
AP United States History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4

Answer (a), (b), and (c).

- Briefly describe ONE specific historical difference between the internal migration patterns within the United States in the period 1910–1940 and the internal migration patterns in the period 1941–1980.
- Briefly describe ONE specific historical similarity between the internal migration patterns in the period 1910–1940 and the internal migration patterns in the period 1941–1980.
- Briefly explain ONE specific historical impact of the internal migration patterns in either period.

Scoring Guide

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 NR

No response. Response is completely blank.

Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- ONE point for describing one specific historical difference between the internal migration patterns within the United States in the period 1910–1940 and the internal migration patterns in the period 1941–1980
- ONE point for describing one specific historical similarity between the internal migration patterns in the period 1910–1940 and the internal migration patterns in the period 1941–1980
- ONE point for explaining one specific historical impact of the internal migration patterns in either period

Scoring Notes

Introductory notes:

- Each point is earned independently.
- Accuracy:** These rubrics 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

- **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.

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

NOTE: Credited responses must explicitly address both periods.

- Ongoing shift of rural population to cities of North and Midwest from 1910 to 1940 (e.g., Great Migration); greater shift of population to Sun Belt in the post-1945 period (e.g., Florida, California, Texas, Arizona, etc.).
- Population migration as a result of depression and want (push factors: foreclosure, loss of home, farm, lack of work, racism) 1910–1940 (e.g., Dust Bowl); migration as a result of affluence and economic change in the post-1940 period.
- Mexicans and Mexican Americans moved around the United States for work and to escape discrimination 1910–1940; post-1945 period, vigorous debates over Mexican labor.
- Ease of transportation: road system rudimentary between 1910–1940; interstate highway system constructed and easier mobility after 1940.
- People began moving to suburbs in much larger numbers following the conclusion of World War II. (NOTE: This could also be used as a similarity if the response compares it to other suburbanization movements in the first period.)

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

- The Great Migration of African Americans out of the South and to the North, Midwest, and West took place in both periods.
- Population shifted to follow industry and jobs in both periods.
- African Americans moved to escape discrimination in both periods.
- Population shifted to pursue military work in both periods (World War I in earlier period, World War II and the Cold War in later period).
- Trains and automobiles enabled internal migration in both periods.

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

NOTE: Responses must correctly identify an impact of internal migration from one of the periods as a historical effect, not a cause.

1910–1940

- Realignment of the Democratic Party.
- Early Civil Rights movement grew out of African American experiences after migration to the North, Midwest, and West.
- Changing racial and ethnic makeup of urban centers in North, Midwest, and West.
- Rise of the Harlem Renaissance.
- Musical styles moved from regions of origin and blend with others (e.g., blues and jazz).

1940–1980

- Urban racial conflict in the North and West (e.g., Zoot Suit riots).
- White flight phenomenon caused by racial/ethnic transitions in many urban areas.
- Movement of professional sports teams to the West; NASCAR; country music.
- Southernization/suburbanization of political culture; reapportionment of congressional seats.
- Retirement of older Americans to the South and West and political ramifications.
- Rise of conservatism.

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

- African Americans had more income and hence ability to support civil rights causes.
- African Americans who stayed in the South had some bargaining power for change.
- Musical styles move from regions of origin and blend with others (e.g., Motown, hip hop).
- Movement away from city centers resulted in urban decay and increases in urban crime rates due to a loss of tax revenue.
- Cultural conformity of white “picket fence” communities.
- Japanese Internment; forced migration of Japanese and Japanese Americans (1942–1946).

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3** or **4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box.

(a) The difference between migration patterns from 1910-1940 and from 1941-1980 is that in 1910-1940, Americans migrated to urban cities in the northeast in order to work in industrial factories and in 1941-1980, people migrated to the Sunbelt for search of better land and warmer climates, ~~while~~ while others migrated to the suburbs after the war.

(b) One similarity between these two migration patterns is that they both share the common trait of economic prosperity. ~~From~~ from 1910-1950, Americans continued to find any means necessary to ~~acquire~~ acquire wealth and economic independence due to the sunbelt's agricultural benefits and the northeast's industrial economic benefits.

(c) From 1941-1980, one major impact of the movement to the suburbs was ~~racial~~ racial displacement. White Americans typically moved to the suburbs with their families, which left a massive amount of African Americans in inner cities, and when African Americans attempted to move to the suburbs they were often declined by white land lords.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4** on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.

4A.) One historical difference between the internal migration patterns within the United States from 1910-1940 and 1941-1980, is that in 1910-1940, internal migration was based primarily on religion, meaning that in the U.S. at this time people were migrating to different in order to have improved religious opportunities. However in 1941-1980 it was all about migrating due to an increase in job and economic opportunities. People were migrating due to more manufacturing and job opportunities, and they were migrating to better provide for their families.

4B.) One ~~difference~~^{Similarity} in the migration patterns in 1910-1940 & 1941-1980 is that in both time periods, overall people were migrating to have a better way to be able to provide for their families. Whether it was for economic, religious, political, or social reasons, most migration was for people to be able to improve their families.

4C.) One historical impact of the migration ~~was~~ during 1941-1980 was suburbanization, and it was where typically whites were migrating from cities to suburbs to provide for families, and they were able to do that because of the development of railroads and highways.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3** or **4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box.

- a) one difference between internal migration was many blacks living in the south moved up north which became known as the Great Migration.
- b) one similarity would be that the push westward was still occurring but not as many natives were still being pushed onto Reservations while their land was being taken over by the Americans.
- c) one specific historical impact of the internal migration pattern would be the "sunbelt states" as many people started moving out of the cities and into the warmer sunbelt states, the suburbs started popping up all along the sunbelt. Many people who were retiring or wanted to live in warmer climates, so they started moving towards Georgia, Florida, California and other sunbelt states to increase suburbs.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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2018 SCORING COMMENTARY

Short Answer Question 4

Overview

- The question asked students to describe a difference between the internal migration patterns in the United States in the period 1910–1940 and the internal migration patterns in the period 1941–1980. Next, it asked them to describe a similarity between the internal migration patterns in these same two periods. Finally, it asked them to explain one impact of the internal migration patterns in either period.
- This question focused on the skills of Comparison and Causation.
- The Learning Objective assessed in this question focused on Migration and Settlement.
- This question mainly addressed Key Concepts 7.2 and 8.3.

Sample: 4A

Score: 3

The response to (a) earned 1 point by describing two distinct differences (cities for factory jobs vs. Sunbelt for better living conditions) between the two periods.

The response to (b) earned 1 point by describing specific examples of the goals of economic independence and prosperity as a similarity between the two periods.

The response to (c) earned 1 point by explaining the impact of white flight on inner-city populations.

Sample: 4B

Score: 2

The response to (a) did not earn a point because, while there are differences, people moving “primarily” for religious reasons is not a historical phenomenon of the periods described.

The response to (b) earned 1 point by describing as the similarity for both periods people’s desire to improve their lives and “provide for their families” through migration.

The response to (c) earned 1 point by describing suburbanization that utilized the developing transportation infrastructure as an impact in the correct period.

Sample: 4C

Score: 1

The response to (a) did not earn a point because it only references one period and does not describe a difference.

The response to (b) did not earn a point because the similarity of moving westward to remove Native Americans from their land is out of the period for this question.

The response to (c) earned 1 point by explaining the impact of the expansion of the suburbs in the Sun Belt for retirement purposes in the later period.