

Ultimate Review Packet

Practice AP World History Exam

[Multiple Choice](#)

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WORLD HISTORY

SECTION I, Part A

Time — 55 minutes

55 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. Source materials have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

Ultimate Review Guide - MULTIPLE CHOICE

Questions 1-3 refer to the map below

Political Map of Europe in 1200 C.E.



Source: <https://www.euratlas.net/history/europe/1200/index.html>

1. This map demonstrates that even though it experienced political defragmentation,
 - a. Absolute monarchies funded cultural development
 - b. Europe was politically fragmented
 - c. Europe was religiously homogenous
 - d. Trade in Europe thrived in 1200 C.E.

2. What will cause the greatest change to the states in Eastern Europe between 1200 – 1500 C.E.?
 - a. Conversion of Russian states to Christianity
 - b. Creation of the Tsar as leader of Russia
 - c. Fall of Constantinople in 1453
 - d. Mongol invasions of the 13th century

3. The universality of serfdom in Europe before 1200 illustrates
 - a. Despite political fragmentation, Western Europe was economically similar
 - b. Existence of a labor system based on tenants of religious belief
 - c. Governments were engaged in trade of goods and culture
 - d. Serfdom was the simplest way of providing enough food for populations to rise

Questions 4-6 refer to the poem below

Poem to be Sung to the Tune of “Full River Red”

By Yue Fei

My hair bristles in my helmet.
Standing by the balcony as the rain shower stops,
I look up to the sky and loudly let Heaven know
The strength of my passions.
My accomplishments over thirty years are mere dust.
I traveled eight thousand li with the clouds and the moon
Never taking time to rest,
For a young man’s hair grows white from despair.
The humiliation of the Jingkang period
Has not yet been wiped away.
The indignation I feel as a subject
Has not yet been allayed.
Let me drive off in a chariot
To destroy their base at Helan Mountain.
My ambition as a warrior
Is to satisfy my hunger with the flesh of the barbarians,
Then, while enjoying a rest,
Slake my thirst with the blood of the tribesmen.
Give me the chance to try again
To recover our mountains and rivers
Then report to the emperor.

Note: Yue Fei (1103-1142) was an officer in the Northern Song Army. Poem was written near the end of his life

4. The military campaign referred to in the passage is a reflection of China’s
 - a. Advanced military technology
 - b. Economic interest in the Silk Road Trade network
 - c. Ongoing wars with invaders from the Asian Steppe
 - d. Reliance on mercenary troops to defend itself

5. Which line of the poem reflects the values of Confucianist belief?
 - a. “The strength of my passions.”
 - b. “To destroy their base at Helan Mountain.”
 - c. “Slake my thirst with the blood of the tribesmen.”
 - d. “Then report to the emperor”

6. The Chinese conflict referenced in the poem is most similar to
 - a. Aztec conquest of the Oaxaca Valley
 - b. Chinese invasion of Dai Viet between 1407 – 1427
 - c. Korean invasion of China in 1937
 - d. Manchurian invasion of China in 1618

Questions 7-9 refer to the passage below

It was a pattern repeated time and time again: money poured into towns that were rebuilt and re-energized, with particular attention paid to championing the arts, crafts and production. Blanket images of Mongols as barbaric destroyers are wide of the mark, and represent the misleading legacies of the histories written later which emphasized ruin and devastation above all else. This slanted view of the past provides a notable lesson in how useful it is for leaders who have a view to posterity to patronize historians who write sympathetically to their age of empire – something the Mongols conspicuously failed to do.

Peter Frankopan, The Silk Roads: A New History of the World. © 2015

7. Which is an example of the Mongol approach to conquered areas described by Frankopan?
- Employment of historians
 - Execution of enemy leaders
 - Import of goods along the Silk Road
 - Use of foreign craftsman to rebuild cities
8. Frankopan notes that use of primary sources for historians may be problematic in discovering the past. This is because
- As time moves forward records may no longer be politically relevant
 - Only non-biased sources should be trusted
 - The Mongols were typically illiterate and therefore could not record their own history
 - Those who record history have biases that affect their writing
9. What is the most long-lasting legacy of the Mongolian conquests?
- Building of enormous palaces in conquered capitals
 - Conversion of conquered peoples to the Mongolian “Divine Faith”
 - Establishment of political states that survive to the present
 - Golden Age of the Silk Road as an international trade route

ANS: D

The correct answer is Golden Age of the Silk Road as an international trade route.

The Pax Mongolica was one highlighted by the rise of trade along the Silk Road. The same area did not see the creation of cultural or political artifacts that remained beyond the era of Mongolian domination.

REF: Topic 2.2 OBJ: Unit 2: Learning Objective C Unit 2: Learning Objective D NAT: KC-3.2.II.A.ii

Questions 10-12 refer to the image below



Source: Photograph of gateway in Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
Handprints left by the wives of the maharaja before committing Sati,
self-immolation on their husband's funeral pyre.

