
AP[®] World History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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AP[®] WORLD HISTORY

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4

Answer all parts of the question that follows.

- 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.

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 economic change in the period 1750–1900 that led to the formation of new elites
- ONE point for explaining one way that, despite economic change, traditional elites remained powerful in the period 1750–1900
- ONE point for explaining one way in which the formation of new elites in the period 1750–1900 led to the emergence of new ideologies

Scoring Notes

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

- Industrialization led to new elites.
- Capitalism led to the formation of a middle class in industrial societies.
- European colonial expansion in Africa and Asia led to the formation of new elites in Europe and the colonial societies.

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

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

- Aristocrats maintained power through existing wealth.
- Many traditional elites remained powerful in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries because they used their wealth to engage or invest in industrial capitalism.
- Native elites in colonial territories often remained powerful by making agreements with European powers to retain their positions, privileges, and wealth.

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

- Socialism emerged as a reaction against the perceived excesses of the capitalist industrial class.
- Nationalism and Social Darwinism emerged to promote military and imperial expansion favored by the new industrial elites.
- Feminism emerged to advocate for allowing women to gain access to the new jobs, educational opportunities, and expanding political rights available to men in industrial societies.

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

4A



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. The industrial revolution created many new jobs and increased the working class. The industrial revolution was a large factor in the creation of a middle class ^{in Europe}. The owner of these big ~~companies~~ factories made lots of money, creating a new group of elites, and this economic change caused the factory owners to ~~to~~ have more money hence more power.

B In ~~Europe~~ Britain, the parliament still remained in power over the people, and the kings and queens still had ultimate control over the people. The factory owners had increased social ^{and economic} power but the parliament remained the lawmaking body, which kept political power, offering how the ~~people~~ elites in parliament still remained powerful throughout the period.

C. The formation of factory owners who were focused on money led to the importance and appearance of socialism. ~~at~~ Factory workers were tired of the poor working conditions and long hours, so they began to support socialist movements looking for equality. These movements aimed to get workers better conditions and aimed for more equality among all people, but mostly white men.

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

4B



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 economic change in the period 1750 - 1900 was the growth of capitalism in major nations such as the U.S., ^{and} Europe. Capitalism promoted private ownership which in turn led to the formation of new elites as private business' grew in power and in some cases created monopolies. This allowed them to earn a greater income and have a higher status in society.

b) Traditional elites remained powerful due to their immense impact and role on a country's government. For example, before the French Revolution in late 18th century, aristocratic families/ men enjoyed great power and wealth because they helped the monarch rule the country/ make laws.

c) The formation of new elites led to the rise of peasant/ lower class agitation. In industrial nations such as Russia and Great Britain, labor strikes and unions became more common due to unfair wages, working conditions, etc. While the elite classes enjoyed their wealth and power over workers/ civilians, the lower classes had to face/ endure cruel conditions in order to earn money, which was unjust.

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

4C



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

4a. Industrialization took place in the period 1750-1900 which caused factories to be built which led to new jobs being created away from agriculture. It also allowed business owners to be formed who got wealthy which led to the formation of new elites

4b. Traditional elites still remained powerful because even though new jobs were being created, people still did not have equal rights. People were still in poverty and were being exploited.

4c. Formation of new elites led to the emergence of new ideologies because of industrialization. People wanted more rights and say in government.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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2019 SCORING COMMENTARY

Short Answer Question 4

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

Overview

For this short-answer question, students were expected to identify economic changes that led to the formation of new elites in the period 1750–1900. Students were also expected to explain how the traditional elites, despite economic change, remained in power in the period 1750–1900. Finally, students were expected to explain how the formation of the new elites led to the emergence of a new ideology in the period 1750–1900. The question addressed Key Concepts 5.1 and 5.2 in the AP World History Curriculum Framework and the historical reasoning skills of Contextualization, Causation, and Continuity and Change.

Sample: 4A

Score: 3

- a) The response earned 1 point because it identifies wealthy factory owners as a new class of elites that emerged from the Industrial Revolution.
- b) The response earned 1 point because it explains how traditional elites continued to control monarchies and legislative bodies (parliaments) to maintain political power.
- c) The response earned 1 point because it explains how poor conditions for workers led to the emergence of socialism.

Sample: 4B

Score: 2

- a) The response earned 1 point because it identifies capitalism as the economic change in the period 1750–1900 that led to the formation of new elites.
- b) The response earned 1 point because it explains how traditional elites such as aristocrats remained in power in the period 1750–1900 by helping the monarch rule and make laws.
- c) The response did not earn the point because it does not address or explain an ideology that emerged from the formation of new elites in the period 1750–1900.

Sample: 4C

Score: 1

- a) The response earned 1 point because it states that wealthy business owners emerged as new elites because of industrialization.
- b) The response did not earn the point because it does not sufficiently explain how continuing inequality and exploitation allowed traditional elites to remain powerful.
- c) The response did not earn the point because it does not address a specific ideology that emerged because of the formation of new elites.