

AP WORLD HISTORY: MODERN

Session 1

KAPLAN + BARRON'S

1

Agenda

- Targeted content review of key concepts
 - Unit 1: The Global Tapestry, 1200–1450
- Exam-like practice
- Skill focus: Multiple-choice questions
- Key takeaways

We focus on what you
need to know and do
to succeed on Test Day!



2

AP World History: Modern Format

Section	Question Type	# of Qs	Weight	Timing
1	Multiple-choice	55	40%	55 min.
1	Short-answer	3	20%	40 min.
2	Document-based question	1	25%	60 min.
2	Long essay	1	15%	40 min.

Total: 3 hours, 15 min.



3

Digital Testing

- College Board is increasingly offering digital testing for select AP exams.
- School districts decide whether to offer paper-and-pencil, digital, or both exam formats.
- The questions/content/timing of digital and paper-and-pencil exams are identical.
- Check College Board's website for details.

Whether taking a pencil-and-paper or a digital format, your prep for the exam will be the same.



4

USING YOUR RESOURCES



5

Using Your Resources

- Online Resources
 - PDF of the session's slides
 - Summary Notes
 - Session recordings
- Book Resources
 - *Save the in-book practice tests!*
 - Practice questions and answers
 - Online practice tests
 - Register your book: online.barronsbooks.com



6

SKILL FOCUS: Answering Multiple-Choice Questions



7

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 55 minutes to answer 55 multiple-choice questions
- 40% of the total exam score
- Usually in sets of 3–4 questions with 1–2 stimuli
 - Primary or secondary texts, images, charts, maps
- Test historical reasoning skills, not raw factual knowledge
 - YES: The actions described in the excerpt most immediately led to
 - YES: Which of the following developments could best be used as evidence to support the argument in the second paragraph of the excerpt?
 - NO: What year was Mansa Musa born?



8

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Fill in every answer
- Trust your intuition
- Look for clues in the question stems and stimuli
- Eliminate incorrect answers
- Answer the easiest questions first



9

Questions 1–2 refer to the image below.



1. The image is best understood as depicting which of the following trends?
 - Imperialism
 - Transnational migration
 - Nonviolent decolonization
 - Economic globalization

10

Questions 1–2 refer to the image below.



11

2. The imagery contained in the cartoon indicates most strongly that which of the following is true?
- (A) That the artist saw China as dealing with outside powers from a position of strength
 - (B) That the artist approved of foreign nations' actions against China
 - (C) That the artist was of Western origin
 - (D) That the artist hoped to inspire antiforeign resistance among the Chinese

EURASIA: East Asia, South & Southeast Asia, and Europe



12

Asia: 1200–1450

Governance (East Asia)

Regional Overview

- Multicultural empires included various peoples joined only by the fact that a single authority had conquered them all
- Imperial expansion caused cultural borrowing, diffusion, and the transfer of technologies and cultural practices

Chinese dynasties

- Song: 960–1279
- Yuan (Mongol): 1271–1368
- Ming: 1368–1644



13

Asia: 1200–1450

Cultural Developments and Interactions (East Asia)

Regional Overview

- China exerted tremendous cultural and religious influence over neighboring societies
 - Diffusion of Buddhist and Daoist culture
 - Impact of Neo-Confucianism
 - Architecture (pagodas, grid layout of cities, Great Wall of China, Beijing's Forbidden City)



14

Asia: 1200–1450

Economic System (East Asia)

Regional Overview

- Transregional trade was practiced on a massive scale and over greater distances
- Demand for luxury goods assumed a more prominent role in interregional commerce

East Asia

- Silk Road
- Intensive rice agriculture

China

- Silk, iron, steel, and porcelain industries
- Grand Canal fostered trade



15

Asia: 1200–1450

Governance (South and Southeast Asia)

Regional Overview

- Between 1200 and 1500, power in Southeast Asia flowed to newer political units
- Multicultural empires included various peoples joined only by the fact that a single authority had conquered them all

Key Details

- Post-Gupta disunity in India (ca. 600–1200)
- Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526) vs. resistance of Hindu states



16

Asia: 1200–1450

Cultural Developments and Interactions (S & SE Asia)

Regional Overview

- Cultural diffusion and mutual influence
 - Expansion of empires
 - Growth of trade
 - Emergence of diasporic communities
 - Sharing of religious beliefs

Key Details

- Diffusion and blending of Buddhism and Hinduism
- Bhakti movement
- Islam arrives in India
- Architecture (Angkor Wat, Borobudur)