10. The Hindu practice Sati is most similar to which other practice?
- Forcing a woman to remarry after the death of her husband.
 - Law preventing a woman from inheriting a throne.
 - The binding of girl's feet in China.
 - Priesthood of women in post-Columbian Catholicism
11. The practice of Sati, represented by the image of women's handprints on a city gates reinforces:
- the position of women as second-class members of Indian society
 - the importance of advertising to spread religion
 - the penalty for rebellion in Mughal India
 - the position of women as first-class members of Indian society

12. The purposeful and ordered arrangement of handprints in the image illustrates:
- a. That height of women is a determinant of social standing
 - b. That the ideal woman in India is willing to die for their husband
 - c. The complex social organization of noble wives and concubines
 - d. Wealth of a women determines where they will be reincarnated

Questions 13-16 refer to the passage below

The Qing court valued foreign trade more than is commonly supposed, but it was also mindful of the potential dangers of foreign contacts in the south, a region of suspect loyalty. In 1684 restrictions on foreign trade were eased, but it remained under close regulation. A superintendent of maritime customs, known to Europeans as the Hoppo, was stationed at Guangzhou. Only those Chinese merchants who belonged to the monopolistic group known as the Cohong were allowed to take a share of the trade, and they were required to guarantee the debts of foreign traders. At first foreign trade was permitted at a number of southern ports, but this proved difficult to regulate and from 1760 maritime trade was confined to Guangzhou. By the eighteenth century, by far the most important participant in this trade was Great Britain. British trade was monopolized by the East India Company, which handled the tea trade, China's most substantial import.

Roberts, J.A.G., A History of China. Harvard University Press. © 2006.

13. What is an example of a good that the East India Company may have purchased in Guangzhou?
- Cotton
 - Silk
 - Silver
 - Wool
14. The mass introduction of which product into Guangzhou led to an attempt to forcibly expel the British from China?
- Cocaine
 - Hashish
 - Heroin
 - Opium
15. The Canton System described in the passage is most similar to:
- Japanese **limiting trade with Europeans**
 - Ottoman taking Christian boys to be soldier-slaves
 - Spanish Manila Galleons
 - Sugar trade between France and Saint Dominique
16. What is the likely result for the Chinese members of the Cohong before 1800?
- Economic ruin due to the inability to practice free-trade policies
 - Economic success as a result of monopolistic policies
 - Granting of rewards by the Qianlong Emperor
 - Political isolation due to interaction with foreigners

Questions 17-19 refer to the passages below

Correspondence between Ottoman Emperor Selim I (r. 1512-1520) and Safavid Shah Ismail (r. 1501-1524)

Letter from Selim To Ismail (Undated, Around 1514)

It has been heard repeatedly that you have subjected the upright community of Muhammad (Prayers and salutations upon its founder!) to your devious will, that you have undermined the firm foundation of the Faith, that you have unfurled the banner of oppression in the cause of aggression, that you no longer uphold the commandments and prohibitions of the Divine Law, that you have incited ... the shedding of innocent blood that like they "Who listen to falsehood and consume the unlawful" [Quran 5:42] you have given ear to idle deceitful words and have eaten that which is forbidden.

Reply Ismail To Selim (Undated, Around 1514)

Bitter experience has taught that in this world of trial He who falls upon the house of Ali always falls. Kindly give our ambassador leave to travel unmolested. "No soul laden bears the load of another." [Quran 6:164; 53:38] When war becomes inevitable, hesitation and delay must be set aside, and one must think on that which is to come. Farewell.

17. What is the religious relationship between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires?

- a. The Ottoman and Safavid Empires were both Shi'a
- b. The Ottoman and Safavid Empires were both Sunni
- c. The Ottoman Empire practiced Shi'a Islam and the Safavid Empire practices Sunni Islam.
- d. The Ottoman Empire practiced Sunni Islam and the Safavid Empire practiced Shi'a Islam

18. By quoting the Quran, both Selim and Ismail are claiming:

- a. Kingship of Jerusalem
- b. Religious authority over the Muslim community
- c. Their superior knowledge of Islamic theology
- d. They are descendants of the Prophet Muhammad

