

**2017**

**AP®**

 CollegeBoard

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# AP World History

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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# **AP<sup>®</sup> WORLD HISTORY 2017 SCORING GUIDELINES**

## **Short Answer Question 3**

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

- a) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered an economic turning point in global history.
- b) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a political turning point in global history.
- c) Identify and explain ONE way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a social turning point in global history.

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 —

Is completely blank

## **Scoring Guide**

### **0–3 points**

- ONE point for identifying AND explaining one way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered an economic turning point in global history.
- ONE point for identifying AND explaining one way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a political turning point in global history.
- ONE point for identifying AND explaining one way in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered a social turning point in global history.

## **Scoring Notes**

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

- Machine-driven methods of production replaced the traditional ways of creating consumer products, making those products more available to consumers.
- Factories became the new centers of production and labor demand, replacing the older systems and leading to the advent of wage-earning work.
- Natural resources from Africa, Asia, and Latin America were extracted and used for factories in western Europe and North America, while China's and India's share of manufacturing wealth declined throughout the nineteenth century.

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**Short Answer Question 3 (continued)**

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

- Industrialized nations pursued imperial expansion and political control over regions in Africa and Asia that had previously been independent.
- The working class, which had traditionally been denied political power, gained influence as movements based on socialism, communism, and Marxism became more prevalent and more powerful in some industrialized regions.
- Under pressure from unions and other workers' movements, governments became active in improving working conditions and wages.

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

- Industrialization produced migrations of people, either to cities within industrializing areas or around the globe, to take advantage of new industrialization.
- Pollution and poor living conditions resulting from industrialization led to movements to improve urban environments.
- Traditional class structures had divided landowners and agricultural workers, but industrialization introduced a new divide between an industrial working class of factory laborers and a middle class of factory managers, professionals, and bureaucrats.
- Women moved into factory jobs, which propelled the movement for additional women's rights.

Use a pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3** on this page only.

a) ~~Industrialization~~ Industrialization can be considered as an economic turning point in history given that increased the production in industries such as the textile industry in countries like Great Britain and the United States. The spinning jenny, flying shuttle, and cotton gin are all industrial technologies that allowed the U.S. and Great Britain to emerge as superpowers in the textile industry, decreasing the leverage of textile production in India, and increasing capital of industrial nations.

b) Industrialization can be considered a political turning point given that countries that successfully industrialized were able to establish colonies and spheres of influence in Asian and African territories. The Berlin Conference is an example of industrialized European countries, such as Germany<sup>and</sup> Great Britain, ~~establishing~~ carving out areas in Africa due to their economic leverage afforded to them by industrialization. These countries often assumed political control of ~~these~~ territories.

c) Industrialization can be considered a social turning point in the regard that the introduction of factories and widespread employment of factory workers in Europe and the U.S., led to social change in favor of factory workers' rights and better working conditions. Laws pertaining to minimum wage, legalization of labor unions, and factory regulations were passed in industrialized countries.

End of response area for Q3

Use a pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 on this page only.

a. A example of a industrialization between 1750 and 1900 that would effect the economy would be the use of machines to produce goods. This would effect the economy as it replaced skilled workers with unskilled workers allowing for lower pay. It also allowed for faster production of goods. This was a economical turning point because it separated the gap from rich the rich and poor.

Another example is again the use of machines rather than skilled workers. This can be looked at as political because it emphasized capitalism in economies across the world. This was because the longer you worked (overtime) the more money you could make. This allowed for the influx of capitalist ideas to economies all around the globe. Lastly the replacement of skilled workers with machines can be viewed as a social turning point because of gender roles. Gender roles where evident as men were given the higher paying skilled jobs while women and children were given lower paying unskilled jobs. This angered women and would soon lead to the womens rights movement, not just in places with Industrialized jobs but also all around the world where women were being oppressed.

End of response area for Q3

Use a pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 on this page only.

The period between 1750 - 1900 ~~is~~ ~~an~~ ~~very~~ has become known as a very developmental in the ways of economy, politics, and society because of industrialization. Economically, industrialization brought cheaper and easier way of producing and transporting goods more efficiently, raising the economy. Politically, industrialization and the use of factories led to many reforms due to poor work conditions at the beginning of the movement. Socially, industrialization allowed for easier transportation such as the train and easier contact such as the telegram.

End of response area for Q3

# **AP<sup>®</sup> WORLD HISTORY 2017 SCORING COMMENTARY**

## **Short Answer Question 3**

### **Overview**

This question asked students to identify and explain three ways in which industrialization in the period circa 1750–1900 can be considered an economic turning point in global history: one economic, one political, and one social. The question assessed students' ability to recognize how the process of industrialization had long-term consequences across the globe.

#### **Sample: 3A**

#### **Score: 3**

- a) The response earned the point for explaining how industrial textile production led to a change in the patterns of global production and wealth and thereby represented an economic turning point in global history.
- b) The response earned the point for explaining how industrialization led to western European colonization in Asia and Africa and thereby represented a political turning point in global history.
- c) The response earned the point for explaining how industrialization in Europe and the United States led to the establishment of new laws designed to protect workers' rights and improve working conditions and thereby represented a social turning point in global history.

#### **Sample: 3B**

#### **Score: 2**

- a) The response earned the point for explaining how mechanization resulted in the replacement of "skilled workers with unskilled workers," the reduction of wages, and the "faster production of goods" and thereby represented an economic turning point in global history.
- b) The response did not earn the point because it does not sufficiently explain how the introduction of capitalist ideas represented a political turning point in global history.
- c) The response earned the point for explaining how industrialization created the conditions for women to obtain low-skilled factory work, which subsequently led women to advocate for greater rights, representing a social turning point in global history.

#### **Sample: 3C**

#### **Score: 1**

- a) The response earned the point for sufficiently explaining how "cheaper and easier" methods of production and transportation led to greater economic wealth and thereby represented an economic turning point in global history.
- b) The response did not earn the point because while it identifies the emergence of reforms stemming from poor working conditions, it does not sufficiently explain how those reforms reflected a political turning point in global history.
- c) The response did not earn the point because while it identifies improvements in transportation and communication, it does not explain how those improvements reflected a social turning point in global history.