

## ANSWERS : STIMULUS BASED MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. This image can be used as evidence for which of the following c. 1200 to c. 1450?

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| <p>The Song Dynasty continued to rely on</p> <p>(A) Confucianism and confucian scholars to legitimize their rule.</p> | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> This answer is incorrect because the image does not portray anything related to imperial bureaucracy, such as Confucian scholars or the imperial civil service exam.</p>              |
| <p>The effects of Chinese cultural</p> <p>(B) traditions on neighboring countries over time.</p>                      | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> This answer is incorrect because there is no evidence of cross-cultural interactions.</p>   |
| <p>(C) China's continued tradition of scientific and technological innovations.</p>                                   | <p><b>Correct:</b> This answer is correct because of the portrayal of the Song Dynasty ship as well as the trebuchet for launching explosive bombs, which is connected to the innovation of gunpowder.</p> |
| <p>(D) The Chinese maritime voyages led by Admiral Zheng He</p>   | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> This answer is incorrect because Zheng He's voyages took place during the Ming Dynasty, not the Song Dynasty.</p>   |

2. Which element of the image above would have the greatest impact on Afro-Eurasia due to increased cross-cultural interactions in the period c. 1200 to c. 1450?

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|---|---|
| <p>(A) The trebuchet on top of the ship</p>   | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> Trebuchet technology spread across Eurasia by the 6th century.</p>   |
| <p>(B) The oars used to steer the ship</p>    | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> Oars are an ancient technology.</p>  |
| <p>(C) The design of the ship</p>             | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> Chinese Junk technology did not spread or influence others until much later, and even then nominally so.</p> |
| <p>(D) The explosives carried on the ship</p> | <p><b>Correct:</b> Gunpowder spread across Eurasia reaching Europe by the 13th century due to the Mongols.</p>                    |

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3. Which of the following Chinese cultural traditions had the largest impact on neighboring regions in East Asia c. 1200 to c. 1450?

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|-------------------------|---|
| (A) Canals              | <b>Incorrect:</b> The use of Canals like the Grand Canal was not a phenomena that was adopted by neighboring East Asian states.   |
| <b>(B) Confucianism</b> | <b>Correct:</b> Through the Chinese tribute system during the Song Dynasty Confucianism was widely adopted in Korea, Vietnam and Japan.   |
| (C) Paper Money         | <b>Incorrect:</b> While Korea did use some paper money in this time period it was largely used for paying taxes and not commercial practices. It stopped being used quickly because it never caught on. |
| (D) Foot binding        | <b>Incorrect:</b> While Confucian traditions did spread strongly to Korea, Japan and Vietnam the tradition of footbinding was not adopted in any of these places.                                       |

4. The passages above most clearly illustrates which of the following c. 1200 to c. 1450?

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| (A) The continued impact of religion and belief systems on society | <b>Incorrect:</b> the passages are not rooted in religious beliefs.  |
| (B) The spread of Chinese cultural traditions                      | <b>Incorrect:</b> the first author is from Persia and the second from Spain. Chinese cultural traditions are not mentioned in the passage.                                   |
| (C) The consequences of political decentralization in Europe       | <b>Incorrect:</b> The passages do not specify anything about politics in Europe. They are strictly about disease and medicine.   |
| <b>(D) The effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam</b>  | <b>Correct:</b> The author of the earlier work is a Persian from Dar al-Islam. His work affected the works of other scholars like Avicenna and eventually Jordanus de Turre. |

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5. The passages above could best be used as evidence of which of the following historical developments c.1200 to c. 1450?