Questions 19-22 refer to the passage below

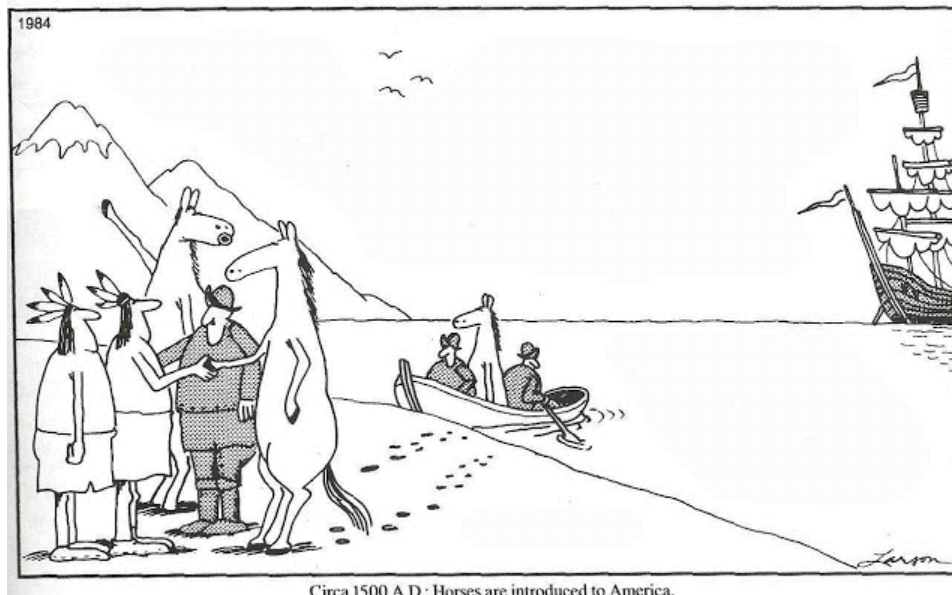
The moment we arrived in this immense market, we were perfectly astonished at the vast numbers of people, the profusion of merchandise which was there exposed for sale... Every species of merchandise had a separate spot for its sale. We first of all visited those divisions of the market appropriated for the sale of gold and silver wares, of jewels, of cloths interwoven with feathers, and of other manufactured goods; besides slaves of both sexes. This slave market was upon as great a scale as the Portuguese market for negro slaves at Guinea.... Next to these came the dealers in coarser wares—cotton, twisted thread, and cacao. In short, every species of goods which New Spain produces were here to be found; and everything put me in mind of my native town Medina del Campo during fair time, where every merchandise has a separate street assigned for its sale. (p. 326)

After we had sufficiently gazed upon this magnificent picture, we again turned our eyes toward the great market, and beheld the vast numbers of buyers and sellers who thronged there. The bustle and noise occasioned by this multitude of human beings was so great that it could be heard at a distance of more than four miles. Some of our men, who had been at Constantinople and Rome, and travelled through the whole of Italy, said that they never had seen a market-place of such large dimensions, or which was so well regulated, or so crowded with people as this one at Mexico. (p. 238)

The Memoirs of the Conquistador Bernal Diaz del Castillo,
Vol 1 (of 2) Written by Himself Containing a True and
Full Account of the Discovery and
Conquest of Mexico and New Spain. c. 1568

19. Diaz writes of “cotton, twisted thread” and cacao. These goods are all examples of goods that **eventually** moved as part of:
- The Columbian Exchange
 - The Silk Road
 - The Triangle Trade
 - Trans-Saharan Trade
20. The observation that the cities of Mexico rival European cities challenges the idea that:
- Human sacrifice was a tool of state terror.
 - The development of the Aztec Empire caused population decline.
 - The societies of the western hemisphere were warlike.
 - The western hemisphere was less developed than the eastern hemisphere.
21. The existence of Aztec slavery demonstrates that there were complex systems of labor in Mexico. What is an example of another complex New World labor system?
- Convict labor
 - Devshirme
 - Mit'a
 - Serfdom
22. How was slavery in the Aztec Empire different than the chattel slavery that **would** develop in the New World?
- Emancipation of slaves was not allowed
 - Slaves participated in military campaigns as soldiers
 - Slaves were allowed to marry and could not be sold without consent
 - They were born into slavery and were tattooed with the name of their first owner

Questions 23-24 refer to the cartoon below



The Far Side. Gary Larson. 1984

Caption: Circa 1500 A.D: Horses are introduced to America

23. The cartoon is an example of what element of the Columbian Exchange
- Cultural artifacts of the Amerindian societies
 - Economic integration of Eastern and Western Hemispheres
 - European exploration of the New World
 - The exchange of plants, animals, and diseases
24. What is a long-term effect of the events depicted shown in the cartoon?
- Dogs becoming popular as pets in the New World
 - Animals being harnessed to plow fields in the Americas
 - The “Great Dying” of Amerindian populations
 - Transcontinental railroad in North America

Questions 25-27 refer to the passage below

Description of missionary efforts of Englishman Samuel Marsden in Tahiti in the years between 1796 – 1798.

True, they were not prepared... “The preparation of the heart,” the wise man tells us, “is from the Lord;” and this is a kind of preparation which civilization will not supply. It is easy, as we have said, to find fault with men who, whatever their mistakes, deserve the veneration of the church. Let it be borne in mind that of savage life, its horrors, its ferocity, its cannibalism, England then knew but little. Had they been favoured with the experience we now possess, they would have felt more deeply how impotent a weapon is civilization to hew down the strongholds of Satan in a heathen land; their failures perhaps would have been fewer, and their successes more speedy if not more complete. A true Christian missionary, amongst savages, must be of necessity a civilizer...

And it will sometimes happen that native tribes are civilized before they are converted, simply because the carnal mind rejects the spiritual lesson, while selfishness, or the mere love of imitation, (equally powerful in the breast of children and of savages) induces them readily to adopt European habits.

