

2017

AP[®] CollegeBoard

AP World History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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AP[®] WORLD HISTORY 2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 1

Use the image below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

DETAIL IMAGE FROM A SCROLL PAINTED DURING THE SONG DYNASTY, CIRCA 1100 C.E.



The Granger Collection, New York

The image shows (on left) Guo Ziyi, a Chinese general of the Tang dynasty, meeting with Uighur nomads on the frontier of China.

- Identify and explain ONE way in which the interaction depicted in the image represents a continuity in Chinese imperial history.
- Identify and explain ANOTHER way in which the interaction depicted in the image represents a continuity in Chinese imperial history.
- Identify and explain ONE way in which the interaction between imperial China and Central Asian nomads changed after 1100 C.E.

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Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

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 the interaction depicted in the image represents a continuity in Chinese imperial history.
- ONE point for identifying AND explaining another way in which the interaction depicted in the image represents a continuity in Chinese imperial history.
- ONE point for identifying AND explaining one way in which the interaction between imperial China and Central Asian nomads changed after 1100 C.E.

Scoring Notes

Examples of responses to parts (a) and (b) that would earn credit:

- The Chinese imperial state, from the Han to the Tang, and, to some extent the Song, as it sought to expand its empire, came into contact with nomadic peoples from whom they continued to demand tribute and submission.
- Nomadic peoples, because of their pastoral lifestyles, continued to rely on settled Chinese people for finished goods and products that they were unable to produce themselves.
- Chinese imperial power, both economic and military, forced nearby nomadic peoples to submit, kowtow, and give tribute to the Chinese state throughout the period from the Han to the Tang and, to some extent, the Song dynasty.
- The Chinese imperial belief in their own cultural superiority led them to consistently depict nomadic peoples as inferior and needing to submit.
- Respectful relationships, identified in the drawing, between nomads and the Chinese represented Confucian ideals that were a continuity in imperial China.

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Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

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

- The tributary system, used by previous dynasties to pacify Central Asian nomads, was reversed by officials during the Qing dynasty, who used conquest and governance to dominate this region.
- Mongolian nomads gained control over the Chinese imperial state rather than merely seeking trade opportunities, reversing the role they played in previous centuries.
- The Khitan and the Jurchen, unwilling to maintain the old tributary relationship with the Chinese imperial state, defeated the Song, conquered portions of northern China, and forced the Song to pay tribute and recognize their dynasties as equals.

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 1 on this page only.

Two ways that the image depicted represents a continuity in the dynastic history of China were that nomads commonly used a method of prostration called the kowtow in order to demonstrate their ~~fealty~~^{subordination} towards Chinese rule, and that in exchange the Chinese general would accept their pardon and reward them with gifts. The image also depicts the nomadic peoples as inferior to the Chinese, who saw themselves as the superior race. However, these interactions would change after 1000 C.E., when nomads had managed to gain influence in northern China and now had far more bargaining power with the Chinese Song Dynasty at the time. The picture represents a traditional Chinese process known as the tribute system, in which nomads would go to the emperor, or in this case the general, and prostrate themselves to demonstrate that they were nothing compared to Chinese power. Additionally, ~~Chinese people were~~ the image pictures a standing figure dressed clearly and in white robes, compared with the more messy and ragged dress of the nomads. Both these demonstrate in the image the continuation of the Chinese processes of the tribute system from nomads and the Chinese assumption of their Han racial superiority from the comparison in clothing and the use of kowtow to demonstrate inferiority. However, after 1000 C.E., China was invaded by nomadic tribes and they occupied most of the north of China, forcing the Song Dynasty to the south. Thus, the tribute system was far changed, in fact, the Chinese were often the ones wanting to keep the peace by rewarding nomads with lavish gifts if they promised not to invade. This demonstrates a shift in power from the Chinese to the nomads, in which nomads began to have more power and say in the Chinese tribute system after 1000 C.E., clearly reflecting a change

