

2022

AP<sup>®</sup> CollegeBoard

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# AP<sup>®</sup> European History

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

### **Inside:**

#### **Long Essay Question 3**

- Scoring Guidelines**
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**Question 3: Long Essay Question, Economic Development East and West in 19th C.**

**6 points**

**General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant difference between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.

| Reporting   | Scoring Criteria   |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Row A</b><br/><b>Thesis/Claim</b><br/><br/><b>(0-1 points)</b></p>  | <p><b>0 points</b><br/>Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p> | <p><b>1 point</b><br/>Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.</p>   |
| <b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b>   |  |  |
| <p><b>Responses that do not earn this point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are not historically defensible.</li> <li>• Only restate or rephrase the prompt.</li> <li>• Do not respond to the prompt.</li> <li>• Do not establish a line of reasoning.</li> <li>• Are overgeneralized.</li> </ul>   |  | <p><b>Responses that earn this point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant difference between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reasoning for making that claim OR establish the analytic categories of the argument.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Examples that do not earn this point:</b></p> <p><b>Do not focus on the topic of the prompt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“Industrialization was the most significant economic development in Europe during the 1800s.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Do not provide a historically defensible claim</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between western and eastern Europe was that the east was communist and the west was capitalist.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“Serfdom persisted in eastern Europe well into the 1800s.”</i></li> <li>• <i>“The level of industrialization is the most significant difference in economic development in western/central and eastern Europe.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Restate the prompt or are overgeneralized</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The economic development of eastern Europe and western Europe was very different during the 1800s.”</i></li> </ul> |  | <p><b>Examples that earn this point:</b></p> <p><b>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between eastern Europe and western Europe was that western Europe adopted industrialization faster than eastern Europe did.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The main difference that made eastern Europe fall behind western Europe economically was western Europe developing overseas trade and a colonial presence in Africa and Asia, which benefitted western Europe’s industry and commerce.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Establish a line of reasoning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between the two regions was Eastern Europe’s much slower growth.”</i> (Minimally acceptable thesis/claim)</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Additional Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs).</li> <li>• The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.</li> </ul>  |  |  |

| Reporting Category                               | Scoring Criteria  |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Row B</b><br/><b>Contextualization</b></p> | <p><b>0 points</b><br/>Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>  | <p><b>1 point</b><br/>Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.</p>  |
| <p><b>(0-1 points)</b></p>                       | <p><b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b></p>  |   |
|  | <p><b>Responses that do not earn this point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt.</li> <li>• Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt.</li> <li>• Provide a passing phrase or reference.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples that do not earn this point:</b></p> <p><b>Provide an overly generalized attempt at contextualization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“There were significant economic changes in Europe during the nineteenth century.”</i></li> <li>• <i>“The French Revolution brought significant changes to the politics of both western and eastern Europe.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Provide a passing phrase or reference</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“Peter the Great attempted to modernize Russia.”</i></li> </ul> | <p><b>Responses that earn this point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurately describe a context relevant to a difference between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following if appropriate elaboration is provided:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Revolution</li> <li>• Growth of overseas trade</li> <li>• Growth of the bourgeoisie/middle classes</li> <li>• Decline of serfdom in western Europe</li> <li>• Abolition of feudal obligations during the French Revolution</li> <li>• Peter and Catherine’s modernization efforts in Russia</li> <li>• Ottoman decline</li> <li>• Geographical and/or climatic differences</li> <li>• Beginning of the Industrial Revolution in Britain (spinning jenny, James Watt, and the steam engine)</li> <li>• Adam Smith and <i>laissez-faire</i> economics</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of acceptable contextualization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The commercial revolution of the late 1600s and 1700s saw the growth of a new, wealthy middle class in western Europe that increasingly sought political power to advance its interests.”</i></li> <li>• <i>“Peter the Great, recognizing that Russia was behind the rest of Europe in many ways, attempted to implement reforms that would copy practices in western Europe, such as manufacturing and shipbuilding.”</i></li> <li>• <i>“Already on the eve of the French Revolution, theorists such as Adam Smith (Wealth of Nations, 1776) were promoting laissez-faire economics as a way to encourage economic growth and entrepreneurship.”</i></li> </ul> |
|  | <p><b>Additional Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question.</li> <li>• To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.</li> </ul>   |   |

