

Ways of the World: A Global History with Sources for the AP® Course
AP® Skills Workshop Activity Handout: Short-Answer Questions
Chapter 13: Political Transformations

Name _____
Date _____ Class _____

1. Activity: Responding to “Identify” Questions.

Using this quote from a secondary source, respond to the two “identify” questions that follow.

For Europe’s most powerful monarch [Louis XIV], the Qing dynasty under Kangxi emperor (r. 1661–1722) represented an ideal political order. The emperor wielded absolute power and enjoyed divine blessing; he employed an army of civil servants to govern his dominions; he possessed authority over a vast domain stretching from the eastern coastline to Outer Mongolia and Tibet; and he resided in a magnificent palace that exuded majestic order and power. In many respects Louis’s reign (1643–1715) also embodied these characteristics, though on a less grand scale.

—Charles H. Parker, U.S. historian *Global Interactions in the Early Modern Age*, 2010

A. Identify one historical example of an absolute monarch ruling in the early modern age (1450–1750) that mirrors the patterns described in Parker’s argument.

B. Identify a political alternative to absolute monarchy found in the early modern period (1450–1750).

2. Activity: Responding to “Explain” Questions.

Using your prior knowledge and the information from pages 574–578, use the ACE method to answer the three “explain” questions below.

A. Explain one political similarity between the Abbasid caliphate and the Ottoman Empire.

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B. Explain one cultural similarity between the Abbasid caliphate and the Ottoman Empire.

C. Explain one cultural difference between the Abbasid caliphate and the Ottoman Empire.
