

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2006 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 7

Discuss how the two structures (Arch of Triumph, Paris, 1806–1836, and the Crystal Palace, London, 1850–1851) reflect the societies and cultures that produced them.

9–6: Stronger

These essays will illustrate the following qualities with varying degrees of effectiveness.

- Has a clear, well-developed thesis.
- Is well organized.
- Supports the thesis with specific evidence.
- May contain minor errors; even a 9 need not be flawless.

Indicators for 9–8

- Explains how each structure is reflective of BOTH the social and cultural environment of their era.
- Has a balanced approach to both structures and to the environment.

Indicators for 7–6

- May conflate the terms *society* and *culture*.
- Less balanced explanation either on monuments or social/cultural explanations.

5–4: Mixed

- Contains a thesis, perhaps superficial or simplistic.
- Responds to the question unevenly: task(s), evidence, chronology.
- May contain errors, factual and/or interpretive.

Indicators of 5–4

- Mentions both monuments but effectively analyzes only one.
- Offers little analysis of the monuments to society/culture.
- Offers generalized information on society, culture, or monuments.

3–0: Weaker

These essays demonstrate the following qualities to varying degrees.

- Thesis is confused, unfocused, or absent, or simply restates the question.
- Misconstrues the question, or omits major tasks.
- May contain major errors.

Indicators of 3–2

- Contains vague statements about the monuments and their social/cultural environment.
- Shows heavy dependence on mere description; minimal connection to question tasks.

Indicators of 1–0

- May attempt to address the question but fails to do so.
- Shows almost total dependence on description.
- Includes serious errors that indicate no understanding of the eras or the monuments.

The Arch of Triumph was built by the French, and the construction was started in 1806 and was completed in 1836. The Crystal Palace was built by the British, and the construction was started in 1850 and was completed in 1851. Both of these structures were built as ambitious symbols, but the contexts in which they were built, the society and the culture, differ greatly.

The social beliefs influenced these structures. The Arch of Triumph was ~~built~~ started to be built in 1806, when ~~the~~ Napoleonic rule and conquest in continental Europe was at its ^{height} ~~peak~~. French people's pride reached its peak; they believed that they were justly and aptly spreading the ~~the~~ ideals of ~~the~~ the French Revolution, and were satisfied that they were changing the tide of Europe into the new pace. This great pride of the French people resulted in the construction of the Arch of Triumph. The Arch of Triumph was actually of Roman origin, ~~and~~ and was the place where triumphal ~~ceremony~~ ceremony of ~~victories~~ Roman generals were held. It was a symbol of glory. The French replication of this structure in the heart of Paris reflect the French people's ambitious belief that ~~they were~~ France was actually the Roman Empire in the 19th century, and ~~it~~ the structure was the symbol of their own national pride and glory.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

7-A-2

The Crystal Palace was built in 1850 to be used in international exposition. The structure was ~~a sort that~~ the one that mankind had never sought before. This building was built with glass and steel, and the British accomplished this miracle, and the building stands until now. The construction of Crystal Palace was the expression of British pride different from the French one. The British in the 1850s ~~were~~ were at their heydays, in the period of Victorian dominance over the world, and British believed that they were leaders of the world, who could change the world and innovate it. So, they built the ambitious structure, which no one has ever tried before, and this was enough to surprise everyone in the world.

The cultural difference in the time period of 1806 and that of 1850 resulted in this dramatic difference in the shapes and ~~and~~ characteristics of these two structures. The Arch of Triumph reflects the Classic world. ~~The~~ The Romanticist cultural movement prevailed in ~~the~~ 1806, and French people wanted to ~~find~~ ~~the~~ build a structure that could maximize their national pride, and they found it from Roman heritage. By building the Arch of Triumph, the French would automatically qualify itself symbolically as heir of Roman empire, and this respect towards the classic world ~~resulted~~ resulted in the construction of the structure. However, the 1850s was a different time period.

1850's was a time of rapid development, with industrial had been achieved to a significant degree. The people of the 1850's was more future-oriented than those of 1800's. Rather than looking back on the Classical ideal, people of 1850's sought further renovation and development. British needed a structure that could show its renovative power to the world, and the renovative construction of unique Crystal Palace was enough to show the "Bright future" of Victorian Great Britain.

