although opinions on how to execute it were varied, independence was sought by nationalist leaders such as Jawahar Nehru, Jinnah (of the Muslim League), Subash Chandra Bose, and most importantly Mahatma Gandhi. Although initially seeking home-rule, the desire for independence grew in these leaders after the massacre of innocent Indians at a temple in Amritsar. Gandhi was an advocate of peaceful protesting and "Satyagraha," "soul force." The power

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of Satyagraha is perhaps best seen in the Salt March of 1930, where Indians marched to the sea to make their own salt in protest of the high salt taxes. Although Gandhi was jailed, he was released a few months later and sat down with the British to discuss the blueprints of an Indian independence which would come soon in the 1940s. Another effect of post-WWI nationalism was a separation of the Indian sub-continent into primarily Hindu India, and primarily ~~Pakistan~~ Muslim Pakistan. The conflicts between these nations exist still today. In the case of the Indian sub-continent, WWI was the match which ~~was~~ ignited the movement for independence.

In both the Middle East and India, the mentioned areas had definite participation in the war. The outcome led to disappointment in the colonies and the rise of nationalism. Post-WWI, this nationalism led to the struggle ^{for} and achievement of independence - and thus the end of the chapter of foreign domination in the countries' histories.

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Outcomes of the First World affected the Middle East and South Asia through politics ~~and~~ and economy ~~as~~ as forms of nationalism arose in both regions, while the Middle East ~~struggled~~ struggled against each other and ~~the~~ South Asia struggled with each other against the British. Although nationalism was at the forefront of both regions, in economics the ~~Middle~~ Middle East was affected more so than ~~the~~ South Asia.

Political changes that spurred Nationalism in both regions led to forms of Nationalism as these regions

similarly felt the need to disband from foreign occupation or ~~the~~ rule. In the case of India, the Indian National Congress was the organization demanding independence

from British rule. However, the Middle East proposed the Balfour Declaration which called for partitioning of Palestine for a Jewish homeland. Supplementing, Mohandas K. Gandhi as well as Jawaharlal Nehru organized meetings of the Indian National Congress for independence. ~~and~~ In contrast, the Middle East did not have rigid politicians.

Economic change was almost entirely centered on the Middle East after World War I because the loss of Stalingrad, a major oil reserve ~~in~~ in Russia was lost to the entente. In India however, industry ~~changed~~ ~~from~~ ~~to~~

began to lose its prominence because the Indians realized that they were ultimately producing for Britain

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and not themselves. ~~It was~~ In transition, the Middle East became the world's greatest producing petroleum region.

~~Although it was~~

Ultimately, it was because of World War I and its ~~the~~ repercussions of British prominence that the Middle East and South Asia underwent radical changes in economy and politics. In particular, ~~the~~ the Middle East even today, produces the majority of petroleum. Therefore, the matters of economy and politics will forever ~~be~~ fuel future wars.