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# AP<sup>®</sup> World History: Modern

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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**Question 1: Short Answer Secondary 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.

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- (A)** Identify ONE non-Western nationalist leader whose actions might be used to illustrate the author’s argument in the passage. **1 point**

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

- Mohandas Gandhi is an example of a non-Western nationalist leader whose actions would support the author’s argument.
- Ho Chi Minh’s campaigns against the French in Vietnam illustrate von Laue’s argument.
- An example that supports the author’s argument is Kwame Nkrumah, who led Ghana’s independence movement.
- Mao Zedong was influenced by Western ideas of socialism and led revolutionary movements, thereby supporting the author’s argument about non-Western nationalist leaders.
- One example of a non-Western nationalist leader who would support von Laue’s argument is Gamal Abdel Nasser because he was heavily influenced by Western ideals but tried to reduce Western economic and political influence in Egypt.

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- (B)** Explain ONE way in which the “world revolution of Westernization” identified by von Laue in the passage disrupted non-Western societies. **1 point**

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

- Westernization led to imperialism and the destruction of traditional political and economic systems in many non-Western countries.
- The “world revolution of Westernization” disrupted non-Western societies because it led to colonial rule and poverty for many countries in Asia and Africa.

- The “world revolution of Westernization” described by von Laue disrupted non-Western societies through imperialism, which brought Western industrial technology to large parts of the world.
- In much of the world, imperialism led many colonial societies to adopt Western ideas such as liberty and freedom and to fight for independence from European rule.
- Western countries exploited the rest of the world through imperialism, both directly and through economic control.

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**(C)** Explain ONE reason why historians in the late twentieth century reinterpreted Western imperialism in the way that von Laue does in the second and third paragraphs of the passage. **1 point**

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

- Decolonization was one reason why historians in the late twentieth century reinterpreted Western imperialism as something that “perpetuated inequality and ruinous cultural subversion” as von Laue claims.
- Decolonization encouraged many historians to reinterpret Western imperialism because many newly independent Asian and African states had serious economic and political problems that made many historians question the benefits of Western rule.
- As countries became independent from Western rule, historians from those countries could reassert the importance of their own histories and places in the world.
- The Cold War contributed to historians reinterpreting Western imperialism in the late twentieth century because the United States and the Soviet Union opposed continued European colonial rule.
- Globalization in the late twentieth century led many scholars to question assumptions about the superiority of Western society and values, especially as Asian countries caught up to the West economically without necessarily adopting Western cultural or political values.

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**Total for question 1 3 points**

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

- 1a) A non-Western nationalist leader who can be used to show the author's argument can be A. Nasser, from Egypt.
- 1b) The "world revolution of Westernization" disrupted non-Western societies by increasing violence. Since there were leaders who were caught in the described relationship with the West, this caused them to want freedom from the West. ~~and~~ Therefore, they acted out against the Western officials, which increased violence.
- 1c) It was seen that the countries who were impacted by Western ~~imperialism~~ imperialism wanted freedom which also made them want to be separate from the West. Overall, decolonization helped this to occur, because it increased the people's sense of nationalism and caused historians to think about the matter differently.

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

A) Gandhi was an Indian man who was taught lessons in Britain, but like the passage suggests Gandhi did not use his western intellect to oppress or to gain dominance like most westerners. But he instead used his knowledge to lead peaceful protests that would soon gain India its independence.

B.) Although this statement could be argued that it benefited the Japanese, but I believe westernization disrupted Japanese societies. I say this because with westernization in Japan also came the loss of many ancient traditions that the Japanese were for so long protected. An example of this would be the samurai and traditional Japanese clothing. When Japan was forced to westernize they were forced to get rid of the samurai, because they were now powerless. This caused for many traditions to happen and for many Japanese lives to have been lost.

C.) One reason as to why many historians in the twentieth century reinterpret western imperialism as a love-hate relationship, is because it is. The reason for this is because without westernization many of these countries wouldn't be where they are ~~today~~ <sup>today</sup> without it. But these countries would never have even had to get stronger if it wasn't for westernization.

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1** on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.  
Do not skip lines.

A Nelson Mandela was a non-Western nationalist leader that used non-violent protests to get self-determination for Africa. He wanted freedom from the Western societies. This is why his actions could be used as an illustration to the author's argument.

B One way the world revolution of Westernization disrupted non-Western societies was inequality. With Westernization came new job positions for mainly men. Women still weren't granted new freedoms until later.

C One reason why historians reinterpreted Western imperialism was because of the World Wars. During and after the World Wars, lots of things changed like gender roles, or types of government. The world was changed everyone's views because no one wanted to experience them again.

## Short Answer Question 1

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

### Overview

For this question, students were expected to analyze a secondary source document by identifying a nationalist leader whose actions might be used to illustrate the author’s argument. Next, they were asked to explain one way the “world revolution of Westernization” disrupted non-Western societies. Lastly, the question prompted students to explain a reason why historians in the late twentieth century reinterpreted Western Imperialism. The question primarily addressed Topics 6.3, 7.1., and 8.1 of the AP World History: Modern Course and Exam Description.

### Sample: 1A

**Score: 3**

- a) The response earned 1 point for identifying Nasser as a non-Western nationalist leader in support of the author’s argument.
- b) The response earned 1 point for explaining how non-Western societies that came under Western control “caused them to want freedom,” which “increased violence.”
- c) The response earned 1 point for explaining how historians came “to think about the matter differently” because decolonization “increased the people’s sense of nationalism.”

### Sample: 1B

**Score: 2**

- a) The response earned 1 point for identifying Gandhi as a non-Western nationalist leader who illustrates von Laue’s argument.
- b) The response earned 1 point for explaining how Westernization disrupted Japanese society through the abolition of the samurai class.
- c) The response did not earn a point because the allusion to a “love-hate relationship” does not explain why historians would have reinterpreted Western imperialism.

### Sample: 1C

**Score: 1**

- a) The response earned 1 point for identifying Nelson Mandela as a non-Western nationalist leader who illustrates von Laue’s argument.
- b) The response did not earn a point because the statements about “inequality” and “new job positions for mainly men” do not explain how the world revolution of Westernization disrupted non-Western societies.
- c) The response did not earn a point because the references to the world wars and changes in “gender roles, or types of government” do not reflect von Laue’s reinterpretation of imperialism in the passage.