From: The Life and Labours of the Rev. Samuel Marsden,
by Samuel Marsden [Pg 43]; Project Gutenberg EBook

25. The attitude displayed by Marsden is most similar to which 19th century phenomena?

- a. Confucian concepts of governance
- b. Enlightenment views of civilization
- c. Economic Imperialism
- d. Social Darwinism

26. Which of the following is MOST SIMILAR the events described by Marsden?

- a. Diffusion of western music to Africa in the 20th century
- b. Missionaries accompanying European 16th century explorers
- c. Pacific spice explorations of the 18th century
- d. Trans-Saharan trade caravans of the 13th century

27. What is the most likely effect, by the twentieth century, of the incorporation of Tahiti into the British Empire?

- a. Accumulation of wealth by Tahitian landowners
- b. Assimilation of Tahitians into cities in England
- c. Preservation of Tahitian cultural and religious traditions
- d. Racial prejudice towards Tahitians who traveled to Britain

Questions 28-29 refer to the passage below

Every body appeared to form a notion of his own as to the character of Francia*, according as reliance was placed on the false and contradictory stories of travelers, who had visited the South American coast. By some he was looked upon as a philosopher, who, being anxious to secure his fellow-countrymen from the miseries of revolution, and to introduce civilization amongst them, has resolved upon keeping them isolated from the rest of the world, whilst other states were the prey of civil war. Others again regarded him as an usurper, whose object was the aggrandize himself by the reign of his country. A third party, remembering the revival of a certain religious order in Europe, the of which is inseparable from that of Paraguay, thought that they saw in Francis, an agent of the Jesuits; whilst the enemies of independence in South America were pleased at the prospect of finding, in the Dictator, a supporter of the fallen power, who would revenge its wrongs.

From the Preface of The Reign of Doctor Joseph Gaspard Roderick De Francia in Paraguay: Being an Account of a Six Years Residence, in That Republic by Johann Rudolph Rengger 1827

* Dr. Joseph Gaspard Roderick De Francia ruled Paraguay as “Perpetual Dictator of Paraguay” from 1814 to 1840.

28. The government of Paraguay under Dr. Francia can be understood in the context of:

- a. **Imperialism**
- b. Social Darwinism
- c. The Enlightenment
- d. The Industrial Revolution

29. What would cause the multiple views of the rule of Dr. Francia?

- a. Age of speaker
- b. Personal experiences in Paraguay
- c. Religious belief
- d. Wealth

Questions 30-32 refer to the passage below

The first real corporations – the Dutch East India Companies, West India Companies, and so on – were hardly the first big business partnerships, but they were new in several ways. They were anonymous – the partners did not all have to know each other. They separated ownership from control: elected directors made decisions while most investors had only the choice of accepting those decisions or selling their shares. They were permanent: if one or more partners did want out, there was no need to renegotiate the whole arrangement. Finally, they were legal entities separate from any one owner, and they had unlimited life. The big trading partnerships of the sixteenth century and earlier were created with a planned date of dissolution – sometimes after a set number of years – at which point all the firm’s holdings would be liquidated and divided among the partners. The new firms, like modern corporations, did not self-liquidate: they built up their capital over the years rather than distributing it back to separate owners.

Kenneth Pomeranz and Steven Topik, *The World that Trade Created*. 2006

30. The type of business described in this passage is a

- a. Labor Union
- b. Caravanserai
- c. Joint Stock Company
- d. Trading concern

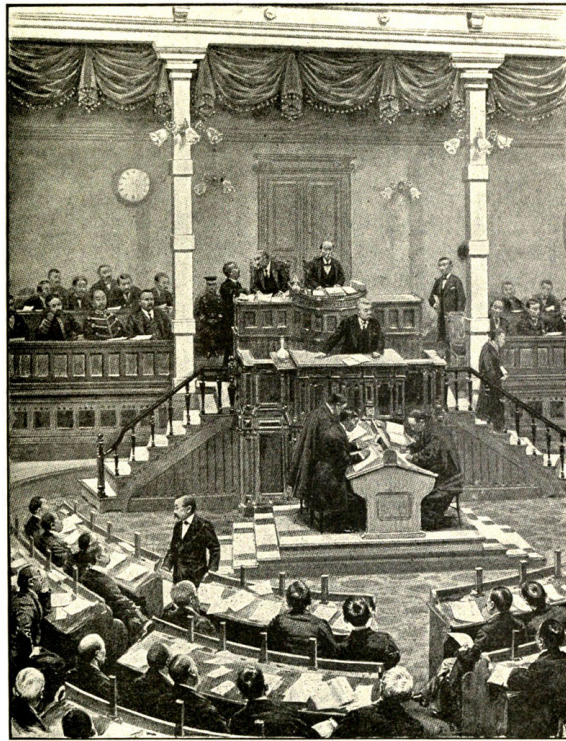
31. The change in from temporary to permanent companies like those discussed was influenced by the writings of:

- a. Adam Smith
- b. Edmund Burke
- c. Thomas Malthus
- d. Voltaire

32. Although not owned by states, many of the companies described in the passage were crucial components of which type of imperialism?