17

Europe: 1200–1450

Governance (Europe)

Regional Overview

- Classical empires fell
- Political decentralization led to feudalism
- Feudalism eventually gave way to centralized nation-states

Key Details

- Byzantium (Constantinople, 300s–1453)
- City-state government (Venice, Novgorod)
- Papal-imperial struggle
- Mongol rule over Russia



18

Europe: 1200–1450

Cultural Developments and Interactions (Europe)

Regional Overview

- The beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe (Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy) affected European society

Key Details

- Roman Catholicism vs. Eastern Orthodoxy
- Renaissance humanism
- Printing press (1440s+)
- Architecture (Cathedrals, castle building)



19

Europe: 1200–1450

Social Interactions and Organization (Europe)

Regional Overview

- A wider array of social classes emerged
- Unrest and revolts caused by unfair treatment of workers and peasants became more common
- Diasporic communities formed as refugees, migrants, and traders from one society made new homes far from their points of origin

Key Details

- Serfdom vs. free peasantry (peasant revolts in 1300s)
- Craftsmen and guilds
- Diaspora community (Jews) and anti-Semitism
- Christian doctrine and patriarchy



20

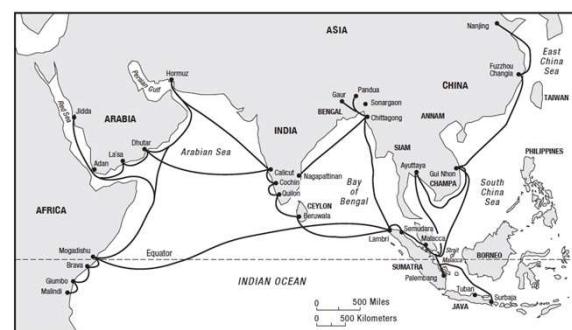
PRACTICE



21

Questions 1–2 refer to the following map.

1. The particular routes and years of the voyages depicted on the map best support which of the following statements?
 - (A) The Chinese sought to incorporate trading ports around the Indian Ocean into their tributary system.
 - (B) The Silk Route included a maritime path in addition to its overland route across Afro-Eurasia.
 - (C) Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand Magellan could not have accomplished what they did without East Asian navigators.
 - (D) The Song Dynasty possessed the naval technology and organization structure to conduct transoceanic voyages.



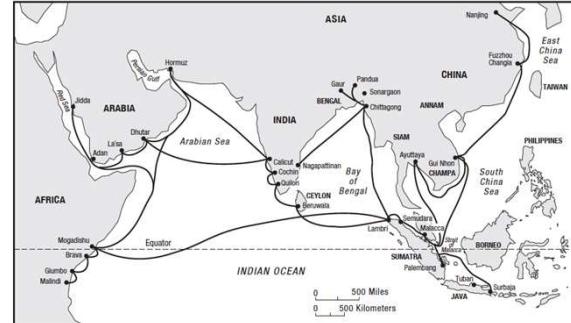
Voyages of Zheng He, 1405–1433



22

Questions 1–2 refer to the following map.

2. Which of the following best explains why the Ming Dynasty halted the voyages of Zheng He?
- Voyages were expensive and the world beyond China was deemed of little value.
 - The Chinese had an unfavorable balance of trade with foreign powers.
 - The Chinese were unable to compete with European technology.
 - Zheng He's ships had been damaged during earlier expeditions.



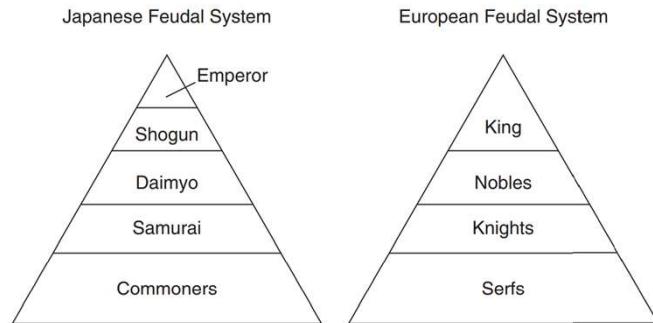
Voyages of Zheng He, 1405–1433



23

Questions 3–4 refer to the following infographic.

