

Questions 8 to 10 refer to the following descriptions of the contents of two buried caches of coins, found at archaeological sites in China and England, respectively.

**Table 1: ORIGIN OF THE COINS IN A CACHE FROM CIRCA 750 C.E.,
FOUND NEAR XI'AN, CENTRAL CHINA**

Origin of the Coins	Date of the Coins	Number of Coins
Chinese: pre-dating the Tang dynasty	circa 500 B.C.E.–550 C.E.	19
Chinese: Early Tang dynasty	circa 600–750 C.E.	451
Non-Chinese: Sassanian dynasty, Persia	circa 600 C.E.	1
Non-Chinese: Byzantine Empire	circa 600 C.E.	1
Non-Chinese: city of Turfan, Central Asia	circa 650 C.E.	1
Non-Chinese: Japan, Nara period	circa 710 C.E.	5
TOTAL		478

**Table 2: ORIGIN OF THE COINS IN A VIKING CACHE FROM CIRCA 900 C.E.,
FOUND IN NORTHWESTERN ENGLAND**

Origin of the Coins	Number of Coins
English: Viking kingdoms in northern England	approximately 5,000
English: Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in southern England	approximately 1,000
Non-English: Carolingian Frankish Empire	approximately 1,000
Non-English: Viking states in Scandinavia	approximately 50
Non-English: Abbasid Caliphate	approximately 50
Non-English: Papacy and Northern Italian states	approximately 20
Non-English: Byzantine Empire	1
TOTAL	approximately 7,200

1. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the data in Table 1?
- (A) The Tang emperors' legitimacy continued to be challenged in many parts of China, even as their prestige outside China grew.
 - (B) The great majority of economic transactions in Tang China continued to be carried out through barter.
 - (C) Long-distance trade resulted in the establishment of new cities and diasporic merchant communities.
 - (D) Long-distance trade routes were active during the early Tang period, even as most trade in China remained local.**

Econ-12, Analyzing Evidence and CCOT, 3.1 I A

2. A historian researching the economic history of Eurasia in the period circa 600-1450 C.E. would most likely find the two tables useful as a source of information about which of the following?
- (A) The diffusion of cultural traditions along Eurasian trade routes
 - (B) The spread of technological innovations across regions in Eurasia
 - (C) The geographic extent of the monetization of Eurasian economics**
 - (D) The extent to which government economic policies in Eurasia in the period 600-1450 represented a continuity of earlier policies

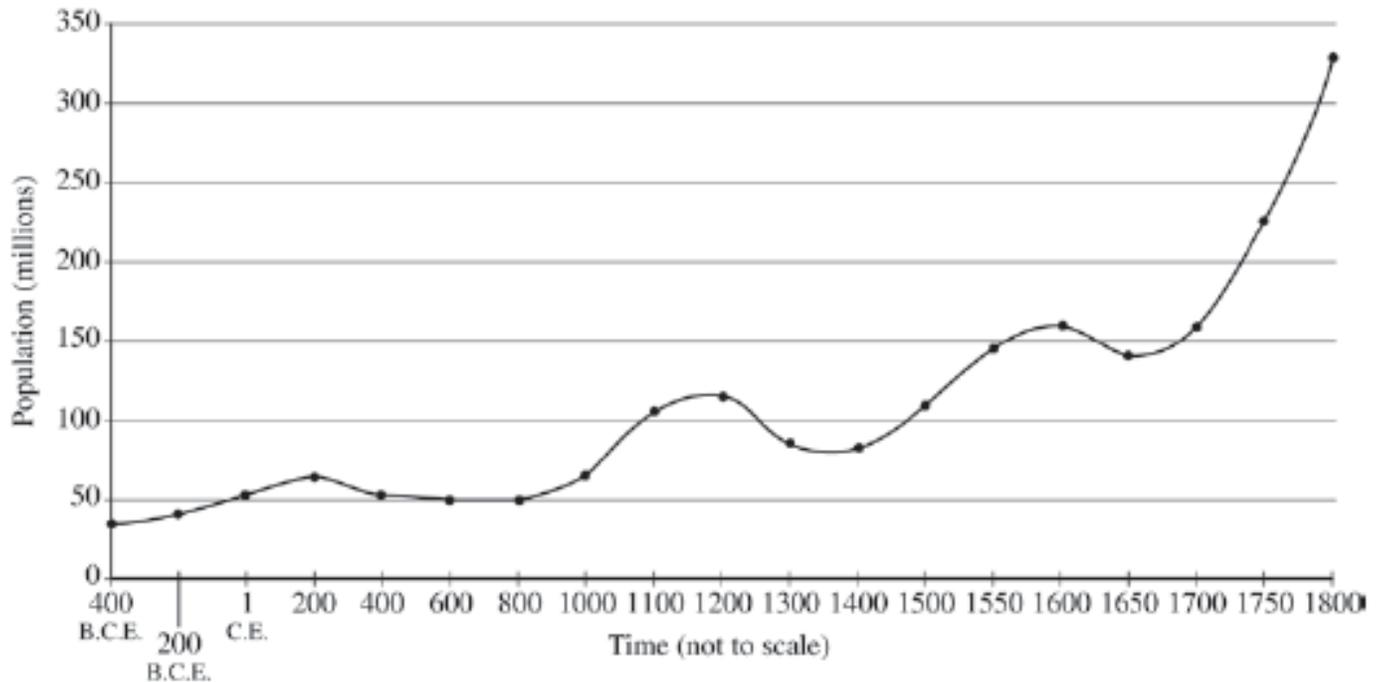
SB-1 and Econ-11, Analyzing Evidence and Comparison, 3.1. I C

