

## Part A

### Short-Answer Questions

*Directions:* Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

#### Document 1a



Source: Mou-Sien Tseng, painting, New Masters Gallery online (adapted)

#### Document 1b

... The Mongols had developed a composite bow made out of sinew and horn and were skilled at shooting it while riding, which gave them the upper hand against ordinary foot soldiers. With a range of more than 350 yards, the bow was superior to the contemporaneous [co-existing] English longbow, whose range was only 250 yards. A wood-and-leather saddle, which was rubbed with sheep's fat to prevent cracking and shrinkage, allowed the horses to bear the weight of their riders for long periods and also permitted the riders to retain a firm seat. Their saddlebags contained cooking pots, dried meat, yogurt, water bottles, and other essentials for lengthy expeditions. Finally, a sturdy stirrup enabled horsemen to be steadier and thus more accurate in shooting when mounted. A Chinese chronicler recognized the horse's value to the Mongols, observing that "by nature they [the Mongols] are good at riding and shooting. Therefore they took possession of the world through this advantage of bow and horse."...

Source: Morris Rossabi, "All the Khan's Horses," *Natural History*, October 1994

1a Based on these documents, what advantage did the stirrup give to Mongol warriors? [1]

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Score

b Based on these documents, what did the combined technology of the composite bow and the stirrup enable the Mongols to do? [1]

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Score

## Document 2

... Though much of what the Mongols wrought [brought about] on their westward march was destructive, some benefits were reaped from their forays [raids] into Europe and conquests in Muslim areas. By example, they taught new ways of making war and impressed on their Turkic and European enemies the effectiveness of gunpowder.

As we have seen, Mongol conquests facilitated [aided] trade between the civilizations at each end of Eurasia, making possible the exchange of foods, tools, and ideas on an unprecedented scale. The revived trade routes brought great wealth to traders such as those from north Italy, who set up outposts in the eastern Mediterranean, along the Black Sea coast, and as far east as the Caspian Sea. Because the establishment of these trading empires by the Venetians and Genoese provided precedents [examples] for the later drives for overseas expansion by peoples such as the Portuguese and English, they are of special significance in global history....

Source: Robert Guisepi, "The Last Great Nomadic Challenges – From Chinggis Khan to Timur," *The Mongols*, International World History Project online

- 2 According to Robert Guisepi, what was **one** change that resulted from the interaction between Europeans and Mongols? [1]

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Score

### Document 3

... Diplomatic exchanges between Christian Europe and Mongol Asia led to the emergence of the first Western eye-witness accounts of far-off East Asia. For the first time, Western Europeans were exposed to the true size and scope of the Eurasian landmass; they were exposed to different cultures, beliefs, values, attitudes, and institutions; the papacy and Europe were thus forced out of their narrow religious-geographic perspective; they began to realize that they had to deal with and relate to the non-Christian world with its many different peoples, religions, and cultures. The Europeans gradually assigned the Mongols and other Asians a permanent place in the natural order of things; they no longer tried to force all peoples into a specific Biblical niche or role as they initially did during Europe's narrow Christian view of the world and all people in it. The Westerners realized that they could not refuse to recognize and deal with the rest of the world simply because it was non-Christian [and] that they could not ignore and pretend that all non-Christian peoples and cultures did not exist. Thus the Mongols and Asians were incorporated into the West's intellectual framework in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries....

Source: Gregory Guzman, "Christian Europe and Mongol Asia: First Medieval Intercultural Contact Between East and West," *Essays in Medieval Studies, Volume 2*, Proceedings of the Illinois Medieval Association online

- 3 According to Gregory Guzman, what was **one** effect the Mongols had on the European view of the world?  
[1]

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Score