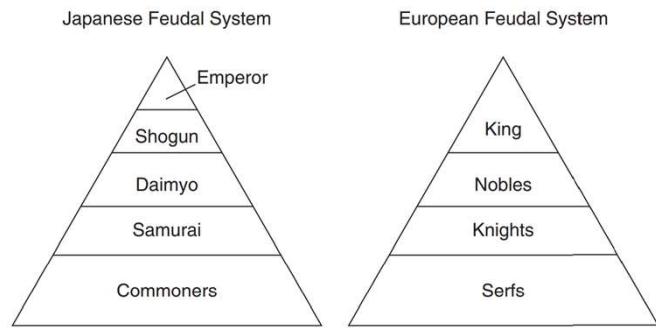
3. The diagrams best support which of the following comparative statements about Japan and Europe in the period 1200–1450?
- Elites in Japan were relatively wealthier than elites in Europe.
 - Warrior classes in both Europe and Japan were subjugated.
 - European nobles were more influential than Japanese *daimyo*.
 - Landowning classes in both Europe and Japan enjoyed a relatively high social status.



24

Questions 3–4 refer to the following infographic.

4. Which of the following factors led to the rise of the feudal system in Europe?
- (A) The fall of the Roman Empire
 - (B) The prominence of the Roman Catholic Church
 - (C) The spread of absolute monarchy
 - (D) The Crusades



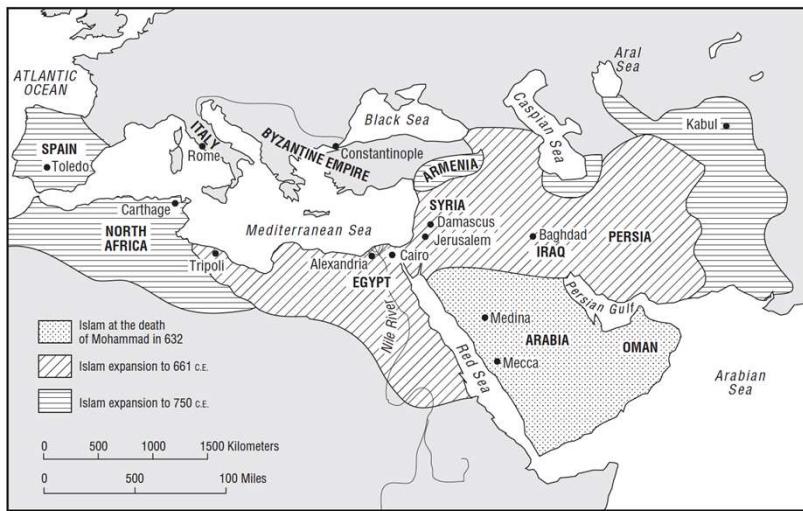
25

DAR AL-ISLAM



26

Dar al-Islam: 1200–1450



Born in Arabia, Islam expanded throughout the Middle East, where it is still dominant. It then continued to expand, both eastward and westward.



The Birth and Expansion of Islam, 632–750

27

Dar al-Islam: 1200–1450

Cultural Developments and Interactions (Dar al-Islam)

Islamic Golden Age:

- Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258) fostered tremendous artistic and intellectual sophistication

Key Details

- Arabic: language of religious and educated elite
- House of Wisdom in Baghdad
- Turkic people move into the Middle East
- Geometrical design in Islamic art



28

Dar al-Islam: 1200–1450

Governance (Dar al-Islam)

Regional Overview

- Islamic theology divided the world into two spheres
 - **Dar al-Islam** (“house of peace”): Sharia law was dominant and Muslims worshipped freely
 - **Dar al-Harb** (“house of war”): Islam was not established

Key Details

- Sharia law
- Mongol Ilkhanate (mid-1200s to mid-1300s)
- Ottoman Empire (1299–1922) and conquest of Byzantium (1453)



29

Dar al-Islam: 1200–1450

Technology and Innovation (Dar al-Islam)

Regional Overview

- Trade and travel were made easier by improvements in geographical knowledge and changes in technology
 - Shipbuilding and navigation (dhow, lateen sail)

Key Details

- Wheeled vehicles vs. saddles and pack animals
- Medical advances (Sina's *Canon of Medicine*)
- Expertise in astronomy and mathematics



30

PRACTICE



31

Questions 5–6 refer to the passage below.

“We stayed one night in this island [Mombasa], and then pursued our journey to Kilwa [Kulwa], which is a large town on the coast. The majority of its inhabitants are Zanj, jet-black in colour, and with tattoo marks on their faces. I was told by a merchant that the town of Sufala lies a fortnight’s journey [south] from Kilwa [Kulwa] and that gold dust is brought to Sufala from Yuifi in the country of the Limis, which is a month’s journey distant from it. Kilwa [Kulwa] is a very fine and substantially built town, and all its buildings are of wood. Its inhabitants are constantly engaged in military expeditions, for their country is contiguous to the heathen Zanj.”

