**Short Answer Question 1**

**1. Use the image below and your knowledge of world history to answer parts A and B.**

Olmec Stone Head (c. 400 B.C.E.)

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Credit: Adalberto Rios Szalay/Sexto Sol/Getty Images

**A.** Explain TWO ways in which the creation of such works as this stone head illustrated the development of the Olmec civilization.

**B.** Identify ONE other early, pre-600 B.C.E. civilization that showed similar development.

***FEEDBACK Short-Answer Question 1***

**SCORING GUIDE 0-3 points**

0-2 point(s): A. The response explains TWO ways in which the creation of stone heads illustrates the development of the Olmec.

0-1 point(s): B. The response identifies ONE other civilization that underwent the same development.

**SCORING NOTES**

A. Explanations of TWO ways in which the creation of stone heads illustrates the development of the Olmec may include the following:

* The Olmec engaged in extensive trade with the rest of Mesoamerica, which allowed the economic growth that funded such monumental works.
* Due to successful agriculture, the Olmec were able to experience labor specialization, which saw the rise of artisans capable of creating artistic and architectural works, as well as tradesmen who could fashion trade items such as jewelry.
* Although the details of Olmec politics are unknown, their rulers had enough authority to marshal thousands of workers to accomplish the quarrying and transport of the massive basalt stone heads.
* The stone heads were part of larger ceremonial centers, which shows a high degree of religious and/or political organization.

B. Explanations of ONE other civilization that underwent the same development as the Olmec may include the following:

* Egypt saw early cultural development due to the agricultural success of farming the Nile River valley.
* The fertile lands of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers allowed early development in Mesopotamia.
* Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro saw rapid growth due to the fertile Indus River valley.

Key Concept: 1.2.I

Key Concept: 1.3.I

Key Concept: 1.3.II

Key Concept: 1.3.III

Thematic Learning Objective: ENV-2.

Thematic Learning Objective: SB-2

Thematic Learning Objective: SB-3

Thematic Learning Objective: ECON-2

Thematic Learning Objective: SOC-4

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Analyzing Historical Evidence

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Causation

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Argument Development

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Comparison

Question Type: Short Answer

Stimulus Question: Yes

Points: 3

**Short Answer Question 2**

**2. Using your knowledge of world history, answer parts A and B.**

**A.** Identify ONE way in which neolithic agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human society.

**B.** Provide TWO examples of technological innovations that aided this transition to agriculture.

***FEEDBACK Short-Answer Question 2***

**SCORING GUIDE 0-3 points**

0-1 point(s): A. The response identifies ONE way in which neolithic agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human society.

0-2 point(s): B. The response provides TWO examples of technological innovations that aided this transition to agriculture.

**SCORING NOTES**

A. Explanations of ONE way in which neolithic agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human society may include the following:

* The growth of sedentary agriculture in the neolithic era allowed for significant population growth.
* The growth of sedentary agriculture in the neolithic era allowed for the development of specialized labor, because artisans and warriors who no longer worked for their own food could now be fed while providing alternate labor.
* The growth of sedentary agriculture in the neolithic era allowed for social elites, as warriors and ruling elites were supported by the labors of farmers and merchants.

B. Explanations of TWO examples of technological innovations that aided this transition to agriculture may include the following:

* The development of the wheel allowed the creation of vehicles to transport agricultural products more efficiently.
* The development of metallurgy allowed the production of more effective tools, initially copper and later bronze.
* The development of pottery allowed for the storage of agricultural products, and for decorative items to be bartered and sold by artisans and farmers.
* The development of plows, initially simple wooden plows, allowed for the cultivation of a growing quantity of land and accelerated the labor of planting, which freed even more labor for other pursuits.

Key Concepts: 1.2.I

Key Concepts: 1.2.II

Key Concepts: 1.3.II

Thematic Learning Objective: ENV-2

Thematic Learning Objective: ECON-2

Thematic Learning Objective: ECON-5

Thematic Learning Objective: SOC-4

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Continuity and Change over Time

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Argument Development

Question Type: Short Answer

Stimulus Question: No

Points: 3

**Short Answer Question 3**

**1. Use the illustration and your knowledge of world history to answer parts A, B, and C.**

Palace of Sargon II, Assyrian King, at Khorsabad (c. 700 B.C.E.)



—From *A History of All Nations, Vol. II: Central and Eastern Asia in Antiguity.* Ferdinand Justi, Frederick Wells Williams, Morris Jastrow, Jr., A.V. Williams Jackson; John Henry Wright, trans., Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Company, 1905

A. Explain ONE way in which monumental architecture, such as Sargon’s palace, was employed by rulers in early civilizations in the period prior to 600 B.C.E. to serve political and military purposes.

B. Explain ONE way in which governmental or religious developments accompanied the growth of monumental architecture of this period.

C. Explain ONE historical example to support your answer in part B.

***FEEDBACK Short-Answer Question 3***

**SCORING GUIDE 0-3 points**

0-1 point(s): A. The response explains ONE way in which monumental architecture served political or military purposes.

0-1 point(s): B. The response explains ONE way in which governmental or religious development accompanied monumental architecture.

0-1 point(s): C. The response explains ONE historical example of the correlation between architecture and governmental or religious developments.

**SCORING NOTES**

A. Explanations of ONE way in which monumental architecture served political or military purposes may include the following:

* The construction of elaborate palaces, temples, or defensive structures required extensive organization of state resources, which entailed an accompanying centralization and formalizing of administration and/or taxation to enable such works.
* The elaborate palaces, temples, or defensive structures served as signs of a ruler’s or state’s power and status to the populace and potential opponents of the state, both internal and external.
* Many palaces, such as Sargon’s, were designed as defensive military structures in addition to serving as administrative and political centers.

B. Explanations of ONE way in which governmental or religious development accompanied monumental architecture may include the following:

* The undertaking of monumental construction projects required religious and/or government officials to organize massive resources and labor forces, which was only possible under well-established and structured systems.
* The products of monumental construction projects served as focal points for the populace of their respective societies.
* Monumental religious structures provided religious focal points previously lacking in many societies, as well as provided an administrative hub for religious officials and society as a whole.

C. Explanations of ONE historical example of the correlation between monumental architecture and governmental or religious developments may include the following:

* Religious structures, such as ziggurats in Babylon, rose as a result of the increasing affluence of Mesopotamian cities.
* The construction of imperial palaces, such as Sargon’s, illustrates the increasing resources and labor available to rulers, but also served as administrative and defensive structures.
* In ancient societies, monumental architecture served as reminders of and monuments to the greatest of rulers, as seen by the Great Pyramids of Giza.

Key Concept: 1.3.III

Thematic Learning Objective: CUL-2

Thematic Learning Objective: CUL-5

Thematic Learning Objective: SB-1

Thematic Learning Objective: SB-2

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Comparison

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Analyzing Historical Evidence

AP History Disciplinary Practices and Reasoning Skills: Causation

Question Type: Short Answer

Stimulus Question: No

Points: 3