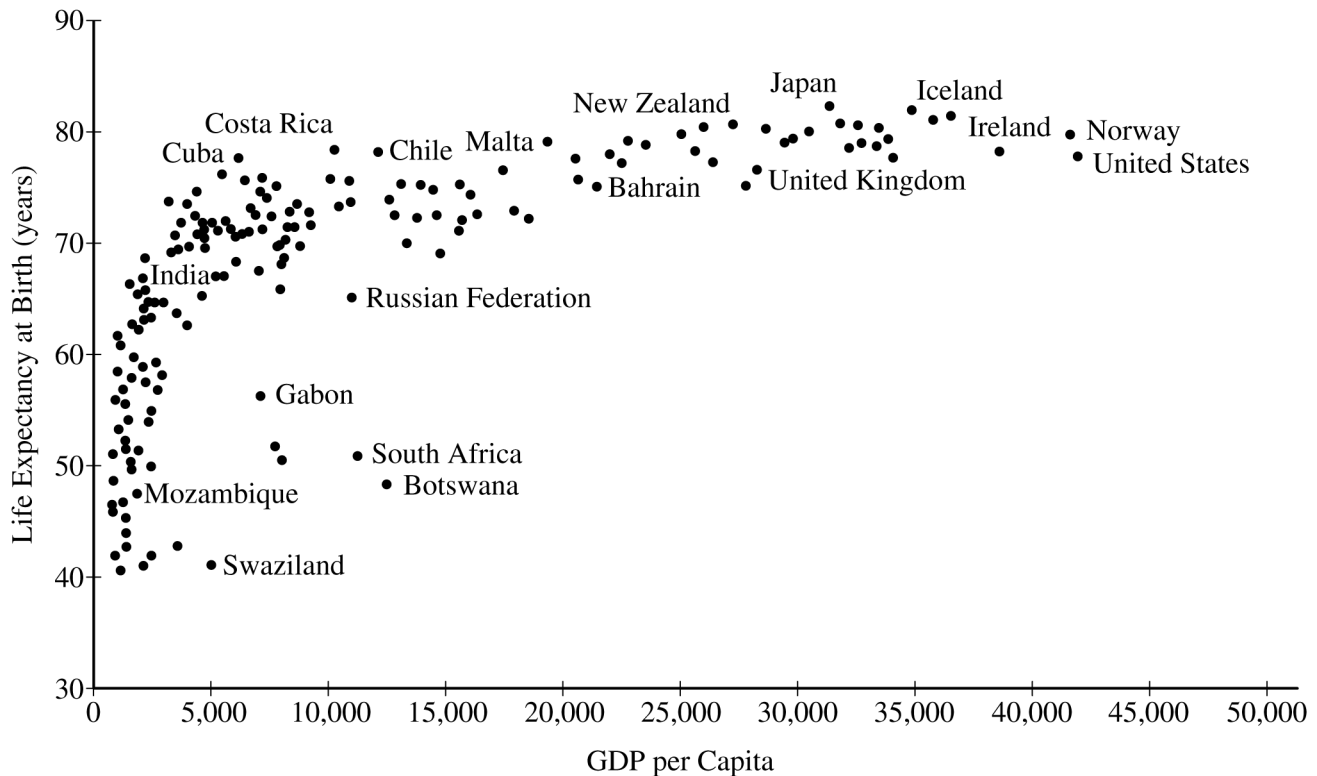


2019 AP[®] WORLD HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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.

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.