- a. Direct-Control Imperialism
- b. Economic imperialism
- c. Sphere of Influence Imperialism
- d. Paternalistic Imperialism

Questions 33-35 refer to the image below

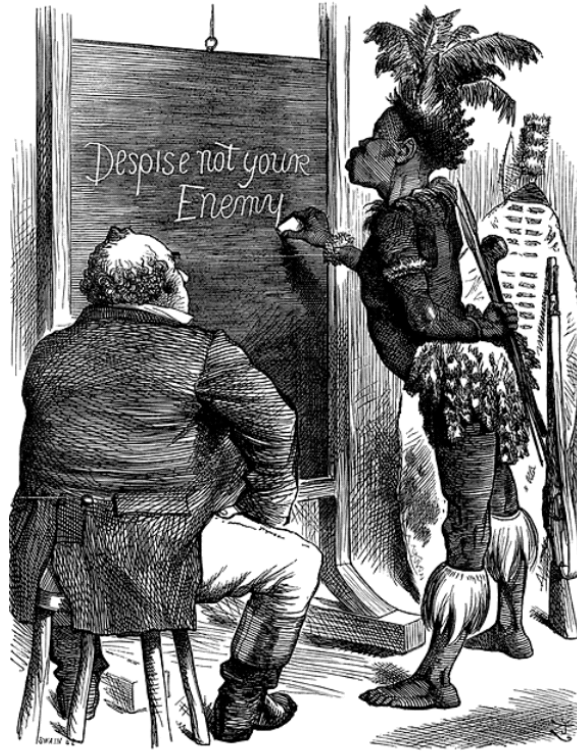


Interior of National Diet of Japan, showing the Prime Minister speaking at the tribune from which members address the House. 1914

33. The above image of the Japanese Parliament (Diet) meeting is a demonstration of what process?
- American Imperialism
 - Japanese Enlightenment
 - Japanese Isolationism
 - Meiji Restoration
34. The changes shown in the image shows the process by which
- The Chinese conquered Japan and instituted their own form of government.
 - The Japanese emperor began to participate in political affairs
 - The Japanese political class eliminated the office of emperor
 - The Shogunate's power grew, despite a change in dynasty
35. Another change in Japan during the same era was:
- Christianization
 - Industrialization
 - Introduction of Fascism
 - Secularization

Questions 36-39 refer to the image below

“A Lesson”



A LESSON.

from Punch Magazine, 1879
Writing says “Despise not your Enemy”

36. The cartoon’s topic is

- a. Abolitionist movements
- b. Economic integration
- c. Imperialism
- d. Religious conversion

37. The attitude of the seated man can best be described as

- a. Authoritarian
- b. Democratic
- c. Dismissive
- d. Paternalistic

38. The tone of the cartoon is

- a. Familial because the African man is being educated
- b. Ironic since the European is teaching the African not to hate Europeans
- c. Permissive as the European is allowing the African to learn writing
- d. Sardonic due to the European openly mocking the African

39. What event could be viewed as a reaction to the overall process identified in the cartoon?

- a. Ethno-nationalist fighting in the Balkan Peninsula.
- b. Socialist insurgency in Central America.
- c. Uprising led by secret societies in China.
- d. Minority religious group beginning a civil war in Asia.

Questions 40-42 refer to the passage below

... but I just want to put in a few words the real character of this Revolution. In the first place, it is not a revolution of the middle class; it is a slowly-growing accumulation of grievances of the peons—the lowest class—that has finally burst definitely into expression. There is not one peon out of twenty who cannot tell you exactly what they are all fighting for: Land. In different ways they have been struggling for it for four hundred years, and most of the time, like all simple, half-primitive peoples, they haven't even been able to express this desire consciously. But that they felt it deeply and strongly is shown by the fact that they rose in arms whenever anyone expressed it for them.

This is the strongest underlying cause of the Revolution. Little by little, the untaxed owners of big estates, originally created by Spanish land-grants, have absorbed the common lands of villages, the open ranges, and the small independent farms, leaving the people no choice but to become slaves on the great haciendas and no hope for the future at all. Sometimes it would be the granting of whole valleys as concessions to foreign capitalists by the National Government, or the declaration of areas thrown open to colonization with disregard for those who lived on them...

John Reed. "What About Mexico?": *The United States and the Mexican Revolution*. Published in the newspaper "Masses" June, 1914. Reed was an American author.

40. Based on the article, which is the best summary for the causes of the Mexican Revolution?
- a. An attempt by the Catholic Church to control the people of Mexico
 - b. An attempt to undo centuries of abuse of the peasants
 - c. It is being carried out by the ruling class in Mexico
 - d. The haciendas are the foremost type of successful Mexican settlement
41. Which of the following was most likely to have influenced Reed's opinion on the Mexican Revolution?
- a. Abolitionism
 - b. Capitalism
 - c. Socialism
 - d. Sufism
42. What group might BEST identify with the motivation for revolution identified by Reed?
- a. Anti-Apartheid protests in the 1980s
 - b. Anti-Mongol armies in the 1300s
 - c. Chinese revolutionaries in the 1940s
 - d. Haitian Revolutionaries in the 1790s

Questions 43-45 refer to the passage below

ARTICLE 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

The Covenant of the League of Nations,
effective January 10, 1920 to April 20, 1947
when it was replaced by the United Nations

43. What best describes the tone of this passage?

- a. Begrudging acceptance of the responsibility of rule over colonies
- b. Excitement about new resources to be obtained
- c. Paternal condescension towards states to be ruled
- d. Willful anger due to the perceived burden colonies will place on countries

