

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

3. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A.** Identify one technological or military factor that contributed to the expansion of Muslim empires such as the Ottoman, Safavid, or Mughal Empires during the period circa 1300 to 1600.
 - B.** Explain one way that Muslim rulers during the period circa 1300 to 1600 used economic policies to generate revenue for their states or empires.
 - C.** Explain one reason why some Muslim rulers during the period circa 1300 to 1600 adopted tolerant policies toward religious or ethnic minorities in their states or empires.
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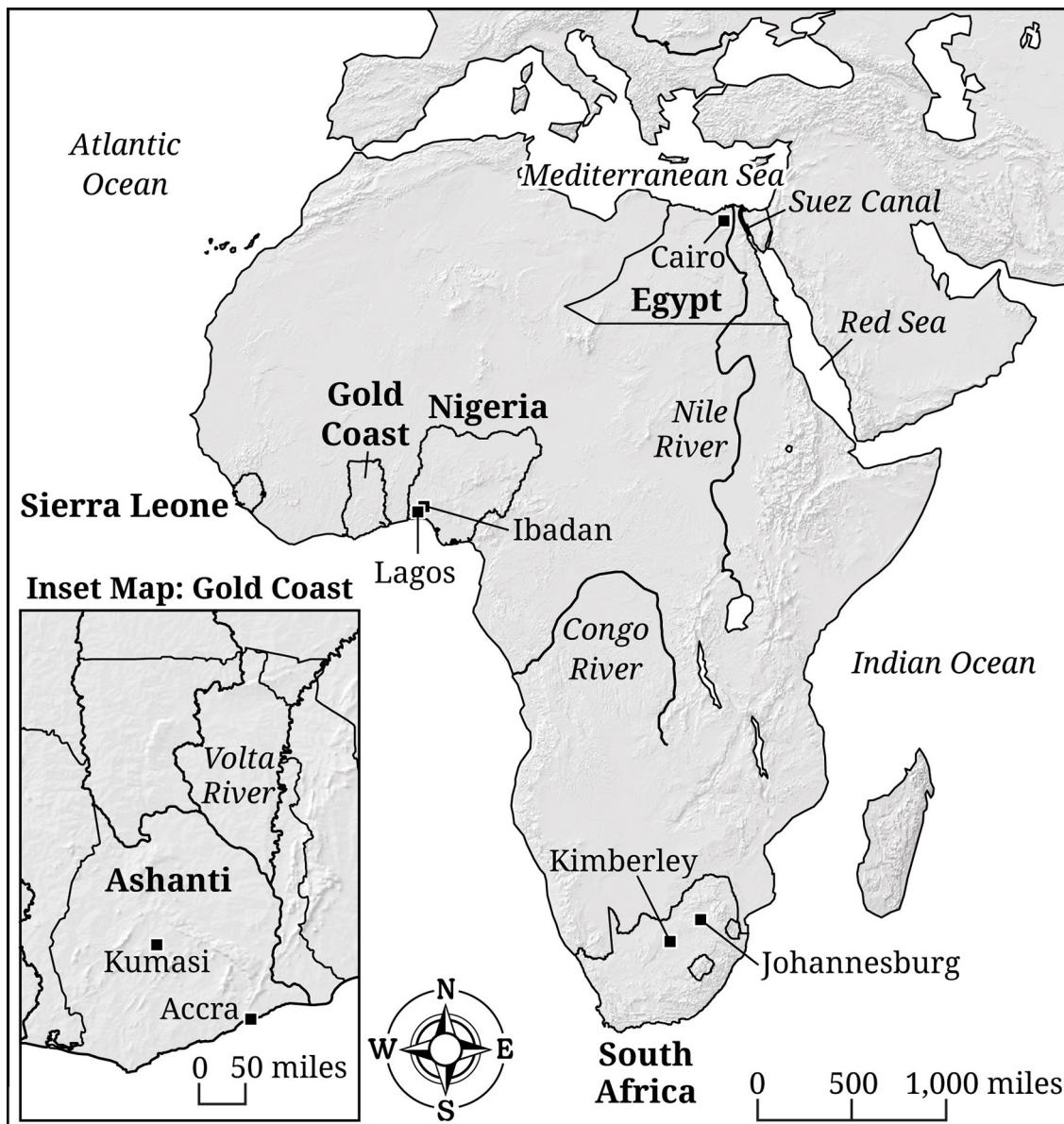
4. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A.** Identify one factor that contributed to the outbreak of revolutions in the period circa 1750 to 1900.
- B.** Explain one way that revolutionary movements used ideologies in their attempts to change societies during the period circa 1750 to 1900.
- C.** Explain one way in which revolutionary movements were challenged as they attempted to change societies during the period circa 1750 to 1900.

1. Evaluate the extent to which new transportation and/or communication technologies affected African societies during the period circa 1850 to 1960.

Note: The map shows some of the locations mentioned in the documents and is provided as a reference. The map is NOT one of the seven documents.

The space for your response is below the map.



Question 4: Short Answer No Stimulus**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 factor that contributed to the outbreak of revolutions in the period circa 1750 to 1900. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The spread of Enlightenment ideas contributed to revolutions across the Atlantic region during the period 1750 to 1900.
- The success of the American and French Revolutions contributed to the outbreak of further revolutions in Latin America and Haiti during the period 1750 to 1900.
- The weakening of the Spanish overseas empire contributed to the outbreak of revolutions across Latin America.

B Explain one way that revolutionary movements used ideologies in their attempts to change societies during the period circa 1750 to 1900. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Revolutionary movements applied Enlightenment ideas like natural rights to establish new laws or constitutions that protected the rights of their citizens.
- Revolutionary movements like the French Revolution used nationalism to fight in numerous conflicts across Europe and expand the Napoleonic Empire.
- The Haitian Revolution used anti-colonial nationalism to reject French rule and seek self-determination and establish an independent sovereign state.

- C Explain one way in which revolutionary movements were challenged as they attempted to change societies during the period circa 1750 to 1900. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Revolutionaries faced opposition from powerful states and empires who mobilized their armies and economic resources to suppress opposition.
 - Revolutionary movements experienced resistance from established elites, for example opposition by plantation owners against the enslaved persons' rebellion in the Haitian revolution.
 - Nationalist revolutionary movements faced opposition from established states and empires in their attempts to liberate or unify nation-states, as seen, for example, in the Ottoman suppression of nationalist revolts in the Balkans.
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