Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3. Respond to **parts a**, **b**, and **c**.

    a. Describe one change in French politics or society achieved by the liberal phase of the French Revolution.

    b. Explain how the radicalization of the French Revolutionary regime led to one change prior to Napoleon's takeover of the French government.

    c. Explain one way in which the regime of Napoleon represented a continuity with the radical phase of the French Revolution.

4. Respond to **parts a**, **b**, and **c**.

    a. Describe one significant change to European politics or society caused by nationalism in Europe during the period 1900 to 1950.

    b. Explain one way in which nationalism led to a change in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.

    c. Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.

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EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Total Time—1 hour and 40 minutes

Question 1 (Document-Based Question)

Suggested reading and writing time: 1 hour

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 45 minutes writing your response. Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following.

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.

- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.

- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.

- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.

- For at least three documents, explain how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.

- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

_____

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

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Question 4: Short Answer, No Stimulus   3 points

General Scoring Notes

• Each point is earned independently.

• **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines 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.

• **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.

• **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.

• **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

(A) Describe one significant change to European politics or society caused by nationalism in   **1 point**
Europe during the period 1900 to 1950.

Examples that earn this point include the following:

• Nationalism and national rivalries led to two major and highly destructive European conflicts (the world wars).

• Nationalism encouraged greater government control over society in totalitarian governments.

• Nationalism contributed to the breakup of some multiethnic empires (Austria Hungary, the Ottoman Empire) at the end of the First World War and loss of territory by others (e.g., Germany and Russia losing territory to Poland).

• Nationalism led to the creation of new states in Eastern Europe at the end of the First World War.

• Growth of nationalism and independence movements in European colonies forced a change in domestic politics in Europe as countries faced the possible loss of empire.

(B) Explain one way in which nationalism led to a change in European politics or society during   **1 point**
the period 1950 to 2000.

Examples that earn this point include the following:

• The excesses of nationalism discredited it in the eyes of many people after the Second World War and encouraged support for organizations like the UN.

• In reaction to nationalistic politics and war, Western European governments pushed for the creation of the European Union.

• The Soviet Union attempted to suppress nationalism in the Eastern bloc.

• With the collapse of the Soviet Union, some multiethnic countries in Eastern Europe split into smaller countries based on nationality (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia).

• In some areas of Europe, national minorities within existing states began to agitate for autonomy or independence (Catalans, Basques, Scots, Ireland).

- The Cold War, rising out of competitive nationalism, created changes in politics and society within the European continent (Space Race, Arms Race).

(C) Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.   **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Nationalism continued to fuel conflict, as in the breakup of Yugoslavia or the "the Troubles" in Northern Ireland.
- Migration continued to be a contentious issue in European countries, raising issues of national and religious identities.
- Nationality continued to be an important component of most people's identity in Europe, despite transnational organizations and ideologies and despite globalization and greater interconnectedness.
- Despite changes in boundaries, the nation-state continued to be the primary basis for the political systems and political structures of Europe in the postwar period.
- National cultures and languages continued to provide most Europeans with a sense of belonging.
- Germans continued to see themselves as one nation, contributing to the reunification of Germany at the end of the Cold War.
- Some of the motivations that led to nineteenth-century Imperialism continued to inform European politics and society after World War II.

Total for question 4   3 points