Prompt: Analyze the changes and continuities in trade in China between 600 C.E and 1450 C.E.

*AP World History Change Over Time Essay Generic Rubric*

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| **Basic Core**  *Historical skills and knowledge required to show competence.* | **Expanded Core**  *Historical skills and knowledge required to show excellence.* |
| 1. Has acceptable thesis. **1 Point**  *(addresses the global issues and*  *the time period specified)*  2. Addresses all parts of the **2 Points**  of the question, though not  necessarily evenly or thoroughly.  *(Addresses most parts of the*   **(1)**  *question: for example, addresses*  *change but not continuity)*  3. Substantiates thesis with **2 Points**  appropriate evidence.  *(Partially substantiates thesis with*  **(1)**  *appropriate evidence.)*  4. Uses relevant world historical **1 Point**  context effectively to explain  change over time and/or continuity.  5. Analyzes the process of change **1 Point**  over time and continuity.  *(tell why things are continuous*  *and why changes have occurred)*  . | Expands beyond basic core of  1-7 Points. The basic core of a **0-2 Points**  score of **7** must be achieved  before a student can earn expanded  core points.  Examples:   * Has a clear, analytical, and comprehensive thesis * Analyzes all issues of the question (as relevant): global context, chronology, causation, change, continuity, effects, content. * Addresses all parts of the question evenly. * Provides ample historical evidence to substantiate thesis. * Provides links with relevant ideas, events, and trends in an innovative way. |
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| Subtotal **7 Points** | Subtotal **2 Points** |

**TOTAL 9 Points**

**Guatemala CCOT Paper**

The following is a **general** **outline** for setting up the CCOT essay.

1. **Intro Paragraph –**
   1. Thesis – “During the time period \_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (geographic area) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changed while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stayed the same.
      1. Remember, you can have two changes and one continuity or vice versa.
      2. May be one or two sentences.
   2. Historical Overview: background, transition to first change or continuity paragraph.
      1. This should be broad and not detailed.
2. **Change Paragraph 1**
   1. Topic Sentence – overview of a broad major change in time period.
   2. Specific example of this change / historical evidence.
      1. Must have two specific pieces of history in this paragraph.
   3. Reason for the change. How/why did it change?
   4. Transition/Clincher sentence: Sum/Hook to idea of next paragraph.
3. **Continuity Paragraph 1** 
   1. Topic Sentence – overview of broad major continuity in time period.
   2. Specific example of this continuity / historical evidence.
      1. Must have two specific pieces of history in this paragraph.
   3. Reason for the continuity. How/why did it continue?
   4. Transition/Clincher sentence: Sum/Hook to idea of next paragraph.
4. **Continuity or Change Paragraph 2**

Use the same format as the other paragraph concerning change or continuity. Remember that you need three total body paragraphs. Either one change and two continuities or two changes and one continuity.

1. **Conclusion Paragraph**
2. Restatement of thesis.
3. Global Connection - a reason for a continuity or change that comes from OUTSIDE the region, or a global process that explains the continuity.

Prompt: Analyze continuities and changes that resulted from the spread of Islam into ONE of the following regions in the period between circa 800 C.E. and circa 1750:

• West Africa

• South Asia

• Europe

CCOT Example

During the time period of 800 CE and 1750 CE in Europe, the spread of Islam brought about changes in cultural diversity in the region, especially in Spain as shown through Islamic-inspired architecture and art. However, the region continued to be dominated by the rule of the Catholic Church, although it was challenged for the first time in history by the Muslim spread. To many historians, the Crusades are a time of great interest, with many of them focusing on the bloody battles over contested areas in western Asia such as Constantinople and Jerusalem, but, perhaps a more nuanced and culturally significant interaction was taking place on another front for the Catholic Church. As Islam spread across Africa after its founding in the 500s CE, it found a boundary at the Atlantic Ocean, however, as time moved forward, Islam began to spread north, into southern Spain and came into contact with a culture that was anything but welcoming.

