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01	A	B	**C**	D	E	14	**A**	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	**D**	E
02	A	B	C	**D**	E	15	A	B	C	**D**	E	28	A	**B**	C	D	E
03	**A**	B	C	D	E	16	A	**B**	C	D	E	29	A	**B**	C	D	E
04	**A**	B	C	D	E	17	A	B	C	**D**	E	30	A	**B**	C	D	E
05	**A**	B	C	D	E	18	A	B	**C**	D	E	31	**A**	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	**E**	19	A	B	**C**	D	E	32	A	**B**	C	D	E
07	A	**B**	C	D	E	20	A	B	C	**D**	E	33	A	B	C	D	**E**
08	A	B	C	**D**	E	21	A	B	C	D	**E**	34	A	B	**C**	D	E
09	A	B	C	**D**	E	22	A	B	**C**	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	**E**
10	A	B	C	**D**	E	23	A	B	**C**	D	E	36	A	B	**C**	D	E
11	A	B	C	**D**	E	24	A	B	C	D	**E**	37	A	**B**	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	**D**	E	25	**A**	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	**C**	D	E
13	A	B	**C**	D	E	26	A	**B**	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	**E**

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

College Board AP - United Kingdom

APWHM

AP World History Modern

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for College Board AP - United Kingdom `APWHM`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `APWHM`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which state controlled most of the Indian subcontinent in the early 16th century immediately prior to the arrival of the Mughals?

- **A** **Delhi Sultanate**
- **B** Mughal Empire
- **C** Vijayanagara Empire
- **D** Ottoman Empire

ANSWER **A**

WHY The Delhi Sultanate was the major Muslim-ruled state dominating much of northern India before Babur's campaigns founded the Mughal Empire in 1526. The Mughals were the successors, not the predecessors, and the Vijayanagara and Ottoman empires did not control northern India at this time.

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QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following was a major good exchanged along the Indian Ocean trade network in the period 1200-1450?

- **A** **Spices such as cloves, nutmeg, and pepper**
- **B** Wheat from Western Europe destined for East Asia
- **C** Silver from Japan intended for markets in West Africa
- **D** Potatoes destined for markets in the Middle East

ANSWER **A**

WHY The Indian Ocean trade was centered on luxury goods including Southeast Asian spices such as cloves and nutmeg and Indian pepper. Potatoes were an American crop unknown in this era, Japanese silver exports came later, and wheat was not a major Indian Ocean export from Europe.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following empires is most commonly classified as a gunpowder empire in the period 1450-1750?

A **Ottoman Empire**

B Holy Roman Empire

C Inca Empire

D Russian Empire

ANSWER **A**

WHY The Ottoman Empire is one of the three classic gunpowder empires alongside the Safavid and Mughal empires, using firearms and artillery to expand from the 15th through 17th centuries. The Holy Roman Empire, Inca Empire (which lacked firearms), and Russian Empire are not typically grouped with the gunpowder empires of this period.

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QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

What was a major demographic effect of the Atlantic slave trade on West Africa during the period 1450-1750?

A **A loss of population, particularly among young adults, due to the export of captives**

B An increase in the total population of West Africa as new crops raised birth rates

C Emigration of European populations to West African coastal cities

D The replacement of West African languages by Portuguese

ANSWER **A**

WHY The Atlantic slave trade removed millions of Africans, disproportionately young adults, draining labor from West and Central African societies. Europeans did not emigrate to West Africa in large numbers, and African languages persisted rather than being replaced by Portuguese.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the immediate political outcome of the French Revolution of 1789?

A **The abolition of the monarchy in France and the establishment of a republic**

B The unification of France with the Holy Roman Empire

C The restoration of feudal privileges across the French countryside

D The partition of France among the kingdoms of Britain, Spain, and Prussia

ANSWER **A**

WHY The French Revolution led to the abolition of the monarchy in 1792 and the proclamation of the First Republic. France did not unify with the Holy Roman Empire, feudal privileges were abolished (not restored), and France was not partitioned by foreign powers.

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QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following was a social consequence of the Industrial Revolution in 19th-century Europe?

A **Rapid urbanization and the growth of factory towns such as Manchester and Birmingham**

B A widespread return of rural populations to subsistence farming

C The disappearance of class distinctions in European society

D The decline of European cities due to falling factory employment

ANSWER **A**

WHY Industrialization drew rural workers into rapidly growing factory cities such as Manchester and Birmingham, dramatically increasing urbanization. Subsistence farming declined rather than returning, class distinctions remained prominent, and cities grew rather than declined.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following was a major cause of World War II in Europe?

- **A** **The aggressive foreign policy of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler**
- **B** The alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union formed after 1945
- **C** The decolonization of French Indochina in the 1930s
- **D** The unification of the German states under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck in the 1870s

ANSWER **A**

WHY Hitler's aggressive policies, including remilitarization of the Rhineland, the annexation of Austria, and the invasion of Poland, were central causes of World War II. The other options describe events that either occurred after the war or were not causes of it.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes a major effect of decolonization in Africa after 1945?

- **A** **The creation of many new independent states such as Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya**
- **B** The establishment of a single, unified African federal government
- **C** The return of all African territories to direct rule by European powers
- **D** The immediate industrialization of the African continent on the European model

ANSWER **A**

WHY Decolonization produced many new independent African states including Ghana (1957), Nigeria (1960), and Kenya (1963). Africa did not unify into a single state, European powers did not regain direct control, and industrialization did not occur rapidly across the continent.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes a major economic development in Song Dynasty China during the period c. 1200 to c. 1450?

A The adoption of a strict mercantilist trade policy that banned all foreign merchants

B The expansion of the silk road as the primary artery of overland trade with Europe

C **The widespread use of paper money, advances in shipbuilding, and growth of a market economy**

D The collapse of urban centers and reversion to a purely subsistence-based agrarian economy

ANSWER C

WHY The Song Dynasty is widely credited with innovations such as the widespread use of paper money, improvements in shipbuilding (including the use of watertight compartments), and the growth of a market-oriented economy. Option A is incorrect because Song China actively engaged in foreign trade. Option B is incorrect because overland Silk Road trade was disrupted during this period, and maritime trade became more important. Option D is incorrect because urbanization actually increased under the Song.

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