

2019 AP® WORLD HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

3. a) Identify ONE way in which subsistence patterns pre-dating the Neolithic Revolution continued among some Eurasian societies in the period circa 10,000 B.C.E. to 3,000 B.C.E.
b) Identify ONE way in which the Neolithic Revolution changed Eurasian societies' subsistence patterns in the period circa 10,000 B.C.E. to 3,000 B.C.E.
c) Explain ONE way in which changes in Eurasian societies' subsistence patterns altered their political or social structures in the period circa 10,000 B.C.E. to 600 B.C.E.

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

4. a) Identify ONE economic change in the period 1750–1900 that led to the formation of new elites.
b) Explain ONE way that, despite economic change, traditional elites remained powerful in the period 1750–1900.
c) Explain ONE way in which the formation of new elites in the period 1750–1900 led to the emergence of new ideologies.

END OF SECTION I

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SECTION II

Total Time—1 hour and 40 minutes

Question 1 (Document-Based Question)

Suggested reading and writing time: 1 hour

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 45 minutes writing your response.

Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following.

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.
- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least three documents, explain how or why the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

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Short Answer Question 4

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

- a) Identify ONE economic change in the period 1750–1900 that led to the formation of new elites.
- b) Explain ONE way that, despite economic change, traditional elites remained powerful in the period 1750–1900.
- c) Explain ONE way in which the formation of new elites in the period 1750–1900 led to the emergence of new ideologies.

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.

Scoring Guide

0–3 points

- ONE point for identifying one economic change in the period 1750–1900 that led to the formation of new elites
- ONE point for explaining one way that, despite economic change, traditional elites remained powerful in the period 1750–1900
- ONE point for explaining one way in which the formation of new elites in the period 1750–1900 led to the emergence of new ideologies

Scoring Notes

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

- Industrialization led to new elites.
- Capitalism led to the formation of a middle class in industrial societies.
- European colonial expansion in Africa and Asia led to the formation of new elites in Europe and the colonial societies.

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

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

- Aristocrats maintained power through existing wealth.
- Many traditional elites remained powerful in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries because they used their wealth to engage or invest in industrial capitalism.
- Native elites in colonial territories often remained powerful by making agreements with European powers to retain their positions, privileges, and wealth.

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

- Socialism emerged as a reaction against the perceived excesses of the capitalist industrial class.
- Nationalism and Social Darwinism emerged to promote military and imperial expansion favored by the new industrial elites.
- Feminism emerged to advocate for allowing women to gain access to the new jobs, educational opportunities, and expanding political rights available to men in industrial societies.