

## **2019 AP® WORLD HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

### **WORLD HISTORY SECTION I, Part B Time—40 minutes**

**Directions:** Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

**Use the passage below to answer all parts of the question that follows.**

“Inner [and Central] Asia have long been seen as a zone of contact and transmission, a lengthy conveyor belt on which commercial and cultural wares traveled between the major civilizations of Eurasia. The nomads had an essential but largely unacknowledged role in this cultural traffic. While nomadic empires had as their primary objective the control and exploitation of sedentary subjects, their secondary effect was the creation of numerous opportunities for cross-cultural contact, comparison, and exchange.

Indeed, although nomads are normally included in the analysis of the political context of trans-Eurasian exchange, they are typically left out of the cultural equation. Here the great sedentary civilizations are placed at center stage, particularly when scientific and cultural transfers are under consideration. But, as we have seen, pastoral nomads were the chief initiators, promoters, and agents of this exchange between East and West [in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries].”

Thomas Allsen, historian, *Culture and Conquest*, 2001

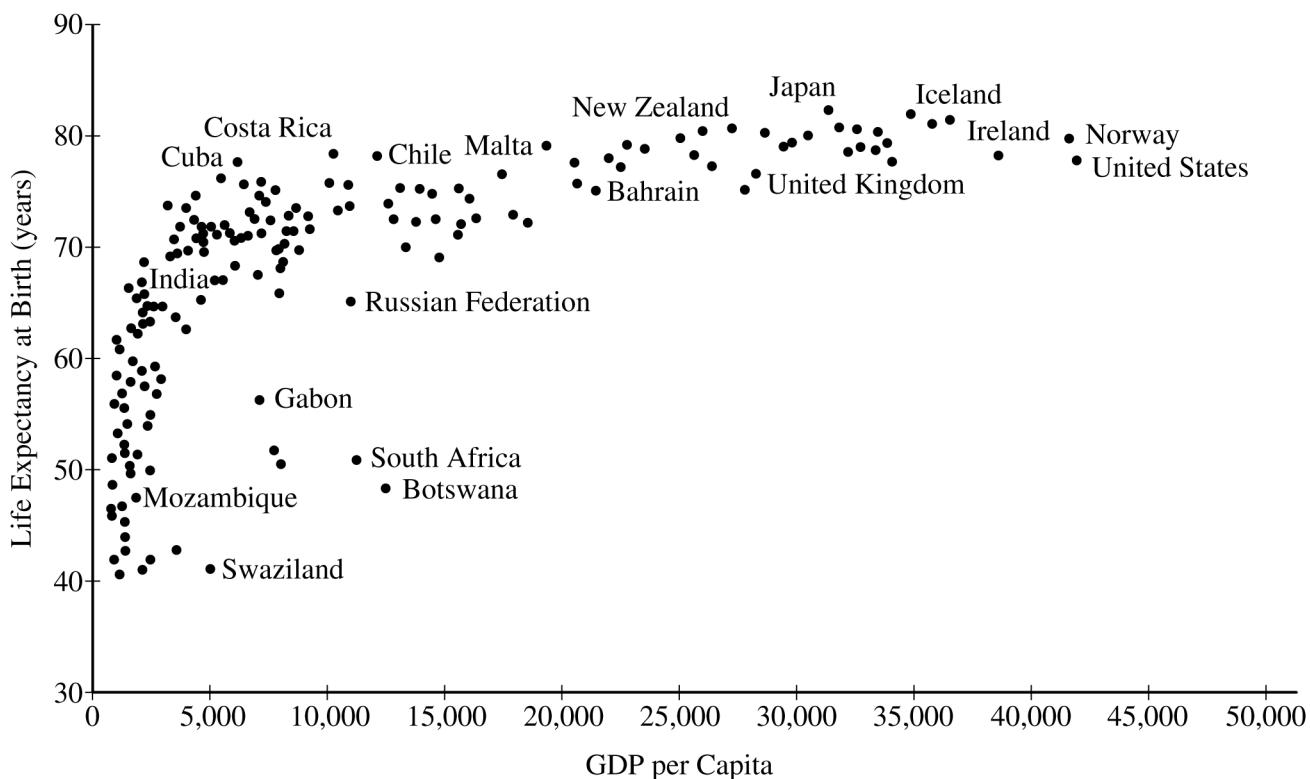
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1. a) Identify ONE specific historical example of a cultural exchange between nomads and non-nomads that occurred in the period before 1450.  
  
b) For the period 1450–1750 C.E., identify ONE development that changed the role that Central Asian nomads played in cross-regional exchanges as described in the passage.  
  
c) Explain ONE cross-cultural exchange that would challenge the assertion in the last sentence of the passage concerning the nomads’ role in cross-regional exchanges before 1450.