44. The division of territory after World War 1 was a contributing cause of:

- a. Anti-colonial movements in Latin America
- b. Ceding of Hong Kong to China
- c. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
- d. Partition of India

45. The effect of the mandate system was

- a. To exacerbate tensions between states defeated in World War 1 and the victorious states
- b. To calm tensions between states defeated in World War 1 and the victorious states
- c. To encourage tensions between former allies Germany and Austria-Hungary
- d. A dawning of a century-long peace among the nations divided by Article 22

Questions 46-47 refer to the passage below

Yet, where cultures may be converging in Paris and New York, or L.A. and Hong Kong, it will likely be a while before one can buy ostrich leather boots in Shanghai or ground rhino horn in Lubbock. Physically, culturally, and temperamentally, the cities are planets apart. Yet, the cotton textile industry is as important to Shanghai as the cotton agricultural industry is to Lubbock, so the very different cities are bound together by soft cotton fiber, and each city keeps a constant watch on the other.

Rivoli, Pietra. The Travels of a T-Shirt in the Global Economy: An Economist Examines the Markets, Power, and Politics of World Trade. 2nd Edition. John Wiley & Sons Inc. Hoboken NJ. © 2009.

46. The passage best describes which of the following processes in world history?

- a. Free-market capitalism
- b. Globalization
- c. Nationalism
- d. Consumption

47. The connection between cotton grown in Lubbock, Texas and processed Shanghai, China is similar to the connection between which of the following resources and locations?

- a. American guns being sold on the black market in Sudan
- b. Bananas grown in Costa Rica being shipped to markets in California
- c. Oil from Kuwait being processed in Newark, New Jersey
- d. Prescription drugs being smuggled into Europe for resale

Questions 48-50 refer to the passage below

In addition to the damage inflicted on North Africa during the war years 1940-43, a major problem related to that war concerns the mines planted during the fighting. Among these famous minefields are the ones in the Western desert in Egypt...

These live minefields, which were left behind in Libya, caused great damage to its people and economy. From the following statistics, taken from a preliminary study in 1972, one realizes the seriousness of the problem.

During the period 1952-75, a total of 1,890 people were killed by mines or bombs left over from the Second World War, according to cases reported to the Ministry of the Interior. As for the casualties between 1940-52, these remain unknown, but undoubtedly the figure might be double. According to the same report, 1,645 persons were permanently handicapped, 2,723 camels were killed and 59 cars were destroyed.

“North Africa and the Second World War” by Idris S. El-Hareir.
From: Africa and the Second World War Report and papers
of the symposium organized by UNESCO at Benghazi,
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 10 to 13 November 1980

48. One of the effects of the fighting in Africa after World War 2 was?
- Division of Africa into Communist and Democratic “spheres of influence”
 - Establishment of new German Naval bases in Algeria
 - Generation of African leaders beholden to Europe for their legitimacy
 - Motivation for African independence movements
49. The minefields left after the war are good examples of
- Attempted domination of African states by Italy
 - Nazi Germany’s racial attitudes towards Africa
 - Use of artillery in warfare
 - War being fought on multiple continents
50. Germany’s interest in Africa during World War 2 is related to
- Desire to acquire land in Asia
 - German desire for oil
 - Loss of German colonies in Africa after World War 1
 - Strategic alliance with Italy

Questions 51-53 refer to the image below

30,000 Russians queue for the first McDonald's in the Soviet Union, January 30th, 1990.



51. The opening of the first McDonald's in Moscow in 1990 is a reflection of which of the following?

- a. Soviet victory in the Cold War
- b. American imperial conquest
- c. American victory in the Cold War
- d. An example of Soviet capitalism

52. Which of the following events is similar to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

- a. Crimean War
- b. Falkland War
- c. Korean War
- d. Vietnam War

53. What element of life in Soviet Russia is shown in the image?

- a. American fast food was readily available
- b. Soviet propaganda encouraged people to go to the same store at once
- c. The KGB may detain Russians to determine ideological purity
- d. Lines of Russians waiting for food was typical

Questions 54-55 refer to the speech below

...The wind of change is blowing through this continent and whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact. And we must all accept it as a fact, and our national policies must take account of it.

...As a fellow member of the Commonwealth we always try, I think and perhaps succeeded, in giving to South Africa our full support and encouragement, but I hope you won't mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men to which in our own territories we are trying to give effect. I think therefore that we ought, as friends, to face together, without seeking I trust to apportion credit or blame, the fact that in the world of the day, today, this difference of outlook lies between us.

