

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

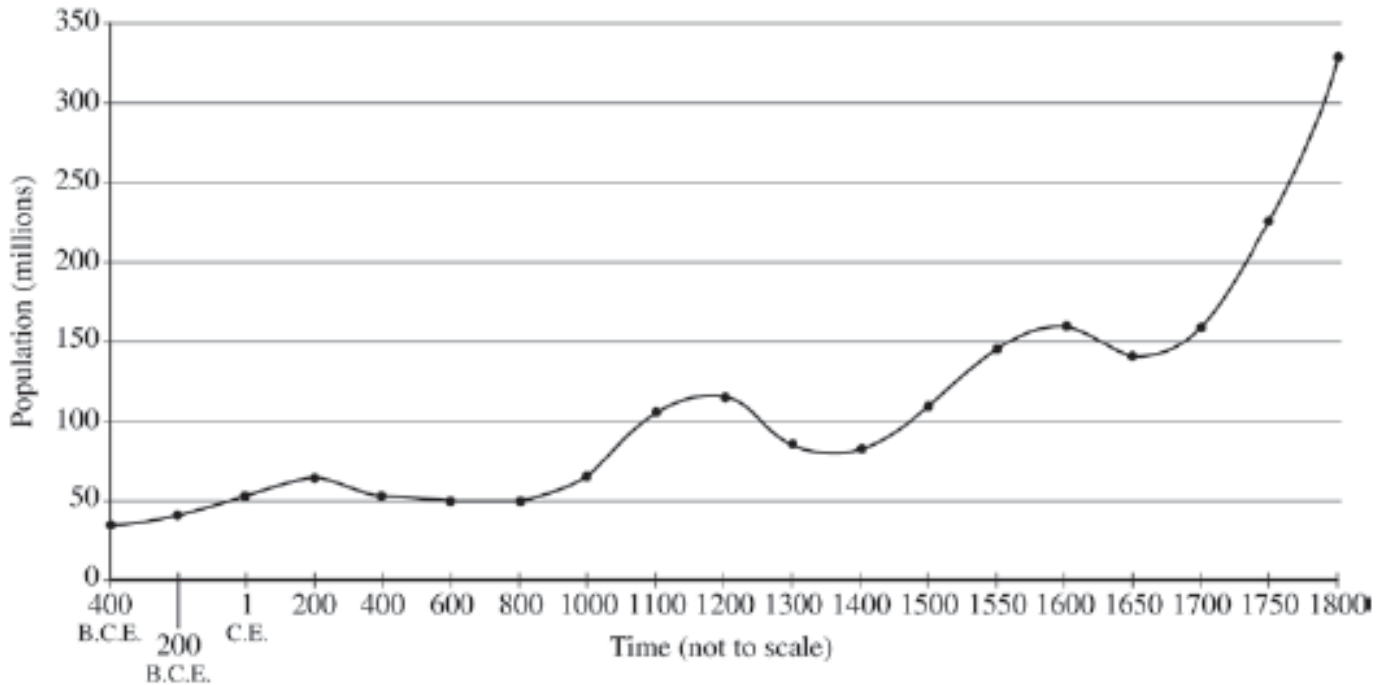
SB-1 and Econ-11, Analyzing Evidence and Comparison, 3.1. I C

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