Ibn Battuta, describing his visit to
port city of Kilwa [Kulwa] in Eastern Africa,
Travels in Asia and Africa, circa 1330

5. Which of the following can be inferred about the East African society described in this passage?
- (A) Islam failed to spread to East African cities along trading networks.
 - (B) The majority of Zanj people from the neighboring country converted to Islam.
 - (C) English was a commonly spoken language in eastern Africa.
 - (D) Some merchants prospered through trade and the gold exchange.



32

6. Which of the following is true of trade in Kulwa as well as throughout the Indian Ocean region during the period circa 1200 to 1450?
- Europeans played a dominant role as ship builders and maritime traders.
 - Due to nomadic invasions from groups in Central Asia, economic activity slowed considerably.
 - Chinese merchants were the only major participants from Asia in the trade.
 - Trade flourished with a mix of African, South Asian, and Middle Eastern merchants.



33

Questions 7–8 refer to the passage below.

“The last message of the Byzantine Emperor to the Turkish Sultan had been somewhat in these words: ‘As it is plain thou desirest war more than peace, as I cannot satisfy thee by my vows of sincerity or by my readiness to swear allegiance, so let it be according to thy will. I turn now and look above to God. If it be His will that the city should become thine, where is he who can oppose His will? If He should inspire thee with a wish for peace, I shall indeed be happy. Nevertheless I release thee from all thy oaths and treaties to me, I close the gates of my city, I will defend my people to the last drop of my blood. And so, reign in happiness till the Righteous and Supreme Judge shall call us both before the seat of His judgment.’”

William Holden Hutton, *Constantinople: The Story of the Old Capital of the Empire*, 1900

7. The passage is best understood in the context of which of the following events?
- The destruction of the Christian cathedral Hagia Sophia
 - The conquest of Constantinople by the Mughal Empire
 - The fall of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottoman Empire
 - The destruction of Constantinople by the Seljuk Turks



34

Questions 7–8 refer to the passage below.

“The last message of the Byzantine Emperor to the Turkish Sultan had been somewhat in these words: ‘As it is plain thou desirest war more than peace, as I cannot satisfy thee by my vows of sincerity or by my readiness to swear allegiance, so let it be according to thy will. I turn now and look above to God. If it be His will that the city should become thine, where is he who can oppose His will? If He should inspire thee with a wish for peace, I shall indeed be happy. Nevertheless I release thee from all thy oaths and treaties to me, I close the gates of my city, I will defend my people to the last drop of my blood. And so, reign in happiness till the Righteous and Supreme Judge shall call us both before the seat of His judgment.’”

William Holden Hutton, *Constantinople: The Story of the Old Capital of the Empire*, 1900

8. Which of the following best describes the significance of Constantinople?
- (A) Constantinople directly facilitated global trade and commerce prior to 1453.
 - (B) Constantinople advanced the emergence of Protestantism in the fifteenth century.
 - (C) Constantinople promoted the exclusive observance of Muslim beliefs after 1453.
 - (D) Constantinople simplified Roman laws during the fifteenth century.



35

STATE BUILDING: The Americas and Africa



36

State Building in Africa

North Africa

- Converted to Islam rapidly
- Egypt: Mamluk sultanate (1250s–early 1500s)

West Africa

- Powerful Hausa kingdoms
 - Islam introduced in 1450s
- Mali (mid-1200s–1600s)
 - Timbuktu: Commercial and cultural hub
 - Mansa Musa (r. 1312–1337)



37

State Building in Africa

East Africa

- Swahili city-states (1000–1500)
 - Heavily involved in Indian Ocean trade network
 - Multiethnic (local Africans, Persians, Arabs, Indians, Southeast Asians)
 - Islam played prominent role

Non-Islamic Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa

- Several sizable states
 - Kongo, Benin, Mutapa, Great Zimbabwe
 - Tremendous diversity encouraged development of distinct societies