3. The data presented in the two tables best support which of the following comparative statements about Tang China and Viking England?
- (A) Elites in Tang China were less wealthy than elites in Viking England.
 - (B) Merchants stood at the top of the social hierarchies in both Tang China and Viking England.
 - (C) Tang coins typically had larger nominal values than coins in Viking England.
 - (D) Coinage was seen as a useful means of storing value in both Tang China and Viking England.**

Econ-11, Argumentation and Comparison, 3.1. I

Questions 4-7 refer to the chart below.

POPULATION OF CHINA, 400 B.C.E to 1800 C.E.



Source: adapted from Quamrul Ashraf and Oded Galor, "Cultural Assimilation, Cultural Diffusion and the Origin of the Wealth of Nations," (2007), accessed at <http://www.voxeu.org/article/why-did-europe-s-growth-take-happen-first>

1. Which of the following best explains the changes illustrated in the chart during the period 400 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.?

(A) The development of the Silk Road trade networks
(B) **The rise and collapse of the Han dynasty**
(C) The increased number and variety of domesticated animals
(D) The development of large cities as social and administrative centers

SB-4, Causation, 2.2.I and 2.2.IV

2. Which of the following best explains the changes illustrated in the chart during the period 800 C.E. to 1200 C.E.?

(A) Lower mortality rates in new trading cities
(B) Daoist support for commerce
(C) Large-scale migrations of Asian peoples
(D) **Technological innovations in agricultural production**

Env-8, Causation, 3.3.I.A

3. Which of the following best explains the changes illustrated in the chart during the period 1200 C.E. to 1400 C.E.?

(A) **The Mongol invasions and spread of the bubonic plague**
(B) An increase in peasant revolts against taxation
(C) An increase in the use of coerced labor
(D) The military expansion of the Islamic caliphate

Env-7 and SB-6, Causation, 3.1.I.E and 3.1.IV

4. Which of the following best explains the change illustrated in the chart after 1650?

(A) The influx of European merchants and trading companies into Asia
(B) **The widespread adoption of American food crops in Asia**
(C) The increase in Chinese agricultural exports to Europe and Japan
(D) The environmental effects of the Little Ice Age

Env-8, Causation, 4.1.V.B and 4.1.V.D

Questions 11-14 refer to the map below.

PLAN OF THE TANG DYNASTY CAPITAL CITY OF CHANG'AN,
NORTH-CENTRAL CHINA, EIGHTH CENTURY C.E.



Source: adapted from Victor Cunrui Xiong, *Sui-Tang Chang'an: A Study In The Urban History of Medieval China*, 2000

5. Based on the map and your knowledge of world history, which of the following likely encouraged the development of cities such as Chang'an?

- (A) The growth, in volume and extent, of overland trade and commerce
- (B) Improvements in maritime technology, such as the compass and lateen sail
- (C) The spread of Buddhism into East Asia
- (D) Long-distance migrations of central Asian peoples

Econ-2, Causation, 3.1.I.A

6. The layout of the city as shown in the map most clearly reflects which of the following developments of the time period?
- (A) Societies using technological adaptations to deal with changing environments
 - (B) Populations increasing as a result of new crops such as Champa rice
 - (C) Cities and towns implementing new measures to control the spread of epidemic disease
 - (D) Governments building infrastructure to promote economic activity**

SB-5, Contextualization, 3.1.I.D

7. The variety of temples shown on the map of Chang'an was most likely the result of which of the following broader processes from 600 to 1450 C.E.?
- (A) Diffusion of cultural traditions along the Silk Roads**
 - (B) Conquests by nomadic Central Asian groups
 - (C) Religious conflict resulting from the An Lushan rebellion
 - (D) Neoconfucian influence on the Tang government

Cul-2, Causation, 3.1.III.D

8. The integration of natural bodies of water and waterways in the plans for the palace most likely shows the influence of which of the following?
- (A) Daoism**
 - (B) Confucianism
 - (C) Zoroastrianism
 - (D) Buddhism

Cul-1, Contextualization, 2.1.II.C