

WORLD HISTORY: MODERN**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.

“[A]lready well before the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, an enormous amount of [history] had been written, and Muslims were well on their way to generating a tradition that outstripped in size and quality anything written by . . . Jews or Christians. The impulse [for so much history writing] was two-fold. [First], the spectacular success of empire building during the seventh and eighth centuries created a market of readers hungry for historical narrative, . . . which offered lessons and models to rulers, their courts, and urban elites. . . . Second, . . . many were enthusiastic about those forms [of history writing] that reinforced traditional religious institutions . . . and attitudes. In practice, this meant that they wrote a great many [biographies] of religious figures and of the Prophet [Muhammad]. . . .

Muslim states had a stake in learning in general and [history writing] in particular. Nearly all states [sponsored history writing and art creation] that legitimized their exercise of power, and large-scale learning depended on urban networks of knowledge—reading, teaching, writing—that states cultivated and defended. It is this—the mutual attraction of historians and ambitious states—that explains the [development of Islamic history writing].”

Chase F. Robinson, historian, *Islamic Historiography*, book written in
2003

1. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.
 - a. Identify ONE argument that the author makes in the **first paragraph**.
 - b. Identify ONE piece of evidence that the author uses to support an argument in the passage.
 - c. Explain how ONE development in the period 1200–1750 could be used to support the author’s argument in the **second paragraph** about history writing and art creation legitimizing states’ exercise of power.

Question 3 or 4

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

3. Respond to **parts a, b, and c**.
 - a. Identify ONE development in the period circa 1200–1300 that facilitated the establishment of the Mongol Empire.
 - b. Identify ONE development in the period circa 1200–1300 that enabled the Mongol Empire to facilitate Afro-Eurasian trade and/or communications.
 - c. Explain ONE reason why the Mongol khanates often facilitated the spread of cultural or religious practices.