38

State Building in the Americas

North America

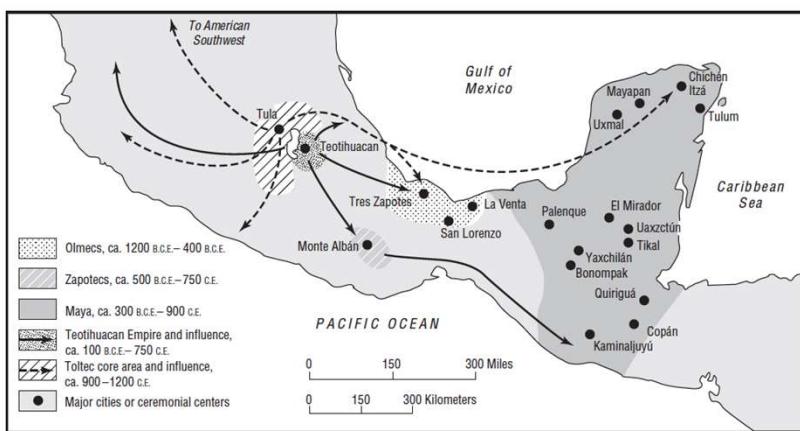
- **Southwest:** Ancestral Puebloans (400–1300)
 - Agriculturally successful
 - Complex dwellings
- **Southeast:** Mississippi River valley (700–1500)
 - Earth mound building
 - City of Cahokia



39

State Building in the Americas

Mexico and Mesoamerica



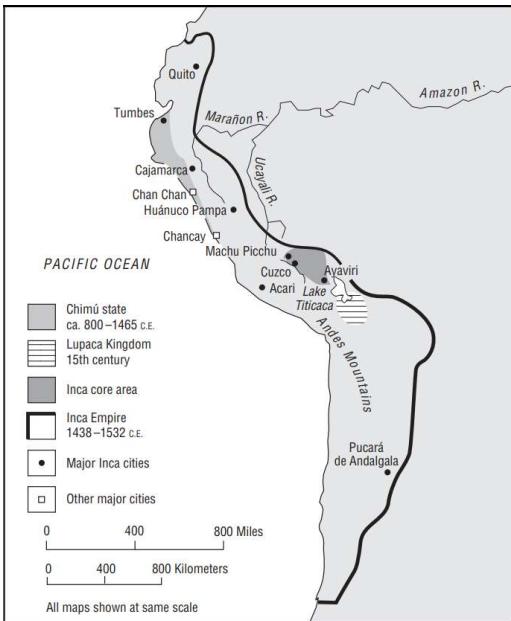
- Olmecs
- Maya
- Toltecs
- Aztecs



States in Pre-Columbian Central America,
ca. 1200 B.C.E.–1200 C.E.

40

State Building in the Americas



The Andes

- Complex bureaucracy, social stratification, rule legitimized by religious belief
- Chimú culture (900–1470)
- Incas (1300s–1500s)

41

Comparison in 1200–1450

State formation and development: **Similarities**

- Brainstorm examples of similarities in the processes of state formation in the period 1200 to 1450



42

Comparison in 1200–1450

State formation and development: **Differences**

- Brainstorm differing responses to the collapse of classical regimes



43

PRACTICE



44

Questions 9–10 refer to the following image.

9. The image most directly reflects which of the following developments during the period 1200–1450?
- (A) Forced conversion of conquered populations
 - (B) The use of religion to strengthen a ruler's power
 - (C) Religious conflict among native African religions
 - (D) A sectarian split between Sunni and Shi'a in Africa



THE MOSQUE OF SANKORÉ

45

Questions 9–10 refer to the following image.

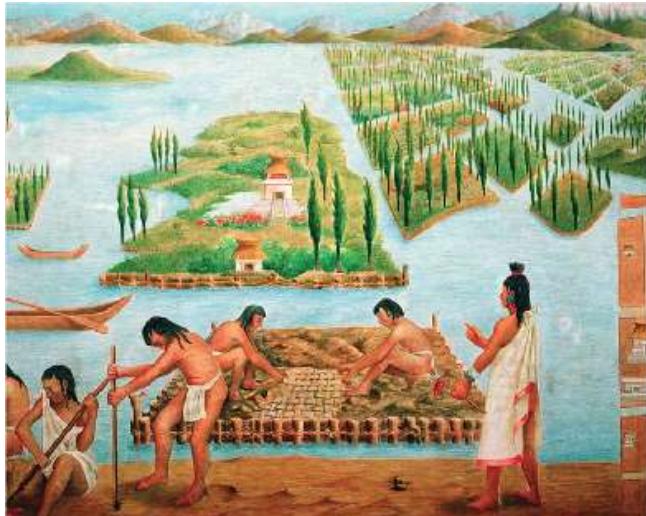
10. A modern historian evaluating the economic strength of the Malian Empire would benefit most from knowing which of the following?
- (A) The production of gold in troy ounces at the height of the empire
 - (B) The number of trading caravans that departed Timbuktu annually
 - (C) Economic records from Mali and its closest neighboring states
 - (D) Records of the gold expenditure during Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca



THE MOSQUE OF SANKORÉ

46

Questions 11–12 refer to the following image.

