

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

Analyze the ways in which Napoleon Bonaparte both supported and undermined the main goals of the French Revolution during his rule of France (1799–1815).

9–8 Points

- Thesis is explicit and analyzes the ways Napoleon both (a) supported and (b) undermined the French Revolution’s (FR) main goals.
- Organization is clear and develops the ways Napoleon supported and undermined the FR’s main goals.
- Essay is well balanced; it demonstrates both tasks, which are explicitly linked to specific FR goals.
- All major assertions for both tasks are supported by multiple pieces of specific evidence.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

7–6 Points

- Thesis is explicit and discusses the ways Napoleon both (a) supported and (b) undermined the FR’s main goals.
- Organization is clear, but linkage between the FR’s main goals and Napoleon’s support and undermining may not be fully developed.
- Essay is balanced; deals with the ways Napoleon supported and undermined the FR’s main goals.
- All major assertions are supported by some specific evidence.
- May contain an error that detracts from the argument.

5–4 Points

- Thesis is explicit but may be less developed on the ways Napoleon both (a) supported and (b) undermined the FR’s main goals.
- Organization is basic; arguments that support or undermine the FR’s main goals may have limited development.
- Essay shows imbalance — one task (Napoleon’s support OR undermining) may be more fully developed; linkage to the FR’s main goals may be more fully developed for one task than the other.
- Some of the major assertions are supported by evidence or simply list the ways Napoleon both supported and undermined the FR’s main goals.
- May contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

3–2 Points

- No explicit thesis or a thesis that merely repeats/paraphrases the prompt.
- Organization is ineffective.
- Essay shows serious imbalance; the ways Napoleon supported OR undermined the FR’s main goals may be addressed with little or no linkage to those goals.
- Little relevant evidence supports the argument.
- May contain several errors that detract from the argument.

1–0 Points

- No discernible attempt at a thesis.
- No discernible organization.
- The ways Napoleon both supported and undermined the FR’s main goals are neglected.
- Minimal or no supporting evidence is used.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

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

When Napoleon Bonaparte came to power 2A1 of 4
following a coup set into place during the first French Revolution, he changed the course of Europe forever. His policies both supported and undermined the main goals of the French Revolution. His authoritarian style of leadership ~~undermined~~ undermined the French Revolutionary policy of equal representation for all men. But, his installation of new reforms, such as his Napoleonic Code, were right in line with the basic tenets of French Revolutionary thought.

Before Napoleon came to power, the national assembly overthrew the monarchy, ruled by Louis XVI and implemented a radical democracy. Under this assembly a constitution was drafted that gave equal rights to all men. This was amplified and supported by the Declaration of the Rights of Man. These ideas were stemmed by the Enlightenment philosopher Rousseau, who said that a ~~social~~ contract was struck between the members of society to enforce their general will and the people were not to be dictated by just one person. Under his philosophy, a person could be "forced to be free" if their will did not coincide with the general will. While some of these ideas were

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implemented by Napoleon, he did differ in one fundamental way, his leadership style.

When Napoleon came to power he ~~was~~ positioned himself as the "emperor of France". He wanted to restore the glory of the Roman Empire and he wanted to do this by taking complete and total control of France's government. A very different picture from what Rousseau and the national assembly when they petitioned for a social contract amongst the people and the Declaration of Man and citizen. Napoleon also undid some of the changes put into place under the French Revolution, such as the Revolutionary calendar. His more important achievement, however, was the ~~reestablishment~~ reestablishment of the Catholic Church in France. French revolutionaries, particularly Robespierre, wanted to purge France of all things Christian. Napoleon undoes this, to a certain degree, by renaming Catholicism as the official religion of France and forcing remaining French priests to become servants of the state. Priests were to be answerable to Napoleon and the state first and foremost, not the pope. As you can see, Napoleons policy did some times erode the main ideas of the French

Revolution.

Although Napoleon did disregard ~~some~~ some aspects of the French Revolution, he did have policies that built upon and spread many ideas that the revolution idealized. For example, the Napoleonic Code, which was implemented across Europe when he took territory over during the Napoleonic wars, held significant reforms. One of these was position by merit not birthright, something that the revolutionaries strived toward. The code also held a common set of laws which was something the revolutionaries called for when they drafted their many constitutions. Laws forbidding torture and ~~equal~~ fair trials were also included and also fell in line with the revolutionaries', and the Enlightenment, ideal of rationality in all things including the law and the justice system. Napoleon also based public schooling on skill using the Lycee system and he organized the military by merit in a similar way.

