

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.

Use the passage below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

“The Mongol conquests have been defined as the last chapter of the Eurasian transformations of the tenth [through the] thirteenth centuries. Yet with the same, or even better, justification they can also be regarded as the first chapter of a new era, perhaps the early-modern one. . . . The Mongol period was a significant step towards closer integration of the old world, both inside and outside the empire’s realm. Certainly the vast dimensions of the empire contributed to that, but the role of the Mongols was not limited to [being] the passive medium through which [their] subjects learned from one another. Instead they actively promoted inter-cultural exchange.”

Michal Biran, historian, “The Mongol Transformation: From the Steppe to Eurasian Empire,” article published in 2004

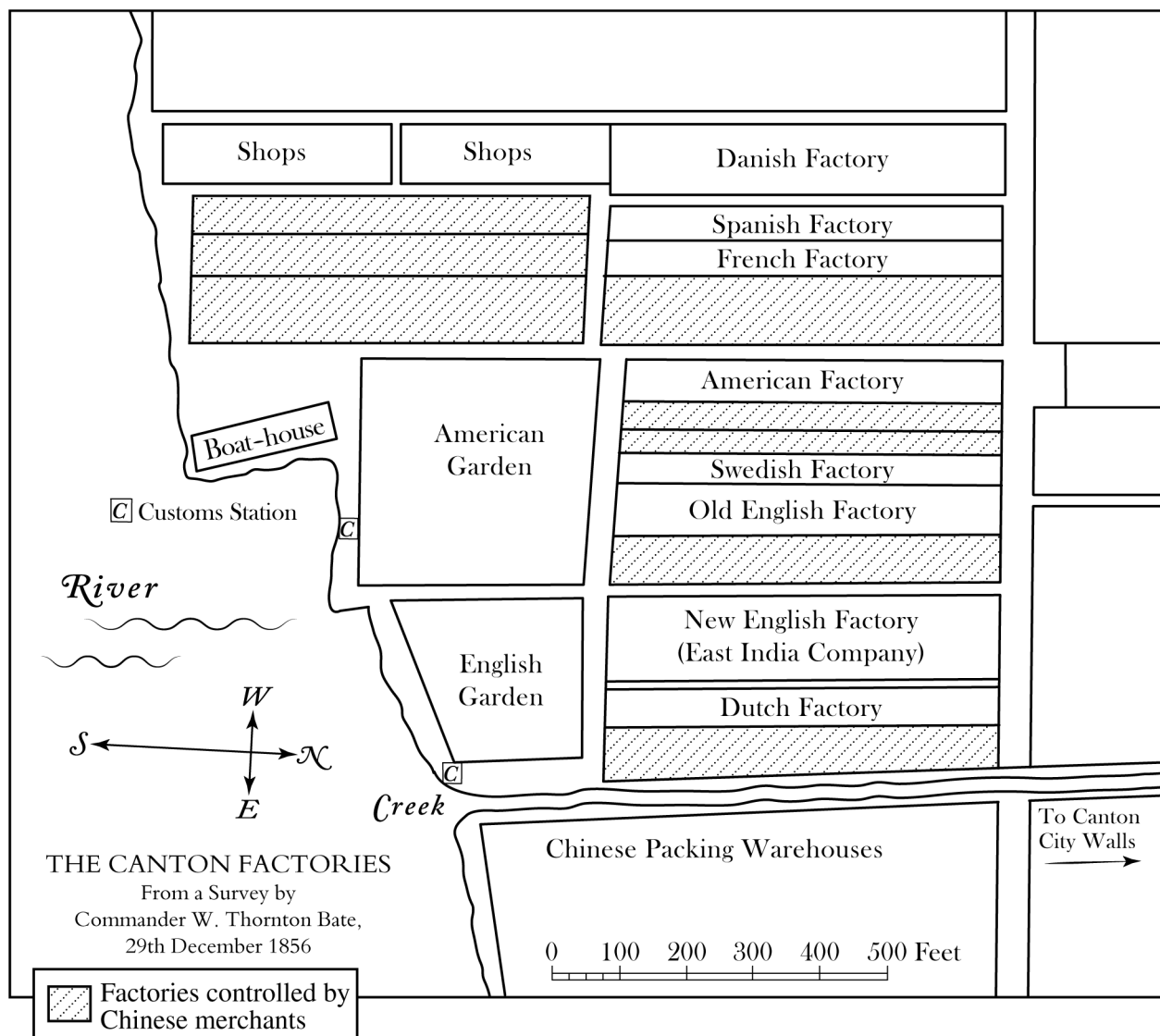
1. a) Identify ONE economic development that would support Biran’s argument in the passage regarding the Mongols and the “integration of the old world.”

b) Explain how ONE piece of evidence would **challenge** Biran’s argument regarding the Mongols and “the first chapter of a new era.”

c) Explain how ONE intercultural transfer or exchange resulted from the Mongol conquests.

Use the map below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

**PLAN OF “FACTORIES” (TRADING POSTS AND WAREHOUSES) IN THE
CITY OF CANTON, SOUTHERN CHINA, 1856**
The plan was drawn from a survey of the area carried out by the British Royal Navy



Source: H. B. Morse, *The International Relations of the Chinese Empire*, (New York: Paragon Book Gallery, 1910 ed.), p. 70.

2. a) Identify ONE **economic** development in the period 1750–1900 that led to the situation represented in the map.
- b) Identify ONE **political** development in the period 1750–1900 that led to the situation represented in the map.
- c) Explain ONE reason why the survey of the Canton factories was carried out by the British Royal Navy.

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.

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- (A)** Identify ONE economic development that would support Biran’s argument in the passage regarding the Mongols and the “integration of the old world.” **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The stability and size of the Mongol Empire led to the expansion of the silk road trade.
- Many cities in Afro-Eurasia grew larger and wealthier.
- Merchants could travel vast distances across Afro-Eurasia easier and more safely under Mongol rule.

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- (B)** Explain how ONE piece of evidence would **challenge** Biran’s argument regarding the Mongols and “the first chapter of a new era.” **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The new era only began when connections between Afro-Eurasia and the Americas were established.
 - The Mongol period only saw an expansion of previously existing trends in earlier decades and centuries.
 - The Mongol conquests destroyed as much as they benefitted peoples of Afro-Eurasia.
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(C)	Explain how ONE intercultural transfer or exchange resulted from the Mongol conquests.	1 point
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Under the support of Mongol rulers, religions, such as Islam or Buddhism, spread.
- Mongol conquests in Eurasia led to Mongol adoption of local religions and political practices.
- The Mongol unification of regions from China to the Middle East to Europe led to the spread of technologies, such as gunpowder, and pathogens, such as the plague.
- Mongol rule brought Islamic geographic, mathematical, and scientific knowledge to China.

	Total for question 1 3 points
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