

AP[®] WORLD HISTORY 2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

BASIC CORE (competence)

0–7 Points

1. Has acceptable thesis

1 Point

- The thesis must include both a valid **similarity** and a valid **difference** in **demographic AND environmental effects** on the Americas and one other region during the time period.
- The thesis must be explicitly stated in the introduction or the specified conclusion of the essay.
- The thesis may appear as one sentence or as multiple sentences.
- A thesis that is split among multiple paragraphs or merely restates the prompt is unacceptable.
- The thesis may not be counted for credit in any other category.

2. Addresses all parts of the question, though not necessarily evenly or thoroughly

2 Points

For 2 points:

- Addresses at least one valid similarity **AND** one valid difference in the **effects** on the Americas and on one other region during the time period.
- Discusses the Americas and the other region but not necessarily evenly.

For 1 point:

- Addresses **at least** one valid similarity **OR** at least one valid difference in the **effects** on the Americas and on one other region during the time period.
- Discusses the Americas and the other region but not necessarily evenly.

3. Substantiates thesis with appropriate historical evidence

2 Points

For 2 points:

- Must provide at least **seven** pieces of relevant and accurate evidence related to demographic or environmental effects of the Columbian Exchange.
- At least **two** pieces of evidence related to demographic or environmental effects of Columbian Exchange must relate to the non-American region.

For 1 point:

- Must provide at least **four** pieces of relevant and accurate evidence related to demographic or environmental effects of the Columbian Exchange.
- At least **one** piece of evidence related to demographic or environmental effects of the Columbian Exchange must relate to the non-American region.

4. Makes at least one direct, relevant comparison between the regions

1 Point

- Makes at least ONE explicit, concrete, and factually correct statement of similarity or difference between the effects of the Columbian Exchange in the two regions. The statement must also be a comparison that is different from the ones used to address a similarity and a difference.

5. Analyzes at least one reason for a similarity or a difference identified in a direct comparison

1 Point

- Explains one effect of the Columbian Exchange linked to a similarity or difference.

Subtotal

7 Points

AP[®] WORLD HISTORY

2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 (continued)

EXPANDED CORE (excellence)

0–2 Points

Expands beyond basic core of 1–7 points. The basic core score of **7** must be achieved before a student can earn expanded core points.

Examples:

- Has a clear, analytical, and comprehensive thesis.
- Addresses all parts of the question thoroughly (as relevant): comparisons, chronology, causation, connections, themes, interactions, content.
- Provides ample historical evidence to substantiate thesis.
- Relates comparisons to larger global context.
- Makes several direct, relevant comparisons between or among regions.
- Consistently analyzes relevant similarities and differences in demographic and environmental effects.
- Applies relevant knowledge of other regions or world historical processes.
- Recognizes nuances within effects and/or regions.

Subtotal

2 Points

Total

9 Points

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Between 1492 and 1750, Africa and America experienced similarities in introduction of new crops, movement of natives, and disease, while having differences in shift of gender population, amount of death, ethnicity change, and environment.

Africa and America both experienced the introduction of new crops. In Africa, American crops such as maize were very useful in order to sustain the population. The cheap new source of food allowed Africa to sustain its population. America received new crops and animals such as rice and chickens. Both regions experienced an offset in the native population as a result of the Europeans. In Africa, demand for slavery resulted in massive amounts of natives being shipped to America. In America, the remainder of the Aztecs and Inca in Latin America were either moved or put under forced labor. In North America, smaller tribes such as the Iroquois and Algonquin were pushed off of their land by English and Dutch settlers. Both regions also experienced widespread disease. In Africa, diseases like syphilis spread easily because most Africans were uneducated about sanitation. In America, native populations of the Aztecs and Inca were decimated by smallpox. The Aztecs, like the Africans, did not have the proper sanitary conditions, and new diseases mean that people are not immune to them.