~~to~~

In conclusion, Napoleon had many policies that both supported and undermined the basic tenets of the French Revolution. His authoritarian style of leading and his rechristianization

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of France were both ways that he undermined the policies of the French Revolutionaries. However, Napoleon also used his rule to build upon and expand the French Revolution using things such as his Napoleonic Code and his system of merit in both the school system and the military.

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2B / of 2

Napoleon Bonaparte supported, yet conversely undermined the goals of the French Revolution during his reign. ^{Napoleon's} The institution of egalitarian and secular measures, namely the Napoleonic Code, supported the goals of the French Revolution while his practice of kingly power undermined the Revolutionary goals.

Achievements of secularization and egalitarianism during Napoleon's reign supported the ^{goals} ~~ideas~~ of the French Revolution. In 1801, Napoleon took power away from the church by repossessing all formerly held church lands. This action was in line with the French Revolution because it took power away from the First Estate, ~~Common~~ ^{who although} constituted less than 1% of the entire population, ~~and~~ yet possessed 25% of the land. This ~~was~~ secular measure supported the French Revolution because it took away the privilege of one group of society in order to make society more egalitarian. Additionally, Napoleon undermined church influence by secularizing the schools, bringing universal child education under the control of the state. This action was in align with the French Revolution's goals because it undermined elite ~~the~~ Gallian control over the general population, and also endowed all French citizens with an equal opportunity to learn. The Napoleonic Code further supported the Revolutionary ideals by through universal male suffrage. The French Revolution supported the ability of all males to express their ~~for~~ needs and views through suffrage therefore this action was indicative of the Revolution.

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napoleon's measures to set equal ~~the~~ French society through adoption of egalitarian and secular practices supported the goals of the French Revolution.

Napoleon's tendency to practice seemingly despotic leadership undermined the goals of the Revolution. While the French Revolution initially ~~topa~~ demanded a constitutional monarchy with a controllable king, ^{and} then later a republic absent of king, Napoleon ruled as an uncontrollable, fully present emperor. ^{After the Directory,} He consolidated his power so that he acted as the real ~~in~~ political authority. Failing to share leadership with his fellow French citizens, Napoleon undermined the Revolution. His lavish crowning ceremony further illustrated how he undermined the goals of the French Revolution. While the Revolution preached an end to despotic luxury (as typified by Marie Antoinette's ostentatiousness juxtaposed with lack of food for the Third Estate), Napoleon basked in luxury throughout his reign. ~~At~~ Napoleon's desire to ~~per~~ cement a hereditary empire that his son ~~o~~ would control after him, also undermined the goals of the French Revolution. The French Revolution protested against ineffectual leaders whom ~~s~~ gained political position through heredity; they ~~agitated~~ ^{agitated} for their own political involvement. Napoleon's attempt to ~~introduce~~ ^{introduce} basic dynasty illustrated his undermining of the French Revolution. Napoleon's ~~astore~~ despotic nature as a ruler undermined the goals of the French Revolution.

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After the Reign of Terror, ^{the} French people were desperate for stability after Louis XVI, Mary Antoinette, and Maximilien Robespierre were all sent to the guillotine. Napoleon staged a successful coup and regained ~~the~~ ~~power~~ dictatorship. Although he was strong, ~~the~~ there was some discord between the French Revolution's purpose and ~~the~~ Napoleon's purpose. Although Napoleon did enact liberal values, and support secularism, he also was the dictator-type leader that the Revolution attempted to get rid of, in addition to the lavish lifestyle that the 3rd Estate despised.

The Napoleonic Code established equality under the law and was essentially a concession to the liberals, which pleased those who started the Revolution. Napoleon was also relatively secular, which was another primary goal of the Revolution. However, Napoleon was also fiercely militaristic; he sought to territorially expand until he had basically swallowed all of Europe. The French Revolution had ~~not~~ dischain for months and strong leaders, so this undermined the initial cause of the Revolution.

Napoleon was also a very grandiose man: he lived comfortably and wanted to be seen

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as a king, which was a major grievance that the dirt-poor Third Estate had about the royals and the nobility. Napoleon's wars were also something that did not receive the best reception because, instead of spending money to alleviate the poverty of the Third Estate, he was using federal money for conquest of Italy, surrounding countries, and even a failed attempt at taking Russia.

Ultimately, Napoleon was an effective leader (some may say until the Battle of Waterloo), but ~~he~~ he did not always concede to the wishes of ~~the~~ the revolutionaries. While his liberal legislature ~~and~~ ~~and~~ humanistic tendencies, and security loaned up with the Revolution's character, his all-encompassing power as a dictator and ~~and~~ imperial desires were not what the revolutionaries intended.