“The Wind of Change” Speech by UK Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
to the Parliament of South Africa. Feb, 3 1960

54. The phrase “wind of change” refers to
- Creation of the Organization of African Unity
 - Decolonialization of Africa
 - End of the African slave trade
 - The Cold War between USA & USSR
55. Who would be most likely to agree with Macmillan?
- Karl Marx
 - Simon Bolivar
 - Nelson Mandela
 - Adam Smith

WORLD HISTORY

SECTION I, Part B

Time — 40 minutes

Directions: Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

Short Answer Question #1

Use the passage below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

By the time of Akbar and Jahangir, the Mughals were primarily engaged with Safavids, Ottomans, and Uzbeks in the international area and with other Indian rulers domestically. Only in the 1570s did they begin to pay more attention to the Portuguese colony in Goa and to other European entities. This interest in Europeans was likely related to Akbar's new policy of *sulh-I kull* ("peace with all," "absolute peace" or "Universal Conciliation"). Its goal was to create stability and a balance of power among the different religious, social, and ethnic groups in the empire, thus enabling the Mughal emperors to broaden their base of support, making the empire a place of refuge for Muslims and non-Muslims alike. The policy contributed and coincided with Mughal openness and to curiosity of other cultures and played an important role in the creation of a pluralistic artistic language.

Natif, Mika. *Mughal Occidentalism: Artistic Encounters between Europe and Asia at the Courts of India*, 1580-1630 © 2018

- A. Identify an example from the passage that describes the attitude of Akbar towards other groups of people.
- B. Explain how the Mughal treatment of religious and ethnic minorities was SIMILAR to another state between 1200 – 1750
- C. Explain how the Mughal treatment of religious and ethnic minorities was DIFFERENT to another state between 1200-1750

Short Answer Question #2

If it is admitted that the nineteenth century has been the century of Socialism, Liberalism, and Democracy, it does not follow that the twentieth must also be the century of Liberalism, Socialism, and Democracy. Political doctrines pass; peoples remain. It is to be expected that this century may be that of authority, a century of the “Right,” a Fascist century. If the nineteenth century was the century of the individual it may be expected that this one may be the century of “collectivism” and therefore the century of the State.

Benito Mussolini, *The Doctrine of Fascism*, 1932

- A. Identify and explain ONE example that helps support Mussolini’s claim about the 19th century.
- B. Identify and explain ONE example that helps support Mussolini’s claim about the 20th century.
- C. Identify and explain ONE argument that refutes either of Mussolini’s claims.

Short Answer Question #3

- A. DEFINE the Columbian Exchange.
- B. IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN one POSITIVE impact of the Columbian Exchange on the Western Hemisphere.
- C. IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN one NEGATIVE impact of the Columbian Exchange on the Western Hemisphere.

Short Answer Question #4

Answer all parts of the question that follows in complete sentences.

- A. EXPLAIN one of the major causes of World War I.
- B. EXPLAIN how one technological change between 1750 – 1920 impacted the fighting during World War I.
- C. EXPLAIN how a different technological change from BEFORE 1750 OR AFTER 1920 impacted the outcome of a war.

WORLD HISTORY

SECTION I, Part B

WORLD HISTORY 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.

1. Evaluate the role of causation in the Haitian Revolution

Document 1

Source: Letter to the “Citizens of Color and Free Negroes of Saint-Dominigue.” Henri Grégoire, influential member of the Société des Amis des Noirs in Paris (Society of the Friends of the Blacks)

Friends:

You were men; you are now citizens and reintegrated to the plenitude of your rights. From this day forward you will participate in the sovereignty of the people...

For quite some time the “Society of the Friends of Blacks” has sought to find a means of easing your lot and that of the slaves. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to do good with impunity, and its respectable zeal has earned it many insults. Vile men have hidden themselves behind anonymity to cast their venom on it, and ... of being paid off by the English against the French, of having addressed incendiary letters to you and sent you arms!

You finally have a fatherland, and from this day forward you will only see the law above you. The advantage of participating in its creation will assure you the inalienable right of all peoples, that of only obeying yourselves...

Already those white colonists who are worthy of being Frenchmen have hastened to abjure ridiculous prejudices and only see in you brothers and friends...

And what would they have said if the men of color had attempted to tear from whites the enjoyment of political advantages? With what force would they not have cried out against this vexation! They are foaming with rage that your rights were revealed and your rights rendered to you. In the hope of consoling their irritated pride they will perhaps exhaust themselves in efforts to foil our decrees' success. They will attempt an uprising which, tearing the colonies from their motherland will facilitate the means of escaping from their creditors. They are tireless in spreading terror, in saying that an act of justice touching you will shake Saint Domingue.

Signed,

Grégoire

Paris June 8, 1791

Document 2

Source: Anonymous account of prayer made during a Voodoo Ceremony led by Dutty Boukman, August 1791. This ceremony is typically viewed as the start of the Haitian Revolution.

We swear to destroy the whites

and all they possess.

Let us die rather than fail

to keep this vow.

"The god who created the sun which gives us light, who rouses the waves and rules the storm, though hidden in the clouds, he watches us. He sees all that the white man does. The god of the white man inspires him with crime, but our god calls upon us to do good works. Our god who is good to us orders us to revenge our wrongs. He will direct our arms and aid us. Throw away the

symbol of the god of the whites who has so often caused us to weep, and listen to the voice of liberty, which speaks in the hearts of us all."

Document 3

Source: The Emancipation Proclamation of 29 August 1793. Léger-Félicité Sonthonax. Civil Commissioner of Saint-Domingue from 1792-95.

Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. There you have it, citizens: the Gospel of France. It is high time it was proclaimed in all the departments of the republic. The French Republic wants all men without distinction of color to be free and equal.... Have the courage to want to be a people, and soon you will equal the nations of Europe. . . .