One major difference was the shift in the amount of men and women in each region. In Africa, most of the slaves taken were male. This meant

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering
on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3A

2 of 2

C

that the majority of the African population became female. As a result of all of the slaves imported to the New World, the majority of America was male. Another difference was the amount of death among the natives. In America, a very large percentage of the native population died. In Africa, the shift in population was caused more by African slaves being taken out. While death was common along the Atlantic circuit, Africa was better equipped to sustain its native population. Foods brought from the New World enabled Africans to repopulate quickly whereas in America, the natives were replaced by the Europeans. Another major difference was the changes in the natural environment. In America, forests were cut down carelessly in order to ~~ex~~ create colonial towns. The resources were exploited to a vast degree to support European mercantilism. In Africa, change to the environment was milder. Most interaction with Europe occurred at the coast while Central Africa was unexplored. African resources such as gold were traded, but were not in high demand until later on.

Africa and America both were similar in arrival of new crops, shift in population, and epidemics while being different in change in demographics, amount of death, new ethnicity, and the impact on the environment.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Columbian Exchange ~~was major on a~~ a major

contribution in world history. The trading and interactions of nations and areas greatly impacted them. ~~Two of the greatest areas~~ two areas that were largely impacted by the Columbian Exchange were the Americas and Europe. Both have similarities but both also have differences. When compared, the Americas were able to gain new sources and ideas from Europe but suffered major consequences but the Europeans were able to benefit greatly from the Columbian Exchange with access of Africa and the Americas with little consequence.

In the Americas, the arrival of the Europeans brought both good and bad effects. The Americas were able to be introduced to new animal life like horses, the horse and cattle animal like sheep. They also gained use of new ways to of metallurgy to create new weapons and construct stronger buildings. They also received new religion like Catholic Christianity. This shifted them ~~to~~ from polytheistic religion to being monotheistic. This also ~~to~~ opened the door for trading their goods like cacao and other resources. However, the Americas suffered greatly from the Columbian Exchange. With the arrival of the Europeans, this brought over plagues like small pox. These epidemics caused great damage to the population. The Aztec civilization was completely wiped out by the introduction of small pox from the Europeans. The Europeans were also interested in the gold the Americas had and took control over

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3B

2 of 3

3

The gold mines, the introduction of sugar and other sources from the Americas to the Europeans led to force labor and European control over the areas. The Americas were greatly impacted negatively by the Columbian Exchange:

When compared to Europe, there are many differences. Because Europe had gone to the Americas, they were able to increase their wealth from the goods and sources that they obtained. Europe was introduced to the potato and other sources of food that help keep agriculture a thriving business.

Sugar and cocoa help increase consumer market in Europe.

Europe's population began to increase from the Columbian Exchange where as the American declined due to the epidemics like the small pox. When Europe had gone to

Africa as part of the Columbian Exchange, they found more land and resources. Europe was now introduced to palm oil and other natural resources that could be taken back to Europe. New animals were introduced and gold was also a big trade boost, along with the diamond mines. Just as in America, the Europeans put Africans to work in force labor to obtain the goods.

This also began the slave trading business. Unlike the Americas, Europe ~~put~~ used slaves and would ship them for the Americas to be used as forced labor. Animal exchange and gold were popular in both the American and European parts of the Columbian Exchange. In both exchanges, Europe set up areas in the Americas and in Africa where in the Americas, they were being controlled.

by Europe and not controlling other areas. In the Americas, the deforestation of land had happened to produce land to have force labor on plantations. Europe did this to Africa so in comparison the Americas were ~~deforested~~ deforested and the Europeans did the deforestation. When Europeans arrived to Africa, they could not go far into Africa but they would be plagued by Malaria. Just like how the Americans were plagued by smallpox the Europeans also had to deal with epidemics but did suffer to the magnitude the Americans had.

To conclude, both regions had exchanged diseases, deforestation, natural resources and animals with the regions ~~intense~~ were apart of in the Columbian Exchange.

