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# AP<sup>®</sup> European History

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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# AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY

## 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Short Answer Question 4

#### Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- One point for describing one cause of Great Britain’s early industrialization in the period 1700–1800.
- One point for describing one effect of Great Britain’s industrialization on the European balance of power in the period 1800–1900.
- One point for explaining one political reaction to industrialization within Great Britain in the period 1800–1900.

#### Scoring Notes

To meet the requirement of “describe” in parts (a) and (b), the response must offer a minimally accurate description of a cause or effect of British industrialization. Although it is not necessary for an acceptable response to offer an explicit explanation of the relationship between British industrialization and the stated cause or effect, the response must go beyond mere mention or name-dropping. Although responses do not need an explanation, vague statements such as “the population grew” should not receive credit. In addition, inaccurate responses such as “Britain was not engaged in war during this time” or “railroads caused industrialization” should not receive credit. Some responses might cite the printing press or the cotton gin as a cause and should not receive credit. The evidence should indicate a clear and valid cause of British industrialization.

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

- Britain had a stable well-developed banking system that could easily fund industrial development.
- Britain had easy access to key raw materials such as coal and iron.
- Britain had a tradition of entrepreneurship and limited government intervention in the market.
- Britain was geographically compact and easily formed a national market.
- Britain had no internal tariffs or trade barriers.
- Britain had large amounts of wealth accumulated from global trade.
- Britain was politically stable, which encouraged economic growth and innovation.
- Britain did not have to devote as much money or resources to its military as did many Continental countries.
- Britain had many rivers and ports, which enabled trade and shipping.
- Britain had many rivers and canals, which allowed for developments in water power and/or inventions such as the Spinning Jenny.
- The Enclosure Movement created a labor force for factories.
- Britain was not impacted internally from warfare and therefore could focus more on industrialization.
- Britain embraced the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment thought, which encouraged research, science, and new technical inventions.
- Britain funded the development of science through the Royal Academy.
- The cottage industry or putting-out system created a foundation for the textile industry and/or early manufacturing.

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## 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

- Britain harnessed and improved steam power.
- Britain had a strong navy and controlled the seas.
- The Agricultural Revolution promoted greater mechanization and production, which created more technological advancements.

Note on chronological scope for part (b): It is not necessary for a response to cover the entire century as long as it touches on a significant effect within the correct time period. To earn credit, the response only needs to state a general or minimal shift in the balance of power.

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

- As a result of industrialization, Britain became a more powerful nation.
- Britain was the top power in Europe due to new technology and industry.
- As Britain industrialized, the balance of power tipped in its favor.
- Industrial power and wealth allowed Britain to solidify its position as one of the dominant European powers in the 1800s.
- Britain's greater wealth (in part from industrialization) was a key element in defeating Napoleon.
- Britain's colonial expansion, fueled by industrialization, encouraged other European countries to compete for colonies in the 1800s.
- The benefits of industrialization to Britain led Continental governments to intervene to encourage industrial development, leading to greater economic competition.
- Britain and France won the Crimean war over less industrialized Russia.
- The failure of the Continental System exemplified Britain's dominant role in Europe.
- Germany's efforts to industrialize created competition with Britain and a shift in the balance of power.
- Industrialization provided Britain with advantages when nations scrambled for Africa, which fueled competition.
- Western Europe industrialized more successfully than Eastern Europe, which shifted the balance of power to the western countries.

To meet the requirement of “explain” in part (c), the response must offer some account of how or why the British political system responded to industrialization in the 1800s. It is not necessary for the response to offer a fully worked out explanation, but it must go beyond simple description or name-dropping. Responses must address a political reaction within Great Britain.

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

- Increased wealth and influence of industrial regions led to political reform and expanded representation (Chartist movement, Reform Bills).
- Social and economic problems associated with factories and rapid urbanization encouraged social reform movements.
- Social and economic problems associated with factories and rapid urbanization led the British government to begin to regulate working conditions (Factory Act, Ten-Hour Act, Mines Act).
- Growth of working class led to politically active trade unions and eventually the formation of the Labour Party.

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## **Short Answer Question 4 (continued)**

- The Luddites protested and attacked factories and smashed machinery.
- Workers embraced the ideas of Karl Marx and communism.
- Women protested working conditions, organized, and created suffrage movements.
- The movement of population to urban centers created a shift in voting and representation in Parliament.
- The repeal of the Corn Laws was promoted by industrialists.
- Due to superior technology such as that displayed at the Crystal Palace exhibition, Britain experienced a rise in pride and nationalism.