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| (A) The influence of Islamic beliefs and practices in South Asia   | <b>Incorrect:</b> South Asia is not mentioned in either passage.  |
| (B) The creation of the House of Wisdom in Abbasid Baghdad         | <b>Incorrect:</b> While the House of Wisdom preserved the works of both Greek and Muslim scholars, there is no evidence in the passage about the House of Wisdom.   |
| (C) Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain | <b>Correct:</b> Jordanus, a Christian Spaniard was influenced the works of Muslim scholars like Avicenna. His access to this work was most likely because he lived in Spain where Muslims and Christians both resided.  |
| (D) The Mongol encouragement of significant cultural transfers     | <b>Incorrect:</b> While it's true that interregional contacts including the Mongols encouraged cultural exchange like the transfer of Greco-Islamic medical knowledge to western Europe, transfers in Spain tended to be based on the proximity of Christians and Muslims who lived side by side for centuries. |

6. In the first passage al-Razi's attitude towards ancient Greek physicians is best used as evidence of which of the following developments c. 1200 to c. 1450?

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|--|--|
| (A) Islamic scholars preserved and commented on ancient Greek texts                                      | <b>Correct:</b> Al-Razi is describing an ancient Greek cure, but also adding his commentary about his doubts to its effectiveness. |
| (B) The wisdom of the ancient Greeks was used to guide political decisions made by the Abbasid caliphate | <b>Incorrect:</b> This passage does not discuss political decisions.   |
| (C) Changes in philosophy as new Turkic peoples dominated Dar al-Islam                                   | <b>Incorrect:</b> Al-Razi was Persian, not Turkic.   |
| (D) The influence of ancient Greek philosophers on Persian poetry  | <b>Incorrect:</b> This is a medical script, not poetry.  |

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7. The position and size of the church in the map above is evidence of which of the following developments from c. 1200 to c. 1450?

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| (A) The creation of feudalism and the manorial system.                             | <b>Incorrect:</b> While the map seems to indicate a manorial estate, the position and size of the church does not relate to political power or economic organization.  |
| (B) The importance of Christianity in shaping European society.                    | <b>Correct:</b> The centrality of the church and its large size indicate its importance in European life. During the Middle Ages the Catholic Church was central to European culture.                                    |
| (C) The struggle between secular and religious authority that characterized Europe | <b>Incorrect:</b> While there was certainly a struggle between church and state in this era, there is no indication of this tension on the map. The church and manor house seem to reside next to each other in harmony. |
| (D) The break with existing Christian traditions by Protestants.                   | <b>Incorrect:</b> In addition to there being no evidence of this on the map, it is in the wrong time frame. The Protestant Reformation was in the 16th century which is well beyond the Middle Ages.                     |

8. The whole map above can best be used as evidence of which development c. 1200 to c. 1450?

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|--|--|
| (A) Ottoman religious tolerance for Christians in the Balkans.                         | <b>Incorrect:</b> There is no evidence that this map depicts the Ottoman Empire, Eastern Europe, or anything relating to political policy of tolerance.                                |
| (B) European dependence on Islamic and Asian technological developments in agriculture | <b>Incorrect:</b> There is no agricultural technology that is visible on this map. Additionally, in the Middle Ages European agricultural advances were largely their own innovations. |
| (C) Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor.    | <b>Correct:</b> The prevalence of farmland that is shown on the map and the noting of a peasant village makes this correct.  |
| (D) European reliance on cash crops for economic development.                          | <b>Incorrect:</b> the Middle Ages European manorialism, as indicated by the manor house and the "Lord's Demesne" was focused on the production of food for local consumption.          |

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9. Territories like the one pictured on the map were the result of which historical development from c.1200 to c.1450?

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| <p>(A) Political decentralization following the collapse of the Roman Empire</p>               | <p><b>Correct:</b> Feudalism and manorialism took care of security and food needs following the collapse of the Roman Empire and the invasions that followed.</p> |
| <p>(B) The Spanish promised salvation to native people through conversion to Christianity.</p> | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> Foreign invaders who settled the land were not responsible for the development of feudalism.</p>   |
| <p>(C) Most Native Americans believed that the Spanish were gods.</p>                          | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> Feudalism was not a development connected with the Catholic Church.</p>  |
| <p>(D) The Huejotzingo believed they could steal Spanish technology by befriending them.</p>   | <p><b>Incorrect:</b> Feudalism predates the rise of the Mongol Empire. Additionally, the Mongol Empire never reached central or western Europe.</p>               |