

**Question 3 or 4**

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

**Answer all parts of the question that follows.**

3. a) Identify ONE continuity in the political system of China in the period 1200–1750.
- b) Identify ONE change in the political system of China in the period 1200–1750.
- c) Explain ONE way in which political continuities in China influenced the development of the global economy in the period 1200–1750.

**Answer all parts of the question that follows.**

4. a) Identify ONE continuity in the political systems of South or Southeast Asia in the period 1750–1900.
- b) Identify ONE change in the political systems of South or Southeast Asia in the period 1750–1900.
- c) Explain ONE way in which changes in the global economy led to changes in the political systems of South or Southeast Asia in the period 1750–1900.

**WORLD HISTORY: MODERN**

**SECTION II**

**Total Time—1 hour and 40 minutes**

**Question 1 (Document-Based Question)**

**Suggested reading and writing time: 1 hour**

**It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 45 minutes writing your response.**

**Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.**

**Directions:** Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following.

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.
- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least three documents, explain how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

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**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

**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.

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- (A)** Identify ONE continuity in the political systems of South or Southeast Asia in the period 1750–1900. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- A continuity in South and Southeast Asian politics was that many indigenous rulers continued to rule.
- One continuity in the politics of South and Southeast Asia was that Europeans continued to challenge the power of local rulers.
- One way in which there was continuity in South Asia was that the Mughal emperor remained the figurehead ruler of India until the British deposed him.
- Many rulers in India and Southeast Asia continued to rule by allying themselves with European powers.
- Through the middle of the nineteenth century, the British East India Company rather than the British government ruled many areas of India.

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- (B)** Identify ONE change in the political systems of South or Southeast Asia in the period 1750–1900. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- One change in India was that the Mughal Empire collapsed.
  - A significant change in the political order in Southeast Asia during this period was the arrival of the French, who proceeded to colonize Indochina.
  - One major change during this period was that the British crown assumed direct rule over India following the Indian Rebellion in 1857.
  - One change was that the Marathas established an empire in India.
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- One change was that European East India companies (British, Dutch, French, etc.) expanded their political power and transitioned into developing colonial governments.
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**(C)** Explain ONE way in which changes in the global economy led to changes in the political systems of South or Southeast Asia in the period 1750–1900. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- One reason that the political systems of South and Southeast Asia changed was the expansion and evolution of European empires.
  - Industrialization in Europe fundamentally changed the political systems of South and Southeast Asia in this period because industrialization allowed Europeans to conquer and administer much of the region through superior weapons and ships.
  - Because of deeper global economic integration and the establishment of European rule, many political elites in South Asia and Southeast Asia continued to hold their traditional political titles but lost all real political power and instead became wealthy landowners whose estates often produced raw materials for industrial factories in Europe.
  - European states reacted to the development of the global capitalist economy by attempting to extract resources and open up markets by force and to create monopolies over trade with certain areas, which required gaining direct or indirect political control.
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**Total for question 4    3 points**