Code Name: ______________________________

Part 1: (71 points. Answer on this paper. 2.5 pts each unless noted.)

1. _______ Country 1 currently has the highest GDP/capita in the world. Country 2, for various historical reasons (ex. a devastating war), has a GDP/capita that’s only half as much. Country 2, however, has a resources base and institutions that are very similar to that of Country 1. Which of the graphs below represents the likely course of country 2’s GDP capita according to this class?

   a. 
   
   b. 
   
   c. 
   
   d. 

2. _______ Which of the graphs above best represent the GDP/capita of rich countries (1) and poor countries (2) over the past 250 or so years?

3. (6 points, -1.5 per incorrect blank) Check the top 4 characteristics that best define Modernity.

   ___ Many goods are shipped far away from the city or farm in which they were produced.

   ___ Technological Δ is visible within a human lifetime.

   ___ Child labor is rare.

   ___ “Cold Wars” between absolutist states and democracies are the norm.

   ___ Most people work in a specialized trade rather than being self-sufficient.

   ___ Technological change leads to sustained increases in output per person. Population growth no longer drives living standards back to a very low level.

   ___ Democracy and representative government are very common.

   ___ Factories. Many goods are produced via mass production taking place in one location.

   ___ Fossil fuels such as coal replace wood, water power, and muscle as the main energy source.

   ___ Literacy is the norm.
What is so special about a (long-run trend) GDP/capita growth rate of 1%/year? 1%/year is roughly the growth rate at which:
a. a population will have begun using a majority of its productivity to produce goods other than food, clothing, and shelter.
b. political units will grow to the size of nation states, but not as large as empires.
c. changes in living standards become really noticeable during a human lifetime.
d. living standards increases can mathematically keep up with changes in population growth.

The country of Pais-Cinco currently has a GDP/capita of $4,000. If it’s GDP/capita grows at 1.5% per year, what will it be in 25 years? Below, write the formula, using numbers rather than symbols, for Cinco-stan’s GDP/capita in 25 years. Don’t solve the formula.

The country of Reich-Sechs currently has a GDP/capita of $7,000. If it’s GDP/capita grows at 7% per year, what approximately will it be in 20 years? Below, give me a $ estimate of Reich-Sechs’ GDP/capita in 20 years. Hint: Use an approximation of rule of thumb.

What, according to Anthony Wrigley (and others), were the main constraints on increases in living standards prior to relatively modern times (prior to the 19th century)? What factor(s) were preventing economies from seeing sustained increases in living standards over time?
a. limited understanding of economic theory
b. too small of a middle class
c. too much harmful competition between European states
d. limited land and limited energy
e. limited government investment in infrastructure and research

Yeah! It’s 700 CE and The Great ___— insert your name here— has just introduced a new agricultural technique to a Medieval region. Agricultural productivity, and the amount of available food, increases by 40%.

What happens to living standards in the (≥ 1 to 15) years immediately following the introduction of this agricultural advance?
a. Living standards increase
b. Living standards are unchanged
c. Living standards decrease

Now, let’s check back in about 100 years later, 800 CE. Assume no other technological advances or institutional changes have happened.

Where are living standards 100 years after the introduction of the agricultural advance?
a. Living standards are significantly higher than they were in 700 CE.
b. Living standards are about where they were in 700 CE,
c. Living standards are significantly lower than they were in 700 CE.
10. _______ How big is the population 100 years after the introduction of the agricultural advance?
   a. The population is significantly **higher** than they were in 700 CE.
   b. The population is about where they were in 700 CE,
   c. The population is significantly **lower** than they were in 700 CE.

11. _______ It’s the year 650 CE (AD), and you’ve just invented the Mouldboard plow!! You want to take your invention to where it will be the most useful. Where should you go? Where will the plow offer the greatest improvement in agriculture?
   a. North Africa (Morocco, Algeria)
   b. Southern Italy (Rome, Naples)
   c. Northern France
   d. Central Turkey
   e. Eastern Turkey
   f. Northern Greece

12. _______ What best explains the answer to the previous question (#11)?
   a. The area had a very rocky soil. Only a mouldboard could lift the rocks to the surface when plowing.
   b. Wheat was planted in the early spring in this area. However, the early spring was typically very dry. Only a mouldboard plow could turn over the dry soil well.
   c. Vines (for wine) and olive trees were the main staple in the region. Only a mouldboard plow could plow deep enough to plant these without a shovel.
   d. The area had heavy, clay soils. It took a mouldboard plow to turn them over.

13. _______ How did the use of horses versus oxen, as draft animal, change over the Middle Ages?
   a. Horses were more common than oxen as draft animal in the Early Middle Ages. However, the disease equine distemper arrived from Asia. Oxen were then used more than horses until about 1600.
   b. Horses were more common than oxen as draft animal in the Early Middle Ages. With the spread of feudalism, however, Lords monopolized the use of horses forcing farmers returned to using oxen.
   c. Horses gradually became more common as draft animals as the Middle Ages progressed. This was, in part, because of the invention of the padded breast collar in the early Middle Ages.
   d. Horses gradually became more common. This was partly due to “Knight’s Reprieves”, i.e. a Lord (who wanted back-up horses) reducing the labor a peasant owed if he or she owned a horse.

14. **(3 points, -1 per incorrect blank)** Which of the following is an advantage of using horses as draft animals instead of oxen? Check any and all that apply.
   _____ Horses can pull a plow or wagon faster. More work can therefore be done in a day.
   _____ Horses are easier to feed and care for than oxen.
   _____ In Medieval times, horse meat was preferred to oxen meat. Worn out horses made valuable meat.
   _____ Medieval lords usually gave peasants “days off” from working in the Lord’s fields if they owned a horse. This was done to ensure a supply of spare horses for mounted Knights.

