

2018 AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

EUROPEAN HISTORY
SECTION I, Part B
Time—40 minutes

Directions: Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

Read the passage below and answer all parts of the question that follows.

“At the end of the 1700s two great revolutionary forces enormously increased the intensity of events.

The two forces were these:

On one hand the French nation had reached intellectual maturity, and on the other the French bourgeoisie had reached social maturity. French thought desired to apply its methods of analysis and deduction to all of reality, to society as well as nature. The French bourgeoisie had become conscious of its power, its wealth, its rights, and of its near-infinite possibilities of development. In a word, the bourgeoisie had attained class consciousness.”

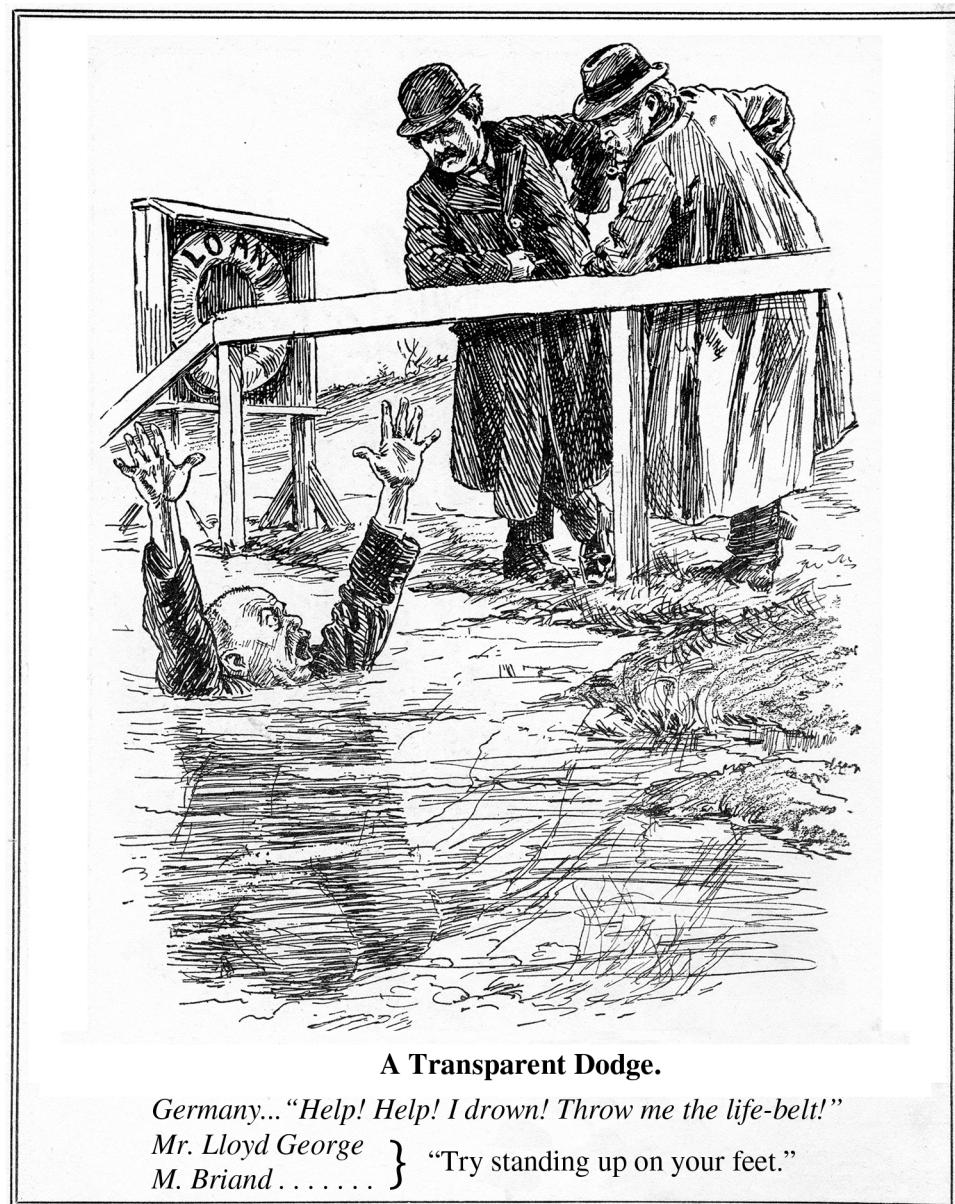
Jean Jaurès, French politician, history of the French Revolution published in
a series of articles between 1901 and 1904

1. a) Describe one prior intellectual change that influenced the events described in the passage.
b) Explain why the pattern of social changes that Jaurès describes led to the French Revolution.
c) Explain how an ideology of the 1800s influenced Jaurès’ interpretation of the causes of the French Revolution.

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Use the image below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

December 1921 cartoon from a British magazine showing British Prime Minister Lloyd George and French Prime Minister Aristide Briand and a figure representing Germany, kneeling in the water.



Germany... "Help! Help! I drown! Throw me the life-belt!"
Mr. Lloyd George } "Try standing up on your feet."
M. Briand

Aristide Briand and Lloyd George taunt the drowning Germany, December, 1921 (litho), English School, (20th century) / Private Collection / Bridgeman Images

2. a) Describe one cause of the international situation depicted in the cartoon.
- b) Explain one effect of the international situation depicted in the cartoon.
- c) Explain the cartoonist's perspective on the international situation depicted in the cartoon.

