

## **2017 AP® WORLD HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

**Answer all parts of the question that follows.**

3. a) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered an economic turning point in global history.
- b) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a political turning point in global history.
- c) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a social turning point in global history.

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**Answer all parts of the question that follows.**

4. a) Identify ONE technology that has contributed to globalization since the end of the Second World War and explain how it contributed to globalization.
- b) Identify a SECOND technology that has contributed to globalization since the end of the Second World War and explain how it contributed to globalization.
- c) Identify a THIRD technology that has contributed to globalization since the end of the Second World War and explain how it contributed to globalization.

**END OF SECTION I**

# **AP<sup>®</sup> WORLD HISTORY 2017 SCORING GUIDELINES**

## **Short Answer Question 3**

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

- a) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered an economic turning point in global history.
- b) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a political turning point in global history.
- c) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a social turning point in global history.

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 —

Is completely blank

## **Scoring Guide**

### **0–3 points**

- ONE point for identifying AND explaining one way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered an economic turning point in global history.
- ONE point for identifying AND explaining one way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a political turning point in global history.
- ONE point for identifying AND explaining one way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a social turning point in global history.

## **Scoring Notes**

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

- Machine-driven methods of production replaced the traditional ways of creating consumer products, making those products more available to consumers.
- Factories became the new centers of production and labor demand, replacing the older systems and leading to the advent of wage-earning work.
- Natural resources from Africa, Asia, and Latin America were extracted and used for factories in western Europe and North America, while China's and India's share of manufacturing wealth declined throughout the nineteenth century.

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**Short Answer Question 3 (continued)**

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

- Industrialized nations pursued imperial expansion and political control over regions in Africa and Asia that had previously been independent.
- The working class, which had traditionally been denied political power, gained influence as movements based on socialism, communism, and Marxism became more prevalent and more powerful in some industrialized regions.
- Under pressure from unions and other workers' movements, governments became active in improving working conditions and wages.

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

- Industrialization produced migrations of people, either to cities within industrializing areas or around the globe, to take advantage of new industrialization.
- Pollution and poor living conditions resulting from industrialization led to movements to improve urban environments.
- Traditional class structures had divided landowners and agricultural workers, but industrialization introduced a new divide between an industrial working class of factory laborers and a middle class of factory managers, professionals, and bureaucrats.
- Women moved into factory jobs, which propelled the movement for additional women's rights.