| Reporting Category   | Scoring Criteria   |  |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Row C Evidence</b><br><br><b>(0-2 points)</b>   | <b>0 points</b><br>Does not meet the criteria for one point.   | <b>1 point</b><br>Provides specific examples of evidence relevant to the <b>topic</b> of the prompt.   | <b>2 points</b><br>Supports an <b>argument</b> in response to the prompt using specific and relevant examples of evidence. |   |  |  |
| <b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b>  |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <b>Responses that do not earn points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a single piece of evidence.</li> <li>Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt.</li> <li>Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt.</li> <li>Repeat information that is specified in the prompt.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <b>Responses that earn 1 point:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Identify at least two specific historical examples</u> relevant to the topic of differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> </ul> <b>Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The abolition of serfdom in Russia</li> <li>The “Hungry ‘40s”</li> <li>Spread of industrialization from Britain/“second’ Industrial Revolution</li> <li>State sponsorship of industry</li> <li>Growth of railroads</li> <li>The Revolutions of 1848</li> <li>The Scramble for Africa / “New” imperialism</li> <li>Crimean War</li> <li>German unification</li> <li>Urbanization (growth in number and size of cities)</li> </ul> <b>Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Among the economic reforms made by Russia during the 1800s was the abolition of serfdom in 1861.” [plus]</li> <li>“Starting in the 1840s, the French government actively promoted railway development, granting concessions and underwriting the financing.” [NOTE: it takes TWO specific examples to earn the point]</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <b>Responses that earn 2 points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Use at least two specific historical examples</u> to support an argument regarding the differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> </ul> <b>Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The Crimean war was a wake-up call for Russia, because Russia’s defeat by England and France showed the advantages that the industrialized great powers of western Europe had over eastern Europe.” (Functions as part of an argument that industrialization was a difference between the two regions)</li> <li>“Industrialization spread across Europe, starting in Britain and slowly moving east. Prussia quickly sponsored industrial development for military and political reasons, but other states were slower to react, either because of a lack of resources or for fear of social disruptions that industrialization might cause.” (Presents a topic sentence making a general statement about the spread of Industry followed by a specific example)</li> <li>“With new military technologies and the advantage of easy access to ocean ports, western European states were able to carve out empires in Africa and Asia, such as the British Raj or French West Africa, that gave them significant access to natural resources for industrial use and markets that eastern Europe lacked.” (Presents an argument about geographical and technological advantages and provides specific supporting details)</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table> |  |  |  | <b>Responses that do not earn points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a single piece of evidence.</li> <li>Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt.</li> <li>Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt.</li> <li>Repeat information that is specified in the prompt.</li> </ul> | <b>Responses that earn 1 point:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Identify at least two specific historical examples</u> relevant to the topic of differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> </ul> <b>Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The abolition of serfdom in Russia</li> <li>The “Hungry ‘40s”</li> <li>Spread of industrialization from Britain/“second’ Industrial Revolution</li> <li>State sponsorship of industry</li> <li>Growth of railroads</li> <li>The Revolutions of 1848</li> <li>The Scramble for Africa / “New” imperialism</li> <li>Crimean War</li> <li>German unification</li> <li>Urbanization (growth in number and size of cities)</li> </ul> <b>Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Among the economic reforms made by Russia during the 1800s was the abolition of serfdom in 1861.” [plus]</li> <li>“Starting in the 1840s, the French government actively promoted railway development, granting concessions and underwriting the financing.” [NOTE: it takes TWO specific examples to earn the point]</li> </ul> | <b>Responses that earn 2 points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Use at least two specific historical examples</u> to support an argument regarding the differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> </ul> <b>Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The Crimean war was a wake-up call for Russia, because Russia’s defeat by England and France showed the advantages that the industrialized great powers of western Europe had over eastern Europe.” (Functions as part of an argument that industrialization was a difference between the two regions)</li> <li>“Industrialization spread across Europe, starting in Britain and slowly moving east. Prussia quickly sponsored industrial development for military and political reasons, but other states were slower to react, either because of a lack of resources or for fear of social disruptions that industrialization might cause.” (Presents a topic sentence making a general statement about the spread of Industry followed by a specific example)</li> <li>“With new military technologies and the advantage of easy access to ocean ports, western European states were able to carve out empires in Africa and Asia, such as the British Raj or French West Africa, that gave them significant access to natural resources for industrial use and markets that eastern Europe lacked.” (Presents an argument about geographical and technological advantages and provides specific supporting details)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Responses that do not earn points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a single piece of evidence.</li> <li>Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt.</li> <li>Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt.</li> <li>Repeat information that is specified in the prompt.</li> </ul>  | <b>Responses that earn 1 point:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Identify at least two specific historical examples</u> relevant to the topic of differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> </ul> <b>Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The abolition of serfdom in Russia</li> <li>The “Hungry ‘40s”</li> <li>Spread of industrialization from Britain/“second’ Industrial Revolution</li> <li>State sponsorship of industry</li> <li>Growth of railroads</li> <li>The Revolutions of 1848</li> <li>The Scramble for Africa / “New” imperialism</li> <li>Crimean War</li> <li>German unification</li> <li>Urbanization (growth in number and size of cities)</li> </ul> <b>Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Among the economic reforms made by Russia during the 1800s was the abolition of serfdom in 1861.” [plus]</li> <li>“Starting in the 1840s, the French government actively promoted railway development, granting concessions and underwriting the financing.” [NOTE: it takes TWO specific examples to earn the point]</li> </ul> | <b>Responses that earn 2 points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Use at least two specific historical examples</u> to support an argument regarding the differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> </ul> <b>Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The Crimean war was a wake-up call for Russia, because Russia’s defeat by England and France showed the advantages that the industrialized great powers of western Europe had over eastern Europe.” (Functions as part of an argument that industrialization was a difference between the two regions)</li> <li>“Industrialization spread across Europe, starting in Britain and slowly moving east. Prussia quickly sponsored industrial development for military and political reasons, but other states were slower to react, either because of a lack of resources or for fear of social disruptions that industrialization might cause.” (Presents a topic sentence making a general statement about the spread of Industry followed by a specific example)</li> <li>“With new military technologies and the advantage of easy access to ocean ports, western European states were able to carve out empires in Africa and Asia, such as the British Raj or French West Africa, that gave them significant access to natural resources for industrial use and markets that eastern Europe lacked.” (Presents an argument about geographical and technological advantages and provides specific supporting details)</li> </ul> |  |   |  |  |
| <b>Additional Notes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization.</li> <li>If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |   |  |  |

