

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 3

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

- 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.

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 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.
- ONE point for identifying 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.
- ONE point for explaining 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.

Scoring Notes

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

- People in Eurasian societies continued to hunt, fish, and gather.
- People continued to select certain plants and animals for human use.
- Seasonal migrations in search of food continued among some Eurasian peoples after the Neolithic Revolution.

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Short Answer Question 3 (continued)

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

- After the Neolithic Revolution people began to practice agriculture.
- Some Eurasian societies began to practice nomadic pastoralism following the Neolithic Revolution.
- The Neolithic Revolution provided Eurasian societies with better tools with which to cultivate the land, harvest crops, and hunt.

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

- Eurasian social structures changed in the Neolithic era as social hierarchies became more complex or patriarchal because of agriculture.
- The development of agriculture in Eurasia led to the creation of states, public works, or law codes because agriculture allowed societies to acquire surpluses that needed to be managed and protected.
- The emergence of agriculture following the Neolithic Revolution led to great increases in human populations because people could stay in one place, generate surpluses, and create more complex hierarchies based on social class or political power.