

Exercise walk-through

2.2

The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World

AP World History: Modern

State building: conquest and successor khanates

How expansion happened

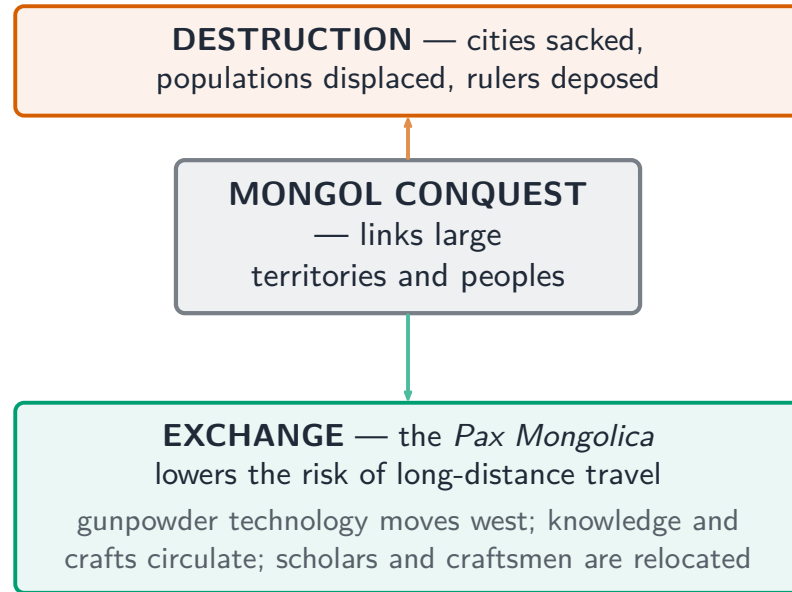
Organised military force and effective cavalry tactics supported Mongol conquest as rival states weakened or fragmented. Conquest could displace people and depose rulers.

Khanates

Successor states included Yuan China and the Ilkhanate in Iran. Distinct settings and political divisions matter; there was no single uniformly peaceful state throughout 1200–1450.

State building and decline are part of this topic, alongside effects on exchange.

Mongol expansion: destruction and exchange could coexist



Explain the effect asked about. Contrasting consequences are evidence to weigh, not a compulsory answer formula.

Communication and cultural transfer require mechanisms

Connections and institutions

Large linked territories drew new peoples into trade networks. Protection and trade-friendly practices could support travel; relay stations helped official messages move. The term **Pax Mongolica** does not mean universal peace.

Contacts and local influences

Movement of specialists and crafts helped knowledge circulate. Adoption of Uyghur script and transfers of Greco–Islamic medical knowledge illustrate cultural and technical connections.

Mongol rulers also adopted local traditions: influence moved in both directions.

Your turn: explain communication and culture

Original practice — attempt before the check

Explain one way Mongol expansion supported communication and one reason cultural practices could spread through the khanates. Use a distinct mechanism for each relationship.

Check: connect each result to its mechanism

Worked reasoning

Linked territories and relay stations helped official messages travel long distances. Greater contact, movement of specialists and rulers' adoption or toleration of traditions could encourage cultural transfers.

A statement that the Mongols conquered a large area is not yet an explanation of every cultural consequence.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the mechanism by which imperial expansion facilitated trade. [2]

2.2 State what the CED includes alongside contacts as a channel of transfer. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the mechanism by which imperial expansion facilitated trade. [2]

2.1

- conquered peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks
-

2.2 State what the CED includes alongside contacts as a channel of transfer. [2]

2.2

- conflicts; the CED treats conflict as a channel of transfer, not only an interruption

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The subtopic claims world-historical significance.

(a) State the CED's grounds.

[1]

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(a) State the CED's grounds.

[1]

(a)

- the connection conquest produced across Eurasia

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The subtopic claims world-historical significance.

(b) State what those grounds are not.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The subtopic claims world-historical significance.

(b) State what those grounds are not.

[1]

(b)

- conquest or destruction as such

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Empires collapsed and were replaced by new imperial states

[1]

☐

A everywhere

B in some areas

C nowhere

D only in Europe

3.2 The CED names as channels of transfer contacts and

[1]

☐

A isolation

B conflicts

C treaties only

D migration only

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Empires collapsed and were replaced by new imperial states

[1]

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A everywhere

B in some areas

C nowhere

D only in Europe

3.1 B

- the CED qualifies it

3.2 The CED names as channels of transfer contacts and

[1]

☐

A isolation

B conflicts

C treaties only

D migration only

3.2 B

- conflicts are named explicitly

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A technique known in one region is in use across Eurasia within a century.

(a) State what made this possible.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A technique known in one region is in use across Eurasia within a century.

(a) State what made this possible.

[1]

(a)

- a single political zone across Eurasia through which goods and techniques travelled

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A technique known in one region is in use across Eurasia within a century.

(b) Explain why conquest can spread knowledge.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A technique known in one region is in use across Eurasia within a century.

(b) Explain why conquest can spread knowledge.

[2]

(b)

- conquest moves people – craftsmen, scribes, prisoners – between regions, and what they know moves with them