

2018 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.

“The more power a government has, the more it can act arbitrarily according to the whims and desires of the elite, and the more it will make war on others and murder its foreign and domestic subjects. The more constrained the power of governments, the more power is diffused, checked, and balanced, the less it will aggress on others and commit mass violence. At the extremes of power, totalitarian governments slaughter their people by the tens of millions. In contrast, many democracies can barely bring themselves to execute even serial murderers.”

Rudolph Rummel, United States political scientist,
Death by Government, 1994

1. a) Identify ONE historical example of mass violence that was committed by a totalitarian state in the twentieth century that would support Rummel’s argument in the passage.
b) Explain ONE historical example of a democratic state committing mass violence that would challenge Rummel’s argument regarding democracies and mass violence.
c) Explain ONE development in the late twentieth century that likely shaped Rummel’s view of the relationship between democracy and mass violence.

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

ENGRAVING PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN BASED ON AN 1817 PAINTING BY BRITISH ARTIST BENJAMIN WEST



The Granger Collection, New York

The engraving shows a historical encounter in 1765 in which the Mughal emperor Shah 'Alam II granted the British East India Company, represented by Robert Clive, the right to collect tax revenue from the Mughal provinces of Bengal, Orissa, and Bihar.

2. a) Identify ONE way in which the event depicted in the image reflects political changes in the global balance of power in the eighteenth century.
- b) Explain ONE way in which the event depicted in the image reflects economic changes in Asia in the eighteenth century.
- c) Explain ONE significant way in which Great Britain's relationship with South Asia changed in the nineteenth century, compared with the relationship depicted in the image.

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Short Answer Question 1

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

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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 a historical example of mass violence that was committed by a totalitarian state in the twentieth century that would support the argument made in the passage
- ONE point for explaining a historical example of a democratic state committing mass violence that would challenge the argument made in the passage regarding democracies and mass violence
- ONE point for explaining a development in the late twentieth century that likely shaped the author’s view of the relationship between democracy and mass violence

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

Scoring Notes

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

- The Nazi Holocaust is an example of mass violence committed by a totalitarian state.
- The genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge is an example of mass violence committed by a totalitarian state.
- The liquidation of the Ukrainian *kulaks* under Stalin is an example of mass violence committed by a totalitarian state.
- The “Great Terror” committed by the Soviet Union under Stalin in the late 1930s is an example of mass violence by a totalitarian state that would support the argument in the passage.
- The Chinese communist government under Mao Zedong used mass violence to force people to accept communist policies during the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.

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

- In the nineteenth century European states such as Britain and France violated their democratic principles by using mass violence to crush African resistance to European rule.
- British soldiers and settlers committed mass violence against indigenous populations in Australia, thereby showing that democracies do commit mass violence.
- The firebombing of Dresden during World War II challenges the author’s argument that democracies will not commit acts of mass violence because the Dresden bombing was a deliberate use of terror designed to break the will of the German population.

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

- Rummel’s view was likely shaped by the end of the Cold War when the United States and its democratic allies had emerged victorious over totalitarian regimes such as the communist Soviet Union.
- The argument in the passage was likely shaped by the development of a liberal international order after the Second World War, which included the development of institutions such as the United Nations that advocated for peace and international cooperation.
- Ethnic cleansing perpetrated by Serbian forces in Yugoslavia in the early 1990s would likely have shaped Rummel’s arguments about the relationship between democracies and mass violence because Serbia was an authoritarian state under Slobodan Milosevic.
- Rummel’s assertion that democratic states will not engage in mass violence was likely shaped by conservative thinkers who argued after the end of the Cold War that democracy had triumphed, every state would soon adopt democracy, and war between states would end.