

WORLD HISTORY: MODERN

SECTION I, Part B

Time—40 minutes

Directions: Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

“Under the Mughals, Hindus and Muslims interacted in economics, politics, social life, the arts, and culture. Through migration and conversion, the Muslim population of India grew from about 400,000 in 1200, . . . to 12.8 million in 1535, to perhaps 50 million by 1800. Muslim scholars and Sufi religious mystics and saints migrated to India from Iran, Turkey, and Central Asia. Some came in search of government jobs, others for new cultural opportunities, to study, or to spread their own beliefs. Some of the best poets immigrated from Persia.

Similarly, imperial court painters, who produced masterpieces in the Persian and Mughal miniature styles, interacted with painters of the Rajput schools in local Hindu courts across north India, resulting in artistic innovations in both. On the level of mystical belief and experience, an astonishing syncretism emerged between Hindus and Muslims, especially in the poetry of Kabir [died circa 1520] and of Guru Nanak (1469–1538), the originator of the Sikh religion. Mystics in the two communities, Hindu *bhakti* (devotional) worshippers and Muslim Sufis, frequently had warm personal relations and often attracted followers from each others’ communities.”

Howard Spodek and Michele Langford Louro, United States historians,
article published in a scholarly journal, 2007

1. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c.**

- a. Identify ONE claim that the authors make in the **first paragraph**.
- b. Identify ONE piece of evidence that the authors use to support their claims about cultural interactions between Hindus and Muslims as described in the **second paragraph**.
- c. Explain ONE reason why Mughal rulers in the period circa 1450–1750 would have encouraged the interactions described in the passage.

Election Poster for the German National Socialist Party, 1932

The German text in the poster reads, “Men! Women! Millions of men without work; millions of children without futures. Save the German family—vote for Adolf Hitler.”



Album/ Alamy Stock Photo

2. Using the image, respond to **parts a, b, and c.**

- Identify ONE likely political purpose of the image.
- Explain ONE way the image illustrates the economic situation of the period after the First World War.
- Explain ONE way the rise of the German National Socialist Party led to the Second World War.

Question 1: Short Answer Secondary Source**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

[a] Identify ONE claim that the authors make in the **first paragraph**. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Hindus and Muslims interacted in many different ways, including economics, politics, social life, the arts, and culture.
- The Muslim population of India grew substantially between 1200 and 1800.
- Muslim scholars and Sufis migrated to India from Iran, Turkey, and Central Asia.
- Some of the best poets migrated from Persia to India.

[b] Identify ONE piece of evidence that the authors use to support their claims about cultural interactions between Hindus and Muslims as described in the **second paragraph**. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Interactions between imperial court painters and Rajput painters resulted in artistic innovations.
- The poetry of Kabir and Nanak contributed to Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh cultural syncretism.
- Interactions between Muslim and Hindu mystics attracted followers from other religious communities.

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- [c] Explain ONE reason why Mughal rulers in the period circa 1450–1750 would have encouraged the interactions described in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Mughal rulers wanted to keep their non-Muslim subjects from rebelling.
- Mughal rulers believed that encouraging close relations between Muslims and non-Muslims would likely lead Hindus to accept Mughal rule.
- Mughal rulers believed that encouraging close relations between Muslims and non-Muslims could help expand Mughal power by utilizing the economic, political, and military contributions of their full population.

Total for question 1 3 points