Perhaps the most significant change that resulted from the spread of Islam into Europe was a newfound multiculturalism in Spain. The area, which was culturally and linguistically Spanish, religiously Catholic and generally homogenous since the spread of Catholicism under the Roman Empire began to focus on the Islamic religion as well as its art and architecture. There is still evidence of this cultural interaction in Spain today as seen in the numerous examples of Islamic style architecture throughout southern Spain. Specifically, just like the Hagia Sofia in Turkey, there is a building that was originally built as a mosque that was later converted into a Catholic church which shows both the dominance of the Catholic Church throughout the years in Spain, but also the influence of the outside Muslim culture. This church now referred to as the “Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba” exemplifies this cultural interaction simply in its name. This cultural diversifying occurred for a number of reasons, but probably the most crucial was the spread of Islam from its origin of Mecca in modern-day Saudi Arabia and across the African continent. Spread mainly by traders travelling on camel caravans during the first millennium CE, Islam took roots throughout the Sahara and moved north into Europe by similar traders and merchants by the year 800 CE. Once the culture that accompanied Islam arrived in southern Europe, it was not met with open arms. Instead, it ran counter to one of the most influential institutions in human history, the Catholic Church.

The impact of Islam is still visible through the architecture of modern Spain, but the impact of the Catholic Church remained a solid foundation of the culture there between the years of 800 C.E. and 1750 C.E. Throughout much of Europe, and especially in Spain, the Catholic Church’s dominant control has remained a continuity throughout the era before the arrival of the Muslims, throughout the interactions between the two cultures and long after it. Throughout the years following Martin Luther’s Reformation, Spain remained a stronghold of the Catholic faith. One important reason for the power of the Church can be found in the power of the Inquisition that tried heretics on behalf of the Church. In the early years of the court, enemies of the Church were tried in France like Joan of Arc, in Germany like Martin Luther and in Italy like Galileo, but it was the Spanish Inquisition that gained the most prominence as the key defender of the Holy Church against its enemies. The Catholic Church remained powerful throughout their interactions with Muslims in the era between 800 CE and 1750 CE due to its total control of society, namely in Spain. Add to that a fervor for the spreading of the word in the New World by Catholic missionaries and the riches that were returned to the Church from overseas trade and there is no question that it would remain influential on the daily lives of people. That is not to say, though, that the Church was not challenged.

The challenging of the power of the Catholic Church is a key change that resulted from the spread of Islam into Europe. As Islam entered Europe from the south in Spain and Portugal, the Catholic Church saw an organized and deliberate attempt to undermine its religious authority. In fact, many Spaniards ended up converting to Islam between the years of 1000 CE and 1300 CE due to the Islamic migrations into the area. These Spanish, known as the Al-andalus were ethnically European, but culturally Islamic. The Church found this control of an “outside” culture in what they saw as their domain to be unacceptable and launched a campaign very similar to the Crusades, but this time, they set out to take back land that they claimed that was much closer to home. The Reconquista or “reconquering” refers to the battles waged by the Church against the Islamic culture and peoples that were occupying a much as eighty percent of what is today Spain and Portugal by the 1200s CE. Also like the Crusades, it would use military force, but unlike the Crusades, The Reconquista would be ultimately successful, removing much of the Muslim influence in a relatively short period of time. This challenging of power was a very new experience for the Church as it had maintained the definition of absolute authority of the region for the better part of ten centuries, but the one thing that allowed the Muslims to challenge its authority was the fact that they were not Catholic. Before, no one could challenge their rule, but when Islam arrived, the longstanding power and influence of the church were moot to them.

Perhaps the influence of Islam in Spain is somewhat of a forgotten history fact for many, but if one were to visit Cordoba and look up, the influence of those foreign people with their foreign culture would be staring them directly in the face. While the Catholic Church continued to exercise its power over the people of Europe, namely Spain between the years of 800 CE and 1750 CE, there were changes in the country such as a new cultural diversity of the region and the arrival of a formidable challenger of Church authority in its own back yard. Global trends played an important role in the challenging of European cultural traditions by the introduction of Islam, most namely the spread of Islamic traditions into the region during the post-classical era. Additionally, the trend of Islam’s followers—commonly a widely traveled merchant class—spreading their culture and religion as they traded was an integral part to the Islamification of Spain. Just as the coverage of Dar al Islam increased into Indonesia on the Indian Ocean by Muslim sea-traders or across the Sahara by Islamic traders traveling by camel caravan, it crept north into Spain by similar methods.