Thank you for grading my test! I apologize for the handwriting. I've had it for as long as I can remember. Anyway, I hope like other millions of tests you have to grade that you well.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2015 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2

Overview

This question asked students to complete two specific tasks: 1) identify and explain the ways Napoleon Bonaparte supported specific goals of the French Revolution during his rule and 2) identify and explain the ways Napoleon Bonaparte undermined specific goals of the French Revolution during his rule. Students were expected to show: a) an understanding of the main goals of the French Revolution, b) knowledge of Napoleon's rule, c) how his actions and policies supported the main goals of the French Revolution, and d) how his actions and policies undermined the main goals of the French Revolution.

Sample: 2A

Score: 9

The sophisticated thesis sets a clear analytic framework to address the entire task: for example, “[h]is authoritarian style of leadership undermined” specific goals of the FR, “[b]ut, his installation of new reforms . . . were right in line with the basic tenets” of the FR goals. The essay is clearly organized and develops a strong arc of analysis of the ways Napoleon both supported and undermined the FR main goals — the argument advances chronologically to establish a strong understanding of what the FR goals were and swiftly moves to a discussion of the two tasks. The essay is well balanced with ample evidence and explicit, successful linkage to clear FR goals. The discussion of Rousseau's appeal and the later undermining of that philosophy is accurate and thoughtful — and sets up the language for strong linkage of Napoleon's actions and the FR goals insofar as an autocracy is not reflective of the “general will.” More importantly, both the paragraph on undermining and on support are multipronged to fully explicate the argument. The essay offers well-rounded discussion of goals (Rousseau, National Convention, Declaration of the Rights of Man), with multiple pieces of evidence promoting and substantiating the argument. No errors detract from the argument.

Why is it not an 8? There is a highly polished, sophisticated analysis deploying thoughtfully explicated evidence that surpasses the score of 8. The essay clearly has a strong understanding of the complexities of Napoleon's rule as well as the nuances embedded in FR goals.

Sample: 2B

Score: 7

The essay presents an explicit thesis that discusses specific ways Napoleon both supported and undermined the FR goals (e.g., his “institution of egalitarian and secular measures, namely the Napoleonic Code . . . his practice of kingly power”). The organization is clear and intentional and delineates aspects of the argument effectively. The essay is balanced; it deals with both tasks in a multipronged approach (supported: secularization and egalitarian institutions are linked to the previous social controls; undermined: Napoleon's rule and “desire to cement a hereditary empire” are linked to the FR goals to eradicate such governmental control). The major assertions of the essay are supported with multiple pieces of evidence — for example, referring to the content of the Concordant (without naming it specifically), that Napoleon secularized schools (in relationship to the FR goal of minimizing Church influence), and “universal male suffrage” in the Napoleonic Code linked to FR goals (“through adoption of egalitarian and secular practices”). Likewise, Napoleon's “lavish crowning ceremony” or that he “bathed in luxury” is nicely paralleled with Marie Antoinette's “ostentatiousness.” The essay has one error (repossessing Church lands) that detracts from the argument; other errors (like universal education providing “all French citizens with an equal opportunity to learn”) are considered minor.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2015 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2 (continued)

Why is it not a 6? The thesis is clear and explicit, setting a strong analytic intent. The essay is balanced and developed more than an essay scored 6 would be, especially in light of the substantial and multiple pieces of adequately explicated evidence that propel the argument (rather than just listing the framework of evidentiary constructs). Why is it not an 8? The use of evidence is adequate but not fully developed in Napoleon's support of the FR goals. Some evidence is not explicated in a compelling way (it is, in fact, vague in some areas — for example, Napoleon's reduction of Church power, and the Code in relationship to universal male suffrage). These components kept the essay at the score of 7.

Sample: 2C

Score: 4

The essay features an explicit thesis that addresses the ways Napoleon both supported and undermined the main goals of the FR. However, its analytic intent is limited: a discussion of “liberal values,” “secularity,” and his “posh lifestyle” are promised — but not elaborated or further specified. The essay features a basic organization (a discussion of the ways Napoleon supported the main goals, followed by the ways Napoleon undermined the main goals) that conveys only a vague understanding of this aspect of European history. The limited analysis seen in the essay is imbalanced (with undermining more fully addressed than supporting). The linkage of the Napoleon's actions to the main goals of the FR is weak and only appears when discussing secular matters. The essay superficially develops examples and lists rather than engaging with evidence. The essay has some minor word errors (e.g., the use of “federal” to describe monies) that do not interfere with the quality of the argument.

Why is this not a 3? The essay has an explicit thesis that engages in the two tasks of the prompt. The scant evidence that is offered pushed it into the 4 score band. Why is this not a 5? The limited and often vague analysis is coupled with poor linkage of ways to goals, and thus kept it at a 4.