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Use the graph below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH COMPARED TO GDP\* PER CAPITA, 2005



Source: Adapted from Tim Jackson, *Prosperity Without Growth: Economics for a Finite Planet* (London: Earthscan, 2009), p. 56.

*NOTE: Each dot represents a country; selected countries are identified.*

\*a measurement of a country's economic production in a given year

2. a) Identify ONE way that the data in the chart illustrate global economic differences between countries in the late twentieth century.  
b) Identify ONE similarity (other than GDP per capita) that might account for the low life expectancies of some of the world's countries, as displayed in the chart.  
c) Explain ONE way in which longer life expectancies in some of the world's countries, as displayed in the chart, have led to new political, economic, or social problems.

**AP® WORLD HISTORY  
2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Short Answer Question 1**

Use the passage below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

“Inner [and Central] Asia have long been seen as a zone of contact and transmission, a lengthy conveyor belt on which commercial and cultural wares traveled between the major civilizations of Eurasia. The nomads had an essential but largely unacknowledged role in this cultural traffic. While nomadic empires had as their primary objective the control and exploitation of sedentary subjects, their secondary effect was the creation of numerous opportunities for cross-cultural contact, comparison, and exchange.

Indeed, although nomads are normally included in the analysis of the political context of trans-Eurasian exchange, they are typically left out of the cultural equation. Here the great sedentary civilizations are placed at center stage, particularly when scientific and cultural transfers are under consideration. But, as we have seen, pastoral nomads were the chief initiators, promoters, and agents of this exchange between East and West [in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries].”

Thomas Allsen, historian, *Culture and Conquest*, 2001

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- a) Identify ONE specific historical example of a cultural exchange between nomads and non-nomads that occurred in the period before 1450.
- b) For the period 1450–1750 C.E., identify ONE development that changed the role that Central Asian nomads played in cross-regional exchanges as described in the passage.
- c) Explain ONE cross-cultural exchange that would challenge the assertion in the last sentence of the passage concerning the nomads’ role in cross-regional exchanges before 1450.

0–3 points

Score 3

Response accomplishes all three tasks set by the question.

Score 2

Response accomplishes two of the tasks set by the question.

Score 1

Response accomplishes one of the tasks set by the question.

Score 0

Response accomplishes none of the tasks set by the question.

Score NR

No response. Response is completely blank.

# AP® WORLD HISTORY

## 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

#### Scoring Guide

##### 0–3 points

- ONE point for identifying one specific historical example of a cultural exchange between nomads and non-nomads that occurred in the period before 1450
- ONE point for identifying one development in the period 1450–1750 C.E. that changed the role that Central Asian nomads played in cross-regional exchanges as described in the passage
- ONE point for explaining one cross-cultural exchange that would challenge the assertion in the last sentence of the passage concerning the nomads’ role in cross-regional exchanges before 1450

#### Scoring Notes

##### General notes to raters:

- Students are responding to the question with a variety of examples of nomadic peoples and cultural exchanges and interactions between nomadic and non-nomadic peoples that may or may not appear in college or high school textbooks. We encourage all raters to use any materials necessary to verify the accuracy of any such examples before scoring the response.
- We ask that you use a broad interpretation of “nomad” to include groups such as the Mongols that were nomadic but created empires and used the institutions and traditions of sedentary societies to govern their empires. This interpretation also pertains to groups such as the Arabs, which included both nomadic and sedentary peoples and also included nomads who eventually settled down and became sedentary.

##### Examples of responses to part (a) that would earn credit:

- Cultural exchanges between nomads and non-nomads included the spread of stirrups and gunpowder.
- Contact with nomadic peoples led the Song dynasty of China to use warhorses from Central Asia.
- The spread of religions such as Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, or Zoroastrianism across Central Asia in the period before 1450 was facilitated by contact between nomadic and non-nomadic societies along the Silk Roads.

##### Examples of responses to part (b) that would earn credit:

- The decline of the importance of the Silk Roads changed the role of Central Asian nomads.
- The expansion of gunpowder empires, such as Russia and the Qing dynasty, led to the declining importance of Central Asian nomads in facilitating cross-regional exchange.
- European settlement of the Americas led to the declining importance of Central Asian nomads in cross-regional exchanges because trans-Atlantic contact became more important to global economic and cultural exchange.

##### Examples of responses to part (c) that would earn credit:

- Christianity was mostly spread by merchants and missionaries who came from sedentary societies.
- The spread of technologies like the compass or papermaking would challenge Allsen’s claim that nomads were the chief promoters and agents of cultural exchange in Eurasia before 1450 because papermaking spread from China.
- Greek culture, philosophy, and science greatly influenced the development of Roman society, which challenges Allsen’s argument that nomads were the chief agents of cultural exchange in the period before 1450.