

**2023**

**AP®**



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# **AP® United States History**

## **Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary Set 2**

### **Inside:**

#### **Short-Answer Question 4**

- Scoring Guidelines**
- Student Samples**
- Scoring Commentary**

**Question 4: Short Answer No Stimulus****3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

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- (A) Briefly describe one way in which economic development influenced migration within the United States from 1890 to 1945. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- Migration to the North was prompted by the availability of industrial jobs.
- The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.
- Migration to the Northeast accelerated as the region experienced a significant increase in defense industry jobs during the World War II.
- People moved to the Sunbelt as the region developed new large agricultural businesses to produce farm goods between 1890 and 1945.
- Migration out of the South was influenced by the lack of economic development because of a continued focus on sharecropping and cash-crop agriculture.
- Migration to cities in the South was driven by increased textile manufacturing and the encouragement of industrialization and urbanization in the New South.
- The Midwest experienced population growth due to the development of the iron and steel industries.
- The growth of mechanized and commercial agriculture in the Midwest and South led people to migrate to urban areas or to leave the regions entirely seeking new employment.
- The growth of mining and the expansion of agriculture via irrigation in the West attracted new migrants.

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- (B) Briefly explain one similarity in how economic development influenced two regions of the United States from 1945 to 2000. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- Road construction led to suburbanization in both the Northeast and the West.
- As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of many Americans to the South and West, contributing to the emergence of these regions as a significant political and economic force.
- Both the South and the West saw growth in manufacturing industries because of the draw for businesses of low state tax rates and low levels of unionization.
- African Americans migrated to both northern and southern urban cities in search of manufacturing and industrial jobs.
- The Midwest and Northeast declined as a percentage of the nation's overall population as a result of declining industry in the "Rust Belt."
- The Sun Belt and Northwest experienced population growth due to expanding employment in Cold War defense industries.

**Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:**

- Impact of the Baby Boom on various regions

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- (C) Briefly explain one difference in how economic development influenced two regions of the United States from 1945 to 2000. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- The influence of the South increased as manufacturing industries grew in the region, while the influence of the North declined.
- The economic development that came with population shifts to the South and West led to an increase in these regions' cultural and political influence, a development that did not occur in the Northeast.
- While the Sun Belt grew rapidly in population as a result of jobs, the Midwest and Northeast declined as a percentage of the nation's overall population as a result of declining industry in the "Rust Belt."
- The decline of jobs in many sectors, including industrial and manufacturing, and continuing racial tension, led some African Americans to move from Rust Belt cities to the western Sun Belt.
- The states in the Sun Belt generally restricted unions, while Northern states still protected labor rights to organize.

**Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:**

- The influx of retirees moving to the Sun Belt
- A "reverse Great Migration" as African Americans began moving back to the South
- Impact of air conditioning on migration

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**Total for question 4 3 points**

**Important:** After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3      Question 4



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

a.) One way economic ~~re~~development influenced migration in the US is the expansion of ~~the~~ industry in urban centers, leading to the Great Migration. During the 1890s to 1945, developments in industry, such as the invention of the Model T and assembly lines, allowed for mass amounts of ~~new~~ still jobs to be created, specifically in the North. This boom in jobs led to the Great migration or large movement of Blacks to the North in search of better jobs and opportunity.

b.) One similarity in how economic development influenced two regions of the United States from 1945 to 2000 is the expansion of the middle class and formation of suburbs. In all the US, specifically the Mid-West and New England, the middle class grew due to post war economic prosperity, a ~~con~~ continuation of high time production levels. This led to white flight, or mass white migration to suburbs outside of cities, such as Levittown. The post war ~~economy~~ economy grew the middle class and allowed for white middle class to move out of the city and into suburbs.

c.) One difference ~~between~~ in how economic development ~~influenced~~ influenced ~~the~~ the regions of the US in 1945 to 2000 is the mass migration to the Sun Belt from the mid West and North. The North and Midwest grew in population in 1945 to 2000, but lost a significant amount of people in the mass migration to the Sun Belt. This migration was caused by economic prosperity and the desire to move to warmer areas with defense based jobs such as those in Florida working with NASA.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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Important: After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3      Question 4



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

a) One way in which economic development influenced migration in the United States within 1890 to 1945 was in the industrialization of cities. As the United States began to shift its economy to manufactured products rather than agricultural goods, factories and mills emerged in northern cities with open positions of unskilled labor, enticing many with the easy employment. b) One similarity in how economic development influenced ~~the great plains the southwest north east~~ and northern cities of the United States from 1945 to 2000 was the suburbanization of those areas. With the United States enjoying its biggest economic success after victory in WWI, veterans came home to pensions and benefits which allowed them to enjoy a home life and raise a family. This demand for houses spurred the rise of rows of cookie cutter houses outside of cities which were intended merely for single unit families. A one difference in how economic development influenced these two regions from 1945 to 2000 was in the allocation of minorities to urban areas.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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Important: After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3      Question 4



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.  
Do not skip lines.

A. During the late 1800's and early 1900's America was experiencing a period of economic development. The growth of industrialization in the North greatly influenced migration. The South was still hooked on its agricultural economy, while the North was expanding rapidly due to new technology, machinery, and more. This influenced the Great Migration, in which thousands of black people migrated North in want of factory jobs and economic opportunity.

B. World War II had helped pull the U.S. out of the Great Depression and its slump. The Northern regions had their mobilization start again and production was booming. Due to the need for war products the economy began to grow again. The South also began to recover thanks to WWII. Their economy started to function again.

C. Due to the Great Depression, the West was economically development farmers in the West struggled. Since WWI was over the need for food ~~was~~ in masses had decreased but they had already stalked in advance.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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## Short Answer Question 4

**Note:** Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain spelling and grammatical errors.

### Overview

- This question asked students to demonstrate an understanding of economic development and how economic development impacted internal migration and regional development.
- The question asked students to describe one economic cause of internal migration in the United States from 1890–1945.
- The question asked students to explain one similarity and one difference in the impact of an economic development on two regions within the United States from 1945–2000.
- This question primarily addressed Topics 6.2, 7.2, and 7.3.

### Sample: 4A

Score: 3

The response to part (a) earned 1 point by describing the migration of African Americans and others to northern industrial cities in search of industrial jobs.

The response to part (b) earned 1 point by explaining how postwar prosperity led to the growth of the middle class and “white flight” in the Midwest and Northeast.

The response to part (c) earned 1 point by explaining how growing defense industries in the Sunbelt led to faster population growth there compared to the Midwest and North.

### Sample: 4B

Score: 2

The response to part (a) earned 1 point by describing the attraction of unskilled labor to northern industrial cities as a driver of migration.

The response to part (b) earned 1 point by explaining how post-Second World War economic expansion and returning veterans led to suburbanization in the Sunbelt and the Northeast.

The response to part (c) did not earn a point because it does not explain a relevant difference in economic development between two regions of the United States.

### **Short Answer Question 4 (continued)**

**Sample: 4C**

**Score: 1**

The response to part (a) earned 1 point by describing the migration of African Americans to northern industrial cities in search of jobs.

The response to part (b) did not earn a point because it fails to provide a specific economic development that led to regional similarities. The example of WWII stimulating economic recovery is before the time period of the prompt.

The response to part (c) did not earn a point because it does not provide a relevant economic development and only addresses one region.