

AP Art History

- PS 1 Identify and analyze works of art and architecture from c. 3000 – c. 400.
- PS 2 Identify and analyze works of art and architecture from c. 400 – c. 1400.
- PS 3 Identify and analyze works of art and architecture from c. 1400 – c. 1750.
- PS 4 Identify and analyze works of art and architecture from c. 1750 – c. 1900.
- PS 5 Identify and analyze works of art and architecture from c. 1900 – present.
- PS 6 Develop ideas and organize writing to communicate knowledge of art historical problems (e.g., theme, context, style, chronology).
- PS 7 Analyze and synthesize information from a variety of resources to communicate knowledge of art historical problems (e.g., theme, context, style, chronology).
- PS 8 11-12.RST.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
- PS 9 11-12.RST.5 Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
- 11-12.WHST.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
- a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- PS 10 c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
- PS 11 11-12.WHST.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.