

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

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**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.

**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 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. **1 point**

**Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- Gunpowder weapons (like cannons) contributed to the expansion of Muslim empires.
- Increasing centralization of the military, including standing armies, helped Muslim empires expand during the period circa 1300 to 1600.
- New military and bureaucratic recruitment methods, such as the Janissaries, helped Muslim empires like the Ottomans expand.

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- 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. **1 point**

**Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- Many Muslim rulers addressed the financial needs of their expanding empires by adopting various policies of tax-farming to increase revenues and ensure that tax revenues were collected.
- Some Muslim rulers used tribute collection as a means for both increasing revenue and controlling vassal states that had been defeated but not incorporated.
- Many Muslim rulers used innovative tax policies, including appointing tax officials (Mughal zamindars) or allowing local community leaders to collect the taxes for their entire community or locale. In other instances, Muslim rulers monetized taxes that had previously been collected in kind.

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- 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. **1 point**

**Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- Some Muslim rulers adopted policies of tolerance towards religious minorities in their empires because it incited fewer revolts, which also helped establish the legitimacy of the rulers.
  - Muslim rulers wanted to utilize the economic contributions of their minority populations, for example the *jiziyah* taxes paid by non-Muslims, or the luxury goods traded by Greek, Armenian, or Jewish merchants.
  - Muslim rulers wanted to utilize the military contributions of their minority populations, as seen, for example, in the Mughal use of Hindu Rajput warrior groups, or in the Ottoman use of Janissary troops recruited from its Christian minority groups.
  - Muslim rulers wanted to utilize the political contributions of their minority groups, as seen in the Ottoman sultans' use of prominent members of the Greek community in the empire as provincial governors, or the Mughal emperors' use of Hindu political advisors and ministers.
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