

2018 AP® WORLD HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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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Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

3. a) Explain ONE difference in the way in which nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia before 1450 C.E. adapted to their environment.
- b) Explain ONE similarity between the economic practices of nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia in the period 600–1450 C.E.
- c) Explain ONE major pattern of cultural interaction between nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia before 1450 C.E.

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

4. a) Identify ONE similarity between agricultural developments in the period circa 1450–1900 and the Green Revolution of the twentieth century.
- b) Explain ONE difference between agricultural developments in the period circa 1450–1900 and the Green Revolution of the twentieth century.
- c) Explain ONE political or social response to the Green Revolution in the twentieth century.

END OF SECTION I

AP[®] WORLD HISTORY 2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 2

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

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Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

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 way in which the event depicted in the image reflects political changes in the global balance of power in the eighteenth century
- ONE point for explaining one way in which the event depicted in the image reflects economic changes in Asia in the eighteenth century
- ONE point for explaining 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

Scoring Notes

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

- The event depicted in the image reflects the growing power of European states and the decline of some Asian empires.
- The event depicted in the image reflects the disintegration of the Mughal Empire and the beginning of the British conquest of India, eventually allowing Great Britain to become the world’s greatest global power.
- The Mughal emperor’s granting of concessions to the British East India Company reflects the ways in which some European joint-stock companies contributed to expanding European power across the world while weakening Asian states.
- The Mughal Empire’s grant of the tax revenues to Great Britain, as shown in the image, was ultimately the result of Great Britain defeating European rivals such as France and the Netherlands to become the dominant power in South Asia.

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

- The event shown in the image reflects the growing power of European merchants and companies over trade and commerce in Asia.

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Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

- The event shown in the image illustrates how Europeans were able to use their economic power through joint-stock companies, such as the British EIC, to weaken Asian states.
- The Mughal grant shows how competition between European mercantilist states and companies weakened Asian states by allowing Europeans to gain greater access to and control over Asian markets.

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

- The most significant change in the relationship between Great Britain and South Asia from the time of the image to the nineteenth century is that the image shows only the beginning of the British conquest of India, whereas the British gained total control over India in the nineteenth century.
- A significant way that the relationship between Great Britain and India changed in the nineteenth century is that the cooperation between the Mughals and the British shown in the image turned into resistance and repression as Britain crushed the great Indian rebellion (or Sepoy Mutiny) of 1857.
- The most significant change is that Britain gained greater power in India, which led to the collapse of the Indian textile industry, the spread of famine, and India's impoverishment.