

2023



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

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary Set 2

### **Inside:**

#### **Short-Answer Question 1**

- Scoring Guidelines**
- Student Samples**
- Scoring Commentary**

**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 19th-century development in the Ottoman Empire that led to the launch of the reform program mentioned in the **first paragraph**. **1 point**

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

- Economic pressure from industrializing states in Europe.
- The adoption of Western-style schools led to the launch of reform programs.
- The Ottoman Empire endured losses of territory as a result of the spread of nationalism among its subjects.

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- (B)** Identify ONE argument made in the passage concerning the Ottoman elites and modernization in the 19th century. **1 point**

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

- The author believes the Ottoman Empire was becoming more modern and technologically advanced.
- The author argues that elites in the Ottoman Empire were deeply divided on how to best implement reforms.
- The author argues that the Ottoman government's modernization program (*Tanzimat*) led to broader changes and debates in Ottoman society over the question of reforms.

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- (C)** Explain how ONE OTHER non-Western state's attempts to modernize in the 19th century led to conflicts among members of the elite similar to those described in the passage. **1 point**

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

- The Meiji Reforms in Japan sparked considerable resistance from traditional elites.
- Like in the Ottoman Empire, Qing China's modernization programs, such as the Self-Strengthening Movement, created deep divisions among Chinese elites on the question of how much modernization China needed.

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- In India, which experienced a variety of kinds of British colonialism, there were conflicts between different groups about how much Western-style government or industrialization they should adopt.
- In imperial Russia, the question of modernizing the empire’s autocratic political system led to divisions among radical Westernizers and conservative groups who opposed rapid change.

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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.

- a. During the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the western/European world was rapidly industrializing and becoming more advanced. The Ottoman Empire soon fell behind and subject to several wars in which it lost land due to its industrial incapacity. Therefore, the Ottomans introduced the Tanzimat Reforms to make industrialization occur.
- b. However during the time of rapid modernization, some individuals as indicated by the passage wanted a milder approach using traditional methods. Some of elite wanted a blended version of industrialization and traditional Ottoman/religious values to create the greatest affect on the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, they were concerned that adopting too many western beliefs would rid the empire of its unique ethnic and cultural background.
- c. Similar to what was happening to the Ottomans, Qing Empire also attempted to modernize through numerous movements. The 100 day Reforms was one which attempted rapid industrialization in the face of European Imperial conquest. However, some Qing officials thought it would negatively affect their culture, which led to Self-Strengthening movement taking both factors into account. Therefore, it mixed previous traditions with newfound modernization.

End of response area for Q1

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

a. One nineteenth-century development in the Ottoman Empire that led to Tanzimat was its crumbling economy. ~~It~~ In the midst of the Industrial Revolution, while other states were modernizing and industrializing, the Ottoman Empire had failed to do so, and ~~the~~ therefore their economy weakened and struggled to compete with these industrialized states.

b. The Ottoman Elites held the belief that ~~Tanzimat~~ Western society, sciences, and culture was to be mimicked in order to create and ~~to~~ maintain a successful society.

c. The Chinese "Great Leap Forward" was a government restructuring and modernization program. It led to great conflict as many believed it was in opposition to traditional Chinese culture, and its focus on industrialization caused many <sup>traditional</sup> elites to fear they would lose power.

End of response area for Q1

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

A.) One nineteenth-century development in the Ottoman empire that led to the launch of the reform program is trade. Without trade the Ottoman empire would be unable to adopt new beliefs, use European sciences, or gain new knowledge from other empires.

B.) The argument M. Sait Özerimli, the author, made was the Ottoman empire adopted and combined their heritage with newer innovative ideas and methods, but rejected cultural identity from the West.

C.) Another non-Western state that attempted to modernize but ~~was~~ was led to conflict was the Safavid empire. This empire tried to modernize, but failed as they were not religiously tolerant. They were unable to progress as they did not accept other religions, besides Islam.

End of response area for Q1

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## Short Answer Question 1

**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 secondary source document related to reform movements in the nineteenth century Ottoman Empire. Part A asked students to identify one nineteenth-century development in the Ottoman Empire that led to the launch of the reform program mentioned in the document. Part B asked students to identify one argument made in the passage concerning the Ottoman elites and modernization in the nineteenth century. Part C asked students to explain how one other non-Western state's attempts to modernize in the nineteenth century led to conflicts among members of the elite similar to those described in the passage.

The question was focused on analyzing historical evidence and interpreting secondary sources.

The question tested content primarily from Topics 5.6 and 5.8 of the course framework.

### Sample: 1A

#### Score: 3

- a) The response earned 1 point because it identifies the Ottoman Empire as having fallen behind an industrialized “western/European world.” The response further identifies the Ottoman Empire as having lost multiple wars to the West because of this “industrial incapacity” as being a cause behind Ottoman reforms in the nineteenth century.
- b) The response earned 1 point because it identifies certain members of the Ottoman elite as having wanted a “milder” approach to industrialization.
- c) The response earned 1 point because it explains how the Qing Empire, inspired by the threat of “European Imperial conquest,” attempted modernization through the “100 day Reforms.” It further explains how these reforms were unpopular among “some Qing officials.” In addition, the response explains how reforms under the “self-strengthening movement” combined “previous traditions” with this “newfound modernization.”

### Sample: 1B

#### Score: 2

- a) The response earned 1 point because it identifies the Ottoman Empire’s “crumbling economy” during the Industrial Revolution as having led to the Tanzimat Reforms.
- b) The response earned 1 point because it identifies the Ottoman elites’ belief that Western ideas should be “mimicked.”
- c) The response did not earn the point because the “Great Leap Forward” is out of the time period.



### Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

**Sample: 1C**

**Score: 1**

- a) The response did not earn the point because “trade,” which occurred throughout many time periods, is not a sufficient nineteenth century development that would lead to new Ottoman reform efforts.
- b) The response earned 1 point because it identifies the Ottoman empire as having “combined” newer ideas with their own.
- c) The response did not earn the point because the Safavid Empire ended before the nineteenth-century and so the example is out of the time period.