Article 2: All Negroes and people of mixed blood currently enslaved are declared free and will enjoy all rights pertaining to French citizenship. They will, however, be subject to a regimen described in the following articles. . . .

Article 9: Slaves currently attached to the plantations of their former masters will be obliged to remain there and to work the land. . . .

Article 27: Punishment by whipping is absolutely forbidden and will be replaced, for problems of disobedience, by one to three days in the stocks, as necessary. The strongest punishment will be the loss of a part or the entirety of the salary. It will be imposed by the justice of the peace and assessors. . . .

Document 4

Source: Toussaint Louverture. Letter to the people of Haiti explaining his removal of French Commissioner Philippe-Rose Roume de Saint-Laurent. November 26, 1800

Toussaint-Louverture, General-in-Chief, to his fellow citizens:

In his quality as representative of the French government, the obligations of Citizen Roume position were to dedicate his moral and physical qualities to the happiness of Saint-Domingue. Far from doing this, he only took counsel with the schemers who surrounded him so as to spread discord among us, and to foment the troubles that have not ceased to agitate us. Nevertheless, despite the calumnies that he has ceaselessly cast against me in his letters to France, he will be sheltered from anything disagreeable. But my respect for his character cannot prevent me from taking the wisest possible measures in order to disable him from again scheming against the tranquility that I have finally had the good fortune of reestablishing after so many revolutionary upheavals. Consequently, in order to isolate him from the schemers who have constantly surrounded him, and in order to respond to the complaints that all the communes have made about him through their magistrates, the Brigadier General Moyse will see to it that two coaches and a secure escort are sent to said Roume. They will take him, with all due respect for his character, to the town of Dondon, where he will remain until the French government recalls him to render accounts.

Cap-Français, 5 Frimaire, Year IX [November 26, 1800]

Document 5

Source: Napoleon Bonaparte. Decree re-establishing slavery in the French Colonies. May 20, 1802

The decree of 30 Floréal An X [May 20, 1802]

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, BONAPARTE , First Consul, PROCLAIMS law of the Republic the following decree, issued by the Legislative Body on 30 Floréal year X, in accordance with the proposal made by the Government on the 27th of the said month, communicated to the Tribunate on the same day .

DECREE.

ART. I. - In the colonies returned to France in execution of the Treaty of Amiens, from 6 germinal year X [March 27, 1802], slavery will be maintained in accordance with the laws and regulations prior to 1789.

ART. II. - It will be the same in the other French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

ART. III. - The slave trade and their importation into the said colonies, will take place, in accordance with the laws and regulations existing before the said period of 1789.

ART. IV. - Notwithstanding all previous laws, the settlement regime is subject, for ten years, to the regulations which will be made by the Government.

Document 6

Source: Manual Moreno Fraginals, *El Ingenio. Complejo social Cubano del azucar*. Havana, Cuba.1978

International Sugar Production, 1791-1842

Location	1791		1815-19 (avg.)		1838-42 (avg.)	
	Metric Tons	%	Metric Tons	%	Metric Tons	%
British Colonies	100,015	37.9	173,822	47.4	160,046	24.8
French Colonies	102,891	39	39,279	10.7	84,414	13.1
Cuba	16,731	6,3	44,734	12.2	150,603	23.4
Brazil	21,000*	8.0	75,000*	20.4	82,000	12.7
Dutch Colonies	13,550	5.1	8,140	2.2	64,256	10.0
Danish Colonies	9,429	3.6	26,000	7.1	9,000	1.4
USA (Louisiana)	-		-		51,712	8.0
France	-		-		30,536	4.8
Germany**	-		-		11,688	1.8
Total**	236,616		336,975		644,255	

* Estimate

**** Beet Sugar**

Document 7

Source: Liberty or Death. Proclamation. Jean Jacques Dessalines, Governor-General of Haiti. 12 June 1804.

It were better for them that the sea received them into its profound abyss, than to be devoured by the anger of the children of Hayti.

“War and Death to Tyrants!” this is my motto;

“Liberty! Independence!” this is our rallying cry

Generals, officers, soldiers, a little unlike him who has preceded me, he ex-general TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, I have been faithful to the promise which I made to you when I took up arms against tyranny, and whilst the last spark of life remains in me I shall keep my oath. *Never again shall a colonist or an European set his foot upon this territory with the title of master or proprietor.* This resolution shall henceforward form the fundamental basis of our constitution.

Question 2, 3, or 4 (Long Essay)
Suggested writing time: 40 minutes

Directions: Answer Question 2 or Question 3 or Question 4.

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 specific and relevant examples of evidence.
- Use historical reasoning (e.g., comparison, causation, continuity or change over time) to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

1. Core beliefs and practices continued to shape societies in Africa, Europe, and Asia.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which belief systems affected Afro-Eurasian states between 1200 – 1750.

2. Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which economic factors contributed to Afro-Eurasian interactions from 1750 to 1900.

3. The redrawing of political boundaries in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which political changes led to nationalist developments in the Western Hemisphere in the period from 1750 to 2001.