15. **(3 points, -1 per incorrect blank)** Which of the following is true of the system of **3-field Rotation**?
    Check any and all that apply.
    _____ 2 of the 3 fields were planted in crops. The 3rd was not planted that year. However, animals could graze on the unplanted field.
    _____ This rotation system was only common during the very Early Middle Ages. It was soon replaced by a system in which all available fields were planted,
    _____ A mix of at least two crops, ex. wheat and barley, was planted each year.
    _____ Only a single type of crop, ex. wheat, was planted each year.
16. (3 points, -1 per incorrect blank) Which of the following are true of the **Warp Weighted Vertical Loom**? Check any and all blanks that apply.

_____ In Western Europe during the Early Middle Ages, there was a time when a less advanced technique was used.

_____ The Warp Weighted Vertical Loom was first invented in the Middle Ages. The world had not been seen it before.

_____ In Europe, the Warp Weighted Vertical Loom was replaced by the Horizontal Beam Loom around the year 750 CE.

_____ The Warp Weighted Vertical Loom dates back to at least classical Greece (ca. 400 BCE). At the very beginning of the Middle Ages, however, Northern Europeans “lost” this technology.

17. Which of the following graphs best represents the level of technology in Western Europe since the fall of Rome?

![Graph Options]

18. (3 points, -1 per incorrect blank) Which of the following are generally considered to be the first 3 nation states? Check 3 blanks.

_____ Belgium  _____ the Czech Kingdom  _____ France  _____ Italy

_____ China  _____ the Dutch Republic  _____ Germany  _____ Spain

_____ Croatia  _____ England  _____ India  _____ Ukraine
19. _______ When Eric Jones’ talks about natural cores, he is usually taking about:

   a. a very large area (continent sized) defined by the type(s) of state(s) in that area
   b. an area with natural defensive barriers
   c. an area defined by a common language
   d. an area with high agricultural productivity
   e. the inside of an apple.

20. _______ When John Lovett talks about natural cores, he is usually taking about:

21. _______ How, according to Jones (and others) did the Viking, Magyar, and Saracen (Muslim pirates) raids affect Western Europe politically and militarily?
   a. Large political units could not defend against the small, fast raids. Small, local defenses were more effective. A very decentralized political system therefore developed.
   b. While the raids did bring devastation, Western Europe gained shipbuilding and military technology the raiders. As a result, Western Europe quickly became more advanced than its neighbors.
   c. Europe’s Early Medieval “Renaissance” was brought to a halt. Europe would remain economically and technologically stagnant until about the year 1500.
   d. The need to defend against the raiders caused local rulers to turn to more powerful rulers for military assistance. As a result, states generally got larger and more centralized in reaction to the raids.

22. _______ According to lecture, one of the reasons feudalism was the norm during parts of the Middle Ages in Western Europe was that:
   a. the Catholic Church did not want to see large states because they might threaten the church’s power.
   b. infantry (foot soldiers) were generally more effective than cavalry (horse soldiers). Since infantry travelled very slowly, military units were organized at the level of the local lord.
   c. the introduction of the crossbow meant a small army could easily harass a much larger army while avoiding a major battle.
   d. small, relatively thin-walled castles, could hold out against a much larger army for quite a while.

23. (3 points, -1 per incorrect blank) Which of the following was an effect, discussed in lecture, of the introduction of gunpowder and gunpowder weapons? Check any and all blanks that apply.
   _____ Small political units could not easily survive against large political entities. An increase in state size was the result.
   _____ Italy lacked the natural resources (sulfur) to make gunpowder. The Italian City states were no longer the political, military, and financial center of Europe.
   _____ Feudalism made a brief comeback with the introduction of cannons. Once hand carried guns were developed, feudalism rapidly collapsed.

24. _______ According to Jones (and Lovett, and others), states (i.e. political units) in China tended to:
   a. be much larger than states in Europe. China was, in fact, typically under the rule of a single empire.
   b. be very unstable with each regime lasting only a decade or two before it was violently overthrown.
   c. be smaller than political units in Europe. Chinese political units were typically too small to fund overseas exploration or infrastructure development.
   d. encourage people to delay marriage and having children during years of famine.
25. According to Jones, governments in China tended to:
   a. spend more government money on aid to the poor, and less on the military, than states in Europe.
   b. always controlled on foreigners (ex. Koreans, Mongols) bent on extracting as much wealth from China as possible.
   c. be more despotic (i.e. more authoritarian) than states in Europe.
   d. have their actions dictated to them by a rigid astrological calendar.

26. What, according to our readings and lecture, limited the size of European states during the early modern period (roughly 1475 to 1787)?
   a. The need for monarchs to have a religious authority sanction their rule. The existence of many different religious denominations meant may different rulers and states.
   b. First the Black Death and then the “Little Ice Age” reduced Europe’s population and made it harder to raise a large army. As a result, large states and empires broke apart.
   c. Viking, Magyar, and Saracen (Muslim Pirate) raiders found large states to be “easy pickings”. Smaller states were less tempting.
   d. Europe’s geography. Europe is broken up into many different areas by water and mountains.

Part 2: Answer 1 of the following 2 essays (30 points)

1. How, prior to relatively modern times, did people and the economy react when living standards increased? How do these reactions (to increases in living standards) affect a society’s ability to see sustained increases in living standards? Explain your answer. (Hint: It’s a Malthusian thing.)

2. How, according to Jones (and our lecture), did the European and Asian “state systems” differ? Don’t worry about why they differed for this question. Just explain and illustrate two things:
   • The important differences, for purposes of economic development, between the European “state system” and Asian “state system”
   • the results that sprang from the differences in “states systems. In other words, how (again according to Jones) did the different state systems lead to different rates of development in Europe and Asia? Explain your answer.