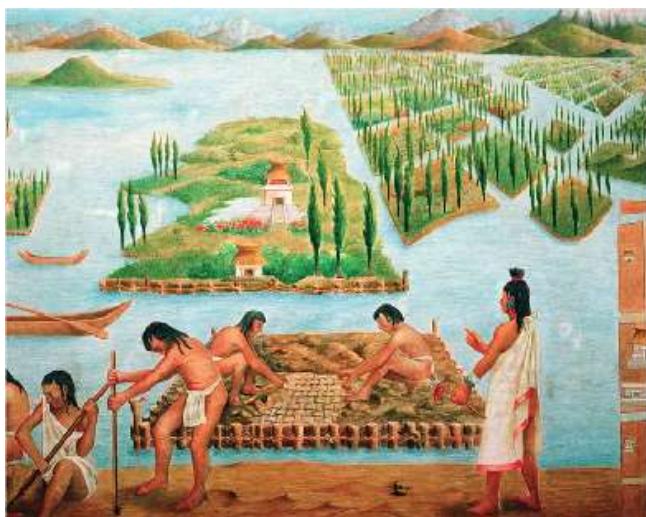


José Muro Pico, *Construction of the Chinampas, ca. 1500*

47

11. The activity depicted in this image is most closely connected with which of the following historical phenomena?
- (A) The rise of chattel slavery
 - (B) The development of scientific ways of looking at the world
 - (C) The growing impact of humans on their environment
 - (D) The gendered division of labor

Questions 11–12 refer to the following image.



José Muro Pico, *Construction of the Chinampas, ca. 1500*

12. The building of chinampas is best described as
- (A) a method of intensive agriculture.
 - (B) a sign of centralized political authority.
 - (C) a system of water management.
 - (D) a form of pollution.

48

KEY TAKEAWAYS



49

Key Takeaways: Skills

- Multiple choice questions test your historical reasoning skills.
 - Fill in every answer
 - Trust your intuition
 - Look for clues in the question stems and stimuli
 - Eliminate incorrect answers
 - Answer the easiest questions first



50

Key Takeaways: Content Review

The Global Tapestry, 1200–1450

- The Song Dynasty of China used traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.
- New Hindu and Buddhist states emerged in South and Southeast Asia.
- City-states developed in parts of the Americas, while parts of Central and South America developed empires.



51

Key Takeaways: Content Review

The Global Tapestry, 1200–1450

- The Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, resulting in new Islamic political entities, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples.
- Europe was gradually transitioning from feudalism to more centralized states, with a growing interest in long-range trade.
- Africa saw both city-states and empires develop, but there was a growth in Islam and in long-range trade.



52

HOMEWORK



53

Homework

- Read the Session 1 **Summary Notes**
- Read selected portions of **Chapters 1, 2, and 6**, focusing on topics you feel less confident about
 - Add additional details and examples to your notes from today's session
- Answer Chapter 1, 2, and 6 **Practice Questions** (located at the end of each chapter)



54

**THANKS FOR
JOINING US!**



55

SAMPLE RESPONSES



56

Comparison in 1200–1450

State formation and development: **Similarities**

- Brainstorm examples of similarities in the processes of state formation in the period 1200 to 1450
 - Song Dynasty: *Confucianism, imperial bureaucracy*
 - Andean civilizations: *quipu, social hierarchies, mit'a labor obligations, hillside terracing, waru waru agriculture, animal domestication, potato and maize crops*



57

Comparison in 1200–1450

State formation and development: **Differences**

- Brainstorm differing responses to the collapse of classical regimes
 - Blend of traditional sources of legitimacy and new governing techniques (Byzantium, post-Han dynasties in China)
 - Feudalism (Japan, Europe)
 - New forms of governance
 - City-state systems (East Africa, Southeast Asia, Americas, Italy)
 - Islamic caliphates
 - Mongol khanates



58

ANSWER KEY



59

Answer Key

Skill Focus: 6. D

1. A 7. C

2. C 8. A

9. B

Multiple Choice: 10. C

1. A 11. C

2. A 12. A

3. D

4. A

5. D



60