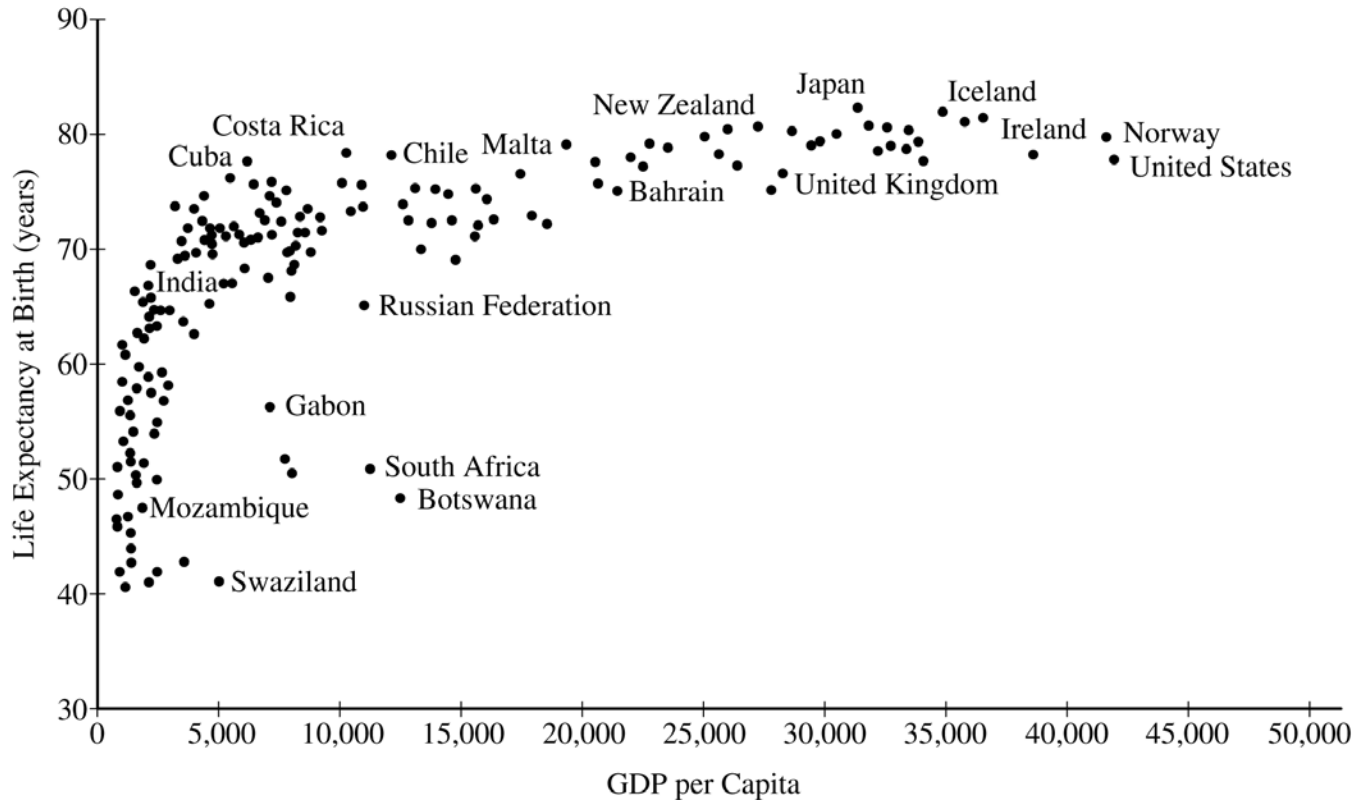
END OF SECTION I

AP[®] WORLD HISTORY 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 2

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.

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

- Identify ONE way that the data in the chart illustrate global economic differences between countries in the late twentieth century.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

AP[®] WORLD HISTORY

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

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 that the data in the chart illustrate global economic differences between countries in the late twentieth century
- ONE point for identifying 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
- ONE point for explaining 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

Scoring Notes

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

- The data show that the United States has a higher GDP than Swaziland.
- The chart shows that developed countries have higher life expectancies than underdeveloped countries.
- The chart shows that people in developed economies in the West and Asia live longer than people in underdeveloped countries because they have better access to modern medicine and vaccines.

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

- Poor water and food quality contribute to the low life expectancies in some of the countries shown in the chart.
- Formerly colonized countries shown in the chart might find it difficult to improve sanitation infrastructure and medical care because of economic imperialism.
- The lack of access to quality medical care and vaccines is a reason for the low life expectancies in some of the countries shown in the chart, particularly with the emergence of epidemic diseases such as AIDS and malaria.

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

- Countries with long life expectancies have people who are more likely to suffer from chronic diseases, which strains the healthcare system.
- Longer life expectancies in the countries shown in the chart have led to an increased economic burden on a decreasing population of working-age citizens, creating social and political tensions.
- In Western European countries such as Norway and the United Kingdom, longer life-expectancy rates have created political controversy as a result of those governments' commitment to social welfare programs.