However, the Americans suffered greatly from the Columbian Exchange whereas the Europeans were able to benefit from the force labor and goods and natural resources that they received. The Columbian Exchange was a major part of history and had similarities and differences to the nations involved within the exchange.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

The Columbian Exchange had its positive and negative effects on regions such as the Americas and Africa. Demographic and environmental changes emerged with the Columbian Exchange. Being large continents, Africa and the Americas faced the effects of the Columbian exchange.

Between 1492 and 1750, the Americas faced changes. One of these changes was in population. The exchange of slaves increased the population in the Americas whereas in Africa the population decreased. Another effect was the spread of diseases. Along the Columbian Exchange many slaves got sick or carried an unknown disease that harmed both peoples of the Americas and Africa.

In the Americas and in Africa there was an exchange of religions along the way and after the Columbian Exchange. In the 1400's and 1500's Buddhism was adopted in Africa whereas in the Americas Christianity and Judaism were gaining popularity.

Climate changes were also emerging after the Columbian exchange. Africa was becoming very hot and the Americas were a more

3

30 2 of 2
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Cooled ~~the~~ region. Also in the Americas around the later 1700s, pollution was becoming a concern. An environmental affect of the Columbian exchange in Africa was the monsoons. Heavy winds lead to destruction and awareness of seasonal changes. The monsoons also affected the decrease in Africa's population after the Columbian Exchange.

The Americas and Africa were similar and different after the Columbian Exchange. With environmental changes there was demographic changes and some of the changes in one region affected the other. Yet geographically far in distance, Africa and the Americas shared effects of the Columbian exchange which made them similar, and of course along with certain similarities, the two regions were also affected differently from the Columbian Exchange.

AP[®] WORLD HISTORY

2012 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3

Overview

The intent of this question was for students to identify and explain similarities and differences in the demographic and environmental effects of the Columbian Exchange from 1492 to 1750 on two regions: the Americas and either Asia, Africa, or Europe. Students were required to choose one of three regions (Asia, Africa, or Europe) to compare and contrast with the Americas. The question was intended to assess students' knowledge of Key Concept 4.1.V, including each of the subpoints A through E. It was also intended to assess students' historical thinking skills, particularly comparison and contextualization (Skill 3), and their thematic understanding of Period 4 (1450–1750), particularly as it relates to Theme 1: Interaction Between Humans and the Environment.

Sample: 3A

Score: 8

In this essay the first sentence is the thesis, and it both qualifies similarities and differences and addresses demographics and environmental effects (1 point). The student makes an explicit statement about differences in the population of Africa and the Americas (1 point). The student addresses similarities regarding the movements of populations, and differences in the extent and location of deforestation (2 points). Causes for the changes in population size in both Africa and the Americas are offered (1 point). The student presents at least two pieces of evidence regarding the environmental and demographic effects in Africa, and more than five pieces of evidence regarding those effects in the Americas (2 points). This essay earned a score of 8; all of the basic core points were satisfied, and 1 expanded core point was awarded for consistent efforts to offer analysis.

Sample: 3B

Score: 4

In this essay the attempted thesis in the last paragraph does not adequately qualify differences. The student makes an explicit statement regarding the increase of European populations and the decline of American populations as a result of the Columbian Exchange (1 point). There are no other adequate attempts to address similarities or differences in demographic or environmental effects. Smallpox is offered as the reason for the decline in the American population (1 point). The student presents at least two pieces of evidence regarding the environmental or demographic effects in Europe and more than five pieces of evidence regarding those effects in the Americas (2 points). This essay earned a score of 4 for direct comparison, analysis, and evidence.

Sample: 3C

Score: 1

In this essay there is no thesis; the statements in the first and last paragraphs do not qualify similarities or differences. The student makes one explicit statement of difference regarding the increase of the American population and the decrease in African population (1 point). There are no other adequate attempts to address similarities or differences in demographic or environmental effects. No explanations are offered as to the effects of the Columbian Exchange. The student presents only one piece of evidence regarding the environmental or demographic effects on the Americas and only one piece of evidence regarding the environmental or demographic effects on Africa. This essay earned a score of 1 for direct comparison.