

2018 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) 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 3

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

- 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.

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 explaining one difference in the way in which nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia before 1450 C.E. adapted to their environment
- ONE point for explaining one similarity between the economic practices of nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia in the period 600–1450 C.E.
- ONE point for explaining one major pattern of cultural interaction between nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia before 1450 C.E.

Scoring Notes

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

- Nomadic societies moved around frequently in search of new pasturelands, while sedentary societies did not.
- Sedentary societies mostly engaged in farming, while nomadic societies mostly engaged in pastoralism because that was more suitable to the steppes and deserts.

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Short Answer Question 3

- Sedentary societies adapted their environment to support agriculture (building of irrigation systems and canals) and the need for protection (walled cities), while nomads were more likely to adapt their lifestyles to the natural environment.

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

- Both nomads and sedentary societies participated in and facilitated long-distance trade across Afro-Eurasia.
- Rulers of both sedentary societies and nomadic societies (including nomadic rule over sedentary states) issued coinage to facilitate economic activity.
- Sedentary states and nomadic empires in Afro-Eurasia both used tribute collection to facilitate economic activity.
- Both sedentary states and nomadic empires levied taxes on their populations in order to increase their wealth.
- Nomads and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia engaged in both local and long-distance trade with each other because the nomads' lack of economic specialization required that they acquire goods from sedentary states and because nomads frequently dominated the Silk Roads.
- Nomads and merchants from sedentary societies both facilitated long-distance trade in luxury goods across Eurasia, as nomadic elites sought to acquire luxury goods as markers of political status and sold their excesses to long-distance traders.

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

- Missionaries and merchants from sedentary societies influenced nomadic peoples to adopt religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam.
- One major pattern of cultural interaction between nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia was technological exchange, such as when the Mongols facilitated the transfer of gunpowder from China.
- Sedentary societies often adopted the languages of nomadic peoples, as was evident with the spread of Arabic and Turkic languages.
- The sedentarization and Sinicization of some nomadic populations in China was one major pattern of cultural interaction between nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia.
- One major pattern of cultural interaction between nomadic and sedentary societies in Afro-Eurasia was exchanges in science and learning, such as when the Mongol rulers of China facilitated the transmission of Islamic science, mathematics, and geographical knowledge.