End of response area for Q1

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 1 on this page only.

a) The interaction depicted in the image shows a continuity because in China's imperial history, there were many interactions with nomads. During the ~~early~~ earlier dynasties, the Huns invaded China, and they were a nomadic group like depicted in the image. China was continuously attacked by nomadic invaders.

b) Another reason why the interaction depicts a continuity is because the nomads show respect to the general as most civilians did. This was due to Confucianism's emphasis on relationships, and the man bowing in the picture shows his respect to the general, probably to peacefully negotiate.

c) The interactions changed after 1100 CE when the Mongols met China. ~~After~~ the Mongols, a group of Central Asian nomads invaded China and created a new dynasty, the Yuan Dynasty. This was unlike past interactions, because in the past, a nomadic group had not created a new Chinese dynasty.

End of response area for Q1

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 1 on this page only.

a) The continuity that exists between the central Asian nomads & the Chinese is that the Chinese continued to be very ethnocentric, & believed that they were superior to the nomads. This is ~~shown~~^{shown} by the ^{Uighur} nomads bowing down to the Tang Dynasty's general, which was required in showing their inferiority.

b) Another continuity shown in the interaction is that the Chinese & nomads continued to interact with hospitality. The Chinese were courteous to their guests, & treated them well, as shown in the image, where the Chinese general is shaking the Uighur nomad's hands, showing kindness.

c) Before 100 CE, the nomads from central Asia could freely interact with the Chinese, but then a tribute system was established, so then nations had to bring goods/gifts for the Chinese to interact with them.

End of response area for Q1

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Short Answer Question 1

Overview

This question presented students with an image of a Chinese general of the Tang dynasty interacting with Uighur nomads on the frontier of China. The students were then asked to identify and explain two continuities in Chinese imperial history based on the interaction depicted in the image. Further, students were asked to identify and explain one way in which the interaction between imperial China and Central Asian nomads changed after 1100 C.E. This question tested students' ability to demonstrate and apply their knowledge of interactions between Chinese and Central Asian peoples. Even though the image is rooted in the Tang dynasty period (618–907 C.E.), students could draw on their knowledge of interactions between Chinese and Central Asian nomads in earlier periods, such as under the Han dynasty, or in later periods, such as under the Song and Ming dynasties.

Sample: 1A

Score: 3

- a) The response earned the point because it identifies the tribute system and explains that the image illustrates how nomadic peoples would perform the kowtow to demonstrate their submission to Chinese power, often in exchange for gifts.
- b) The response earned the point because it explains that the image illustrates Chinese feelings of ethnic superiority by depicting the nomads (in “messy and ragged dress”) as inferior to the Chinese.
- c) The response earned the point because it explains that after 1100 C.E. nomadic invaders forced the Chinese Song dynasty to flee to the south and altered the tribute system by compelling the Song to provide lavish gifts in exchange for security.

Sample: 1B

Score: 2

- a) The response did not earn the point because mentioning that there were “many interactions” between China and nomadic peoples is not sufficient to demonstrate an understanding of a continuity depicted in the image.
- b) Although the response inaccurately refers to the Uighurs as “civilians,” it earned the point because it addresses continuity by mentioning how the Uighurs' submission to Guo Ziyi illustrates Confucian protocol in imperial China.
- c) The response earned the point because it addresses change over time by citing the Mongol invasions of China and the establishment of the Yuan dynasty.

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Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

Sample: 1C

Score: 1

- a) The response earned the point because it explains how the image's depiction of the Uighurs' submission to the Tang general Guo Ziyi reflects Chinese feelings of cultural and ethnic superiority.
- b) The response did not earn the point because its claim that the Chinese and the nomads "continued to interact with hospitality" and "kindness" is a misinterpretation of the interaction portrayed in the image and not necessarily a continuity in Chinese imperial history.
- c) The response did not earn the point because the tribute system between China and Central Asian nomads was established well before 1100 C.E.