Important: After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3

Question 4

4A



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

- a) One cause is Britain's extensive system of waterways and canals. These networks facilitated the movement of raw goods throughout the country and manufactured goods throughout the country. In the beginning of the British industrial period, being close to water systems also allowed many factories to use water power as fuel, which was later used in conjunction with coal.
- b) Great Britain's industrialization facilitated its colonial expansion in the period 1800-1900. British weaponry, industrialized ~~navy~~ <sup>navy and</sup> rapid food production all contributed to its quick ability to seek its ~~strong~~ interests in Ghana, India, and China. As Britain's sphere of influence grew, other European powers like France ~~also sought~~ sought to limit their power, leading to ~~increased~~ <sup>tense</sup> diplomacy between these nations. One example of this is the Berlin Conference (1884-5), in which European countries divided up Africa to prevent one European power from becoming too powerful.
- c) One reaction was the rise of the Luddites, a group of British workers who protested industrialization by destroying British machinery. The Luddites felt frustrated that their jobs were being replaced by less-skilled workers whose labor was facilitated by factory industry. The Luddite revolt is indicative of a growing class consciousness that began to arise in the 19th century between the employer and the employed.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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**Important:** After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3

Question 4

4B



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

- (a) ~~one~~ Great Britain was first to industrialize in the period 1700-1800. One reason for this is that Great Britain had a lot of resources necessary for industrialization such as coal and steel. Using these resources, Great Britain could power transportation and factories.
- (b) ~~After~~ Great Britain's industrialization heavily affected the balance of power in the period 1800-1900. Because Great Britain was first to industrialize, it grew to be the most powerful nation. Thus, the power balance ~~was~~ shifted and geared more towards Great Britain. Upon seeing its main competitor industrialize and grow to most powerful, America started to industrialize also. After the industrialization of Great Britain and America, other European nations quickly followed after. However, since other nations were much slower to catch on, the balance of power rested heavily on ~~heavily~~ countries like Great Britain and America that industrialized <sup>the</sup> fastest.
- (c) One political reaction to industrialization within Great Britain in the period 1800-1900 is the need to colonize other countries and industrialize even further. Because industrialization boosted the economy of Great Britain, and made her rich, people <sup>in G.B.</sup> wanted to industrialize further because money meant power. Thus, ~~g~~ Great Britain took possession over various countries, for example, India. From colonizing India, Britain could now exploit the resources to grow even more rich and powerful.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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Question 3

Question 4

4C



**Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.**

A cause of Great Britain's early industrialization in 1700 to 1800 was the need for more goods. With industrialization goods could be made faster and easier. One effect of Great Britain's industrialization on the European balance of power in 1800 to 1900, was that Britain became stronger. Britain's military was improved and they became a stronger nation. A political reaction to the industrialization within Great Britain in the period 1800-1900 was to use its power to intimidate other countries. Britain was strong enough for this to be successful.

**End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4**

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# AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY

## 2019 SCORING COMMENTARY

### Short Answer Question 4

**Note:** Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain spelling and grammatical errors.

#### Overview

a) Describe one cause of Great Britain’s early industrialization in the period 1700–1800.

Responses were expected to demonstrate an understanding of factors that led to the industrialization of England. Responses could cite internal or external factors and could draw from political, economic, or social reasons and evidence. This content is addressed in the curriculum framework under Key Concept 2.2.II A, B, C, D, and E; Key Concept 2.4.IV.A; and Key Concept 3.1.I. A, B, and C.

b) Describe one effect of Great Britain’s industrialization on the European balance of power in the period 1800–1900.

Responses were expected to describe how the consequences of industrialization affected the European balance of power during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This content information is addressed in the curriculum framework under Key Concept 2.1.V.D; Key Concepts 3.1.II.C and 3.2.IV.A; Key Concept 3.4.II.A.D; and Key Concept 3.5.I.A.

c) Explain one political reaction to industrialization within Great Britain in the period 1800–1900.

Responses were expected to explain a political reaction within Great Britain, such as legislation and regulation of working conditions and the creation of unions, that resulted from industrialization. This information is found in the curriculum framework under Key Concept 3.3.II.A, B, and C and Key Concept 3.3.III.A, B, and C.

#### Sample: 4A

**Score: 3**

The response to part a) earned 1 point for stating that waterways and canals were a cause and facilitated the start of the Industrial Revolution.

The response to part b) earned 1 point for the description of Britain using its navy and ability to conquer India and Africa, which disrupted the balance of power.

The response to part c) earned 1 point for the explanation of the Luddites’ actions and their protests, which exemplifies a political reaction within Great Britain.

#### Sample: 4B

**Score: 2**

The response to part a) earned 1 point for citing “coal and steel” as a cause and linking this to the ability to “power transportation and factories.”

The response to part b) earned 1 point for indicating that “the power balance shifted and geared more towards Great Britain,” and the response references increased competition.

The response for part c) did not earn a point because the response does not address or explain a political reaction within Great Britain and only explains further economic gains.



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**2019 SCORING COMMENTARY**

**Short Answer Question 4 (continued)**

**Sample: 4C**

**Score: 1**

The response to part a) did not earn a point because it does not describe a cause of industrialization. “Goods could be made faster” is not sufficient.

The response to part b) earned 1 point. The response describes “Britain’s military was improved and they became a stronger nation.” This indicates a shift in the balance of power.

The response to part c) did not earn a point because it does not explain a political reaction within Great Britain and provides more justification for an effect on the balance of power.