

Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3. Respond to **parts a, b, and c.**

- a. Identify ONE development in the period circa 1200–1300 that facilitated the establishment of the Mongol Empire.
- b. Identify ONE development in the period circa 1200–1300 that enabled the Mongol Empire to facilitate Afro-Eurasian trade and/or communications.
- c. Explain ONE reason why the Mongol khanates often facilitated the spread of cultural or religious practices.

4. Respond to **parts a, b, and c.**

- a. Identify ONE **political** factor in the period after 1945 that facilitated the establishment of independent postcolonial states in Africa.
- b. Identify ONE **economic** factor in the period after 1945 that facilitated the establishment of independent postcolonial states in Africa.
- c. Explain ONE reason why postcolonial states in Africa often adopted communist or socialist ideologies.

Question 3: 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.

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- [a]** Identify ONE development in the period circa 1200–1300 that facilitated the establishment of the Mongol Empire. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The decline of the Song dynasty in China helped the Mongols expand in East Asia.
- The fragmentation of the Muslim world after the decline of the Abbasid Caliphate helped the Mongols establish their empire in the Middle East.
- The Mongols' use of superior cavalry tactics allowed them to quickly and efficiently conquer other peoples.
- Genghis Khan's reorganization of Mongol society facilitated the creation of a centralized military, which enabled the conquest of Eurasia.

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- [b]** Identify ONE development in the period circa 1200–1300 that enabled the Mongol Empire to facilitate Afro-Eurasian trade and/or communications. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The Mongol conquests helped bring stability and security for trade.
- The Mongol conquests brought new peoples into their economy and trade networks.
- The unification of regions throughout Afro-Eurasia under the Mongols increased communication and travel among different peoples
- Mongol innovations such as the postal/relay [yam] system improved communications.
- Mongol adoption of trade-friendly institutions and practices developed by neighboring cultures, such as paper money and caravanserais, enabled the Mongols to facilitate trade and/or communications.

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| [c] | Explain ONE reason why the Mongol khanates often facilitated the spread of cultural or religious practices. | 1 point |
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The Mongol khanates encouraged cultural transfers as contact among different peoples increased due to the immense size of the territories conquered by the Mongols.
- Mongol rulers often adopted the religions of their subjects, such as Islam or Buddhism, and this helped increase the spread of those religions.
- The Mongols were generally tolerant of different religious or cultural practices, which allowed those practices to flourish and spread along the Silk Roads.
- The Mongols tolerated a wide range of different practices or traditions in order to demonstrate their legitimacy and strengthen their states, which helped those practices spread through the Mongol khanates.

Total for question 3 3 points