
AP[®] World History: Modern

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary Set 2

Inside:

Short-Answer Question 2

- Scoring Guidelines
- Student Samples
- Scoring Commentary

Question 2: Short Answer Primary Source**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.

(A) Identify ONE claim the author makes in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The author says that Buddhists are a direct threat to Korea.
- The author says that Buddhism is the worst non-Confucian teaching.
- The author argues that Buddhism impoverishes people and causes them to steal.

(B) Explain ONE way the author’s point of view likely influenced his argument. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The author is Confucian and holds different beliefs than Buddhists.
- The author is a member of the established Korean Confucian social elite and is therefore concerned with maintaining the traditional Confucian social order in Korea.
- The author is a Confucian and an adviser to the monarchy, and therefore he is concerned with presenting himself in a positive light in comparison to Buddhists.

(C) Explain ONE way Chinese cultural traditions influenced Asian societies (other than Korea) in the period circa 1200 to 1450. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Buddhism often came to Vietnam and Cambodia through Chinese cultural practices.
- Confucian ideas spread to Japan, where they blended with Japanese cultural traditions such as Shinto, as well as with Buddhism.
- During this period, Neoconfucianism strongly influenced the governing style in several East Asian countries, including Japan and Korea.

Total for question 2 3 points

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

2a. The author claims that buddhism is a direct threat for his kingdom ^{and confucian ideals} and claims that buddhism does not benefit or bring profit to anyone. He claims that buddhists' use of the eightfold path and way to nirvana is ~~nothing~~ but ^{an} unorthodox teaching since they are apart from the common productive population. He thinks that buddhism's spreading has no visible profit.

2b. The author contained confucian ideals in which he considered his ideals of societal norms to be superior than the "barbaric customs" of the buddhists. His norms of filial piety ~~and~~ which gave power to elders opposed buddhism's goal to nirvana through the eightfold path. Confucian ideals that supported the civil service exams opposed buddhism's negative outlook of the material world.

2c. Chinese cultural traditions influenced Japan with spreading confucian ideals. Through this, neo-confucianism was formed when the Japanese syncretized buddhism and confucius beliefs. Asian societies, like Japan's, art also flourished with confucius ideals.

End of response area for Q2

0005950



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

- A. one claim that the author ~~states~~^{makes} in the passage is that Buddhism has no profit and does not benefit the population or the individual Buddhist. The author gives many examples to back up this claim, like mentioning that Buddhists just sit alone and eat stolen food.
- B. one way the author's point of view influenced his argument is ~~that~~ that because he was a Confucian scholar, he had been exposed to Confucianism his whole life and would resist other, newer religions (understandably). The author was also an advisor to the Korean monarchy, and had likely never talked to a Buddhist to try to learn what the religion was doing for them inwardly, and the author only focuses on what it looks like from the outside.
- C. many Chinese cultural traditions, such as filial piety, affected Asian societies like India. Filial piety was the honoring of one's family and believing that the father or brother would be "in charge" of the household. This ideal spread across the continent and to India where it was soon adopted and ~~used~~ ^{widely} used.

End of response area for Q2

0093685



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

a.) One claim the author makes in the passage is that Buddhists cause people to be poor and to steal. Because of their religious customs and ideals, the author claims that Buddhism causes people to partake in crime.

b.) One way the author's point of view influenced his argument is ~~is~~ by portraying how ~~the~~ Buddhism affects the economy as well as the lives of people. As Buddhists are made out to be criminals and stealers, people dislike them more and more. When they are portrayed as criminals, people assume they are also affecting the nation's economy and wealth.

c.) One way Chinese cultural traditions influenced Asian societies in 1200-1450 is by imposing Confucianism on Indians and Asian islands. Because ~~for~~ Chinese Confucianists disliked Buddhism, they spread Confucianism and attempted to get people to convert from Buddhism to Confucianism, especially in India where Buddhism was a primary religion.

End of response area for Q2

0229420



Short Answer Question 2

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

Overview

The intent of this question was for students to analyze a primary source document from a 15th-century Korean Confucian scholar and adviser to the Korean monarchy related to Buddhism. The document offers a critical perspective on the spread of Buddhism in Korea.

Part A of the question asked students to identify one claim the author makes in the passage, and part B asked students to explain one way the author’s point of view likely influenced his argument. Part C asked students to explain one way that Chinese cultural traditions influenced Asian societies (other than Korea) in the period 1200–1450.

The question was focused on analyzing historical evidence and analyzing primary sources.

The question tested content primarily from Topics 1.1. and 1.3 of the course framework.

Sample: 2A

Score: 3

- a) The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying the claim that “Buddhism is a direct threat for his kingdom and Confucian ideals.”
- b) The response earned 1 point for the first sentence: “The author contained Confucian ideals in which he considered his ideals of societal norms to be superior than the ‘barbaric customs’ of the Buddhists.” This statement correctly identifies the point of view and why it led the author to oppose Buddhism.
- c) This response earned 1 point for correctly identifying specific cultural traditions that were spread to Japan from China (Confucianism and art).

Sample: 2B

Score: 2

- a) The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying the claim that Buddhism “does not benefit the population.”
- b) The response earned 1 point for explaining that the author was a Confucian scholar and, as a result, the author would resist other religions.
- c) The response did not earn the point because it inaccurately lists India as a place to which filial piety spread, from China.

Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

Sample: 2C

Score: 1

- a) The response earned 1 point for identifying a plausible claim that “because of their religious customs and ideals” that Buddhism causes “people to partake in crime.”
- b) The response did not earn the point because it doesn’t explain a clear point of view. Most of response is simply a summary of the claims rather than a point of view explanation.
- c) The response did not earn the point because although the response mentions Confucianism as a specific Chinese cultural trait, the spreading to “Indians” is incorrect, and the discussion of spreading to Asian islands is too vague.