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Short Answer Question 1

Generic 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

Is completely blank

Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- One point for describing an intellectual change that influenced the events described by Jaurès
- One point for explaining why the pattern of social changes identified by Jaurès led to the French Revolution
- One point for explaining how an ideology of the 1800s influenced Jaurès' interpretation of the causes of the French Revolution

Scoring Notes

General note: The “events described in the passage” refers to the events of the French Revolution — the subject of Jaurès’ essays — and not to events in the early 20th century. The dual focus of the quote is on the intellectual changes brought about by the Enlightenment and the bourgeoisie’s role as the main force behind the French Revolution. In dealing with the social aspects of the Revolution, Jaurès is offering a largely Marxist interpretation for the causes of the upheaval, though he frames it in nationalist terms. Acceptable responses may interpret “bourgeoisie” as “the middle class.”

Possible acceptable responses for part (a) (not exhaustive):

To meet the minimum requirement of “describe,” responses must do more than simply mention the word “Enlightenment” or name a particular thinker. An acceptable response should minimally describe some aspect of the Enlightenment or other intellectual changes in the 1700s that influenced the French Revolution. It is not necessary for an acceptable response to offer an explicit explanation of how a particular change influenced the French Revolution, but it must go beyond mere name-dropping.

- Enlightenment focus on reason, empiricism, or the application of scientific principles to society
- Enlightenment questioning of traditional authority and traditional political and social systems

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Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

- Enlightenment skepticism about organized religion and religiously based justifications for existing institutions (e.g., divine-right monarchy)
- Descriptions of particular Enlightenment thinkers' theories or ideas that influenced the Revolution (e.g., Montesquieu, Condorcet, Rousseau, Voltaire, Locke)
- *Salons* and coffee shops used as a location where intellectual information is disseminated
- Printing press as a means of increased literacy and/or as a means of spreading of ideas via pamphlets

Additional notes:

- If responses only mention Enlightenment but do not describe how it influenced the events in the passage, they do not earn a point.
- Humanism, Individualism, Divine Right of Kings as ideas that are prior to and influence the French Revolution are acceptable if the response has a robust explanation.
- Responses may mislabel an intellectual change and still earn the point if the explanation of the intellectual change is in-depth and correct.

Possible acceptable responses for part (b) (not exhaustive):

The main social development identified by Jaurès is the rise of the bourgeoisie. To meet the minimum requirement of “explain” the response must provide some minimal linkage between a social development identified by Jaurès and some aspect of the French Revolution. Most responses will likely focus on the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789, but acceptable responses could also focus on how policies or institutions of the various French Revolutionary governments reflect the influence of the bourgeoisie.

- Growing wealth and/or education of the bourgeoisie conflicted with its lack of political power under the French monarchy.
- Under the monarchy government mismanagement and heavy taxation on the bourgeoisie created resentment because of the bourgeoisie’s lack of an effective say in government.
- Growth in commerce and manufacturing led to the bourgeoisie playing a more important role in the French economy and demanding more political power.
- Growing belief by the members of the bourgeoisie that their class truly created wealth, while the nobility and the clergy were increasingly seen as “parasitic.”
- The abolition of the privileges of the clergy and the nobility in the early years of the Revolution resulted from the desire of the bourgeoisie to consolidate its power.
- The suppression of guilds and the banning of labor organizations and strikes (under the la Chapelier law) also resulted from influence of commercial and manufacturing interests on the Revolutionary governments.
- The ultimate rejection of the economic policies of the radical phase of the Revolution, such as the fixing of prices, also reflected the influence of the bourgeoisie on the course of the Revolution.

Possible acceptable responses for part (c) (not exhaustive):

To meet the minimum requirement for explaining how an ideology influenced Jaurès’ interpretation, the response must make a clear reference to a 19th-century ideology or “ism” (either by name or by

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Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

accurate description) and to assert some linkage between an idea, tenet, tendency, or emphasis in that ideology and the interpretation of the French Revolution expressed by Jaurès.

- Marxist thought described history as a series of class struggles. Jaurès' description of the revolutionary role of the bourgeois as a class shows the influence of Marxism on his interpretation. (Alternatively, his assertion that the bourgeoisie had attained “class consciousness” shows the influence of Marxism.)
- Nationalist thought foregrounded the achievements and struggles of nations as the most significant aspect of history. Jaurès' framing of the Revolution as a stage in French national development shows the influence of nationalism.
- Industrial Revolution — a period where workers' consciousness is developing much like the consciousness of the Third Estate.

Additional notes:

- Responses may mislabel an ideology of the 1800s and still earn the point if the explanation of the ideology is in-depth, correct, and linked back to influencing Jaurès' interpretation of the causes of the French Revolution.
- Responses in this part tend to lack the specificity to adequately explain an 1800s ideology and earn the point.

Other ideologies that might have influenced Jaurès' interpretation are liberalism with its emphasis on the development of freer, more rational political systems and positivism with its emphasis on scientific and intellectual progress in history.