AP World History: Modern Practice

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. An exhibit shows imported porcelain excavated at Kilwa Kisiwani, a port that linked inland trade to the Indian Ocean in the 1300s. On which coast was this port?
   A. East Africa
   B. Western India
   C. Southern Arabia
   D. Mainland Southeast Asia

2. A museum has an eighteenth-century chintz curtain made on the Indian subcontinent for a European market. Which kind of good traveled in this example?
   A. Woven wool carpet
   B. Glazed ceramic ware
   C. Decorated cotton cloth
   D. Engraved brassware

3. An Ottoman document bears an elaborate calligraphic emblem called a tughra. What function did the emblem serve?
   A. Recording the dates on which customs duties were paid
   B. Identifying the sultan's authority behind the document
   C. Naming the foreign merchants who witnessed a trade agreement
   D. Listing the administrative districts that received a copy

4. Which movement of a crop is an example of the Columbian Exchange?
   A. Wheat moved around the Mediterranean in antiquity.
   B. Tea traveled from China to Japan.
   C. Rice moved between South and Southeast Asia.
   D. Potatoes traveled from the Americas to Europe.

5. A museum guide describes a cotton mill using steam power to run its textile machines. Which broader change does this show?
   A. The adoption of steamships as a substitute for manufacturing
   B. The use of powered machinery in industrial factories
   C. A return from factory production to hand spinning at home
   D. The end of textile manufacturing in industrial cities

6. Accounts of Zheng He's early fifteenth-century voyages describe fleets from Ming China carrying gifts to foreign courts and bringing envoys back. Which interpretation best fits those details?

A. The Ming court used maritime voyages to maintain diplomatic contacts.
B. The voyages were run by merchants who avoided dealing with courts.
C. The Ming court used the voyages to stop official contact by sea.
D. The envoys met the Ming court through an overland network only.

7. A Tokugawa-era painting depicts a regional lord traveling to Edo, where lords were expected to spend time in residence. How could the attendance system strengthen the shogunate?

A. It replaced regional lords with officials chosen by merchants in Edo.
B. It transferred the shogunate's authority to assemblies in each domain.
C. It allowed regional lords to set all their duties to the shogunate independently.
D. It required regional lords to maintain a regular presence at the center of government.

8. A display pairs American silver with Asian silk and porcelain brought through Manila. Which flow of goods explains the pairing?

A. Silver and Asian merchandise moved between East Asia and Europe without a Pacific link to Spanish America.
B. Silver traveled from Manila to Spanish America, while silk and porcelain moved from Spanish America to Asia.
C. Silver traveled from Spanish America across the Pacific, while Asian merchandise reached Spanish America.
D. The silver, silk, and porcelain were all produced in the same district of Spanish America.

9. Elizabeth I granted the East India Company exclusive English trading rights in a specified region in 1600. What does the charter show about government and commerce?

A. A ruler could grant a company privileges that shaped who could trade.
B. Overseas trade had moved outside all legal regulation.
C. The crown gave every English merchant the same rights in the region.
D. Trading companies were formed only by governments in their destination ports.

10. Panama Canal employment records identify recruits from islands such as Barbados. What historical process is most directly visible in those records?

A. The relocation of canal administration to the Caribbean islands
B. The migration of cargo vessels after the canal opened
C. The transfer of political control of Barbados to Panama
D. Labor migration to a major construction project

11. During the transition out of slavery in British colonies, Mauritius began receiving laborers recruited under contracts in India. Which shift does the history of the Aapravasi Ghat immigration depot show?

A. Migration from India was mainly organized to staff European textile shops.
B. Emancipation ended colonial employers' recruitment of workers overseas.
C. Colonial employers used indentured migration to recruit workers for plantation economies.
D. Plantation owners in Mauritius replaced migrant labor with resident workers only.

12. An exhibit explains that Japan's government opened the Tomioka Silk Mill in 1872 and used French machinery and expertise. Which claim can this example support?

A. Meiji factories developed with neither foreign expertise nor government involvement.
B. Some Meiji industrial projects adopted foreign machinery through state-led initiatives.
C. Private workshops in France were the sole setting for Japan's mechanized silk production.
D. The government promoted industrial change by keeping weaving and reeling entirely manual.

13. An older colonial record identifies the Gold Coast under British rule. A 1957 record identifies Ghana as a new member of the United Nations. Which process connects the records?

A. The Gold Coast and Ghana remained two separate states with separate UN memberships.
B. The United Nations took control of the Gold Coast as a permanent colony.
C. Ghana became independent after leaving the United Nations.
D. Decolonization created an independent Ghana that could participate as a UN member.

14. A port history contrasts loading small packages one by one with moving full standardized containers between trucks and ships. Which change is most directly supported by that comparison?

A. Cargo could change modes of transport without every package being handled separately.
B. Every shipment followed a shorter route after containers were introduced.
C. Factories no longer needed to prepare goods for shipment.
D. Cargo owners stopped using trucks to move goods to ports.

15. An exhibit groups the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development under Bretton Woods. Which label correctly distinguishes their purposes?

A. The IMF oversaw trade in container ports, and the bank arranged agreements about migration.

B. The IMF financed reconstruction projects, and the bank managed international monetary cooperation.

C. The IMF focused on international monetary cooperation, and the bank supported reconstruction and development.

D. The IMF administered a shared colonial government, and the bank managed its elections.