

Whitehaven High School

AP World History Grade Improvement Assignment 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2019-2020

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Please send completed assignment to your teacher by 11:59 pm on May 11, 2020.

1. What was the primary cultural contribution of the Muslims during the Abbasid period?

- A. The Muslims became extraordinarily adept at portraiture, focusing on depictions of Muhammad and the early caliphs.
- B. The Muslims were able to recover and preserve the works of the ancient philosophers as well as transmit ideas and culture from one civilization to another.
- C. Islamic learning was necessarily unique, as they had no access to the ancient traditions of philosophy and science.
- D. Although the material culture of the Abbasid period remained poor, Muslims were able to make some advances in music.

2. *"Between the eighth and tenth centuries Arabs brought back from India a variety of crops that they then began cultivating in the Middle East. These included staple crops such as hard wheat, rice, sugarcane, and new varieties of sorghum; fruits such as banana, sour orange, lemon, lime, mango, watermelon, and the coconut palm; vegetables such as spinach, artichoke, and eggplant; and the key industrial crop, cotton. From Iraq, many of these crops then spread westward all the way to Muslim Spain, which was transformed into a veritable garden under Muslim rule. Other crops passed by ship from southern Arabia to East Africa, while still others moved by caravan from northwest Africa across the Sahara to tropical West Africa. This was especially true for cotton, whose diffusion in Africa directly paralleled the spread of Islam itself."*

**Richard Eaton, United States historian of South Asia, *Islamic History as Global History*, 1990.**

The spread of cotton as described by Eaton in the passage most directly contributed to which of the following economic developments in the period 600–1450 C.E.?

- A. The expansion of the system of using indentured servants to work in imperial workshops
- B. Increased demand for and production of textiles in India, Persia, and the Middle East
- C. The decline of China's silk and porcelain industries
- D. The development of new forms of credit and monetization

3. *"It is widely accepted that the rise of the Mongol Empire greatly expanded trade and the circulation of goods. . . . Since the fall of the Uighur Empire [in the ninth century], Mongolia was a region removed from the main trade routes. Thus the Mongols irrupted into the wider world as a relatively unknown society. As the Mongol Empire dominated Eurasia, envoys, merchants and travelers came to the court of the Mongols . . . and participated in . . . the exchange of goods, ideas, technology and people precipitated by the Mongol conquests."*

**Timothy May, United States historian, academic article, 2016**

Which of the following best describes an effect of the establishment of the Mongol Empire upon Silk Road long distance trade?

- A. The Silk Road trade declined because the Mongol merchants preferred to use maritime long-distance trade networks instead.
- B. The Silk Road trade increased because the Mongol conquests helped connect more regions of Eurasia economically and commercially.
- C. The Silk Road trade was not affected by the Mongol conquests because the tribal and nomadic nature of Mongol society meant that Mongol demand for luxury goods was virtually nonexistent.
- D. The Silk Road trade collapsed following the Mongol conquests because most trading cities along the Silk Roads were destroyed and never recovered.

4. Which of the following statements is true about both the Mughal and the Ottoman empires in the sixteenth century?

- A. In each, the majority of the people were Muslims.
- B. Each had a powerful navy that engaged European navies.
- C. Each had developed an efficient administrative structure.
- D. Each enjoyed peaceful relations with its neighboring states.

5. “Americans . . . who live within the Spanish system occupy a position in society as mere consumers. Yet even this status is surrounded with galling restrictions, such as being forbidden to grow European crops, or to store products that are royal monopolies, or to establish factories of a type the Peninsula itself does not possess. To this, add the exclusive trading privileges, even in articles of prime necessity . . . in short, do you wish to know what our future held?—simply the cultivation of the fields of indigo, grain, coffee, sugarcane, cacao, and cotton; cattle raising on the broad plains; hunting wild game in the jungles; digging in the earth to mine its gold.”

**Simón Bolívar, “Jamaica Letter,” 1815**

Bolívar was describing the effects of which of the following economic policies?

- A. Feudalism
- B. Mercantilism
- C. Socialism
- D. Capitalism