The time span of about 45 years resulted in the dramatic difference of these buildings. ~~As~~ Both of these structures were intended to symbolize the national pride and the culture, but the results were noticeably different. While ~~As~~ The Arch of Triumph reflected the past, the Crystal Palace reflected the future, and this was the result of difference in social and cultural contexts in 1800's France and 1850's Great Britain.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

7-B-1

Many structures, if not all, reflect to a certain extent the voices of the country. The case of the two structures, The arch of Triumph and the Crystal Palace, ~~is~~ no exception. Both structures represent the histories that are most prominent to them, as well as the cultures.

The Crystal Palace of London reflects what Britain had gone through over many years. Great Britain was the first nation to start off the industrial revolution, and have superior technology. During the era it was built, the Crystal Palace showed the greatness of superiority. The design that fit modern taste was quite a feat. The Crystal Palace fits the industrial world and growing technological advancements. To Great Britain, the Crystal Palace was an opportunity to show off the industrial capacity and the pride they hold in being able to do so.

Paris' Arch of Triumph, reflects different ideas. Although built a few decades earlier, The Arch does not fail to impress people any more than the Crystal Palace. The structure is more culturally reflective of the French, and carry culture on all sides. As its name, the Arch of Triumph reflects the triumphant victories and national sovereignty from Europe. Historically, France is a key to many reforming ideas, such as the French Revolution. The structure, shaped as a passage, also implies the French's willingness to push forward into and out of the world. Unlike the Crystal Palace's modernized look, the Arch of Triumph looks old and classic. In doing so, France ~~is~~ holds its culture of maintaining virtue of many events that took place, involving France.

Part C Question 7

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

7-B-2

London's Crystal Palace fails to grasp the similar identities of the arch of triumph in Paris. But instead, the Crystal Palace makes up for the glorification of the prime of its days during the industrial revolution.

Structures are part of national identity. Many structures capture the essence of a nation's directions and history. Preserving such structures also make nations even feel further important because it reflects how events shaped nations, and how they are represented.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

7-C-1

The societies and cultures of France and England can be seen in both the Arch of Triumph (Paris) and the Crystal Palace (London). While both were built in the 1800s, the two structures are dramatically different, representing dramatically different countries. From the size, to the shape, as well as the location, all serve a purpose in discussing the two different societies and cultures by which they were produced.

The actual shape of the two structures says a lot about ^{their} purpose. ~~the~~ ^{shape of the} The Arch of Triumph is seen throughout Rome, and is created as a sort of monumental representation of victory. It is meant to stand out for its size as well as the ~~very~~ intricate architectural decoration. It is in the middle of the most important city in France, to show that they are a powerful and victorious nation. The Arch of Triumph serves no purpose besides its representation. The Crystal Palace surpasses the Arch of Triumph greatly in size, and has a completely different style.

What makes the Crystal Palace really amazing is its overall design. While it has no real exterior decorations, as does the Arch of Triumph, its overall repeating vertical columns and curving arches set it apart from all other structures. The symmetry seen throughout makes it stand out. Both structures say a

1st about countries that produced them.

The Arch of Triumph represents the stronger sense of nationalism within France, and therefore their praise of victory. It already has a large palace, the Palace of Versailles, representing the power of its nation (and of Louis XIV). The Arch of Triumph is a sort of symbol of remembrance ~~celebration~~ that is seen by thousands and stands strong in the heart of the nation. The Crystal Palace of London, on the other hand, represents a society that wishes to portray its strength and power through size, instead of visual and decorative beauty (like in the Arch of Triumph). It also is set in the heart of its country. It also represents England, and its societies and culture, as independent and powerful. The architecture is very modern for its time, showing the innovative views of the people.

Both structures are very representational of the societies and cultures that produced them. While France and England were both very strong and powerful nations, they had different mindsets and goals. ~~more~~ This can be seen clearly through analyzing the Arch of Triumph (Paris) and the Crystal Palace (London).

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2006 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 7

Sample: 7A

Score: 9

This essay has a concise thesis in both the introduction and the conclusion. There is a very balanced approach to each monument and to the analysis of French and British culture and society. The student includes a mature analysis with supporting evidence. Also, the response manages to include change over time while comparing and contrasting the eras, taking the essay far beyond the basic requirements of the question.

Sample: 7B

Score: 4

The two attempts at a thesis (introduction and conclusion) are simplistic and superficial statements without any clear focus or direction. The essay refers to both monuments and correctly analyzes the society and culture of Britain. The uneven and ineffective discussion of French society and culture is generalized.

Sample: 7C

Score: 2

The thesis statements provided here in both the introduction and the conclusion merely restate the question. Some of the descriptions provided are actually fallacious. There is the most minimal of connections of the monuments to the societies and cultures of France and Britain.