| Reporting Category  | Scoring Criteria   |  |   |
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| <p><b>Row D</b><br/><b>Analysis and Reasoning</b><br/><br/><b>(0-2 points)</b></p>  | <p><b>0 points</b><br/>Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p> | <p><b>1 point</b><br/>Uses historical reasoning (e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change) to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.</p> | <p><b>2 points</b><br/>Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt, using evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the question.</p> |
| <b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b>   |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Responses that do not earn points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument.</li> <li>May assert the use of historical reasoning but do not use it to frame or structure an argument.</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Responses that earn 1 point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument that addresses the differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s, although the reasoning may be uneven, limited, or imbalanced.</li> </ul>  |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Responses that earn 2 points:</b></p> <p>May demonstrate a complex understanding in a variety of ways, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explaining the nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables.</li> <li>Explaining both similarity and difference, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects.</li> <li>Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods.</li> <li>Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes.</li> <li>Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative views or evidence.</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Examples that do not earn points:</b></p> <p><b>Provide evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>“Distances between cities and resources were often greater in Eastern Europe.”</i></li> <li><i>“Factory production spread across Europe from its home in Britain in the early 1800s.”</i></li> </ul>   |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Using a historical thinking skill to frame or structure an argument could include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using comparative reasoning to explain significant differences between economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe in the 1800s.</li> <li>Structuring an argument thematically to highlight differences in different categories, such as trade, agriculture, manufacturing, etc.</li> <li>Arranging an argument to recount developments over the course of the period showing change over time in the differences between regions.</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Examples of acceptable use of historical reasoning:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>“The higher level of industrialization in western and central Europe was a key difference between the east and west in the nineteenth century.”</i> (Uses comparative reasoning to explain a significant economic difference between eastern and western Europe in the nineteenth century. This statement would need to be followed with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning.)</li> <li><i>“The continued power of the nobility in eastern Europe meant that the economic reforms that benefitted the middle classes in western Europe did not occur in eastern Europe.”</i> (Uses comparative reasoning to explain a significant economic difference between eastern and western Europe in the 1800s. This statement would need to be followed with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning.)</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Demonstrating complex understanding might include any of the following if appropriate elaboration is provided:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explaining changes in the economic development of European regions over the course of the nineteenth century or extends the comparison into the twentieth century. (Provides insightful connections within and across periods)</li> <li>Explaining different levels of economic development within the different regions of Europe named in the prompt, such as differences between Britain and France and Spain and Portugal. (Explains nuance, multiple variables)</li> <li>Evaluating whether the similarities in economic development were more significant than the differences. (Qualifies or modifies an argument)</li> <li>Considering political and cultural differences between the two regions. (Confirms the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes)</li> </ul> |  |  |   |
|   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Examples of acceptable complex understanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elaborating on the fact that although Britain’s early industrial development made it the continent’s economic powerhouse for much of the 1800s, Germany’s embrace of the second Industrial Revolution enabled it to rival and even overtake Britain in several key sectors (steel, chemicals, electricity). (Explains nuance, multiple variables)</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |
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|   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developing an additional discussion and then elaborating on the implications of the economic development in the western regions of the German and Habsburg empires being similar to that in Britain and France, while economic conditions in these empires' eastern regions had more in common with those in the Russian empire. (Explains nuance, especially vis-a-vis the prompt)</li></ul> |
| <p><b>Additional Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This demonstration of complex understanding must be part of the argument, not merely a phrase or reference.</li></ul> |  |   |

- **Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1

Question 2

Choose one  
Question 3

Question 4

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, in England, a series of technological developments gave craftspeople and entrepreneurs the ability to make their products in greater quantities and at greater speeds, especially in the textile industry. The cottage industry was quickly replaced by factories as the primary method of making cloth and clothing. Other industries also transitioned to the use of machines and factory work to increase production, while the industries that fueled this transition, like coal mining, experienced a boom. This phenomenon became known as the Industrial Revolution, and soon spread to other countries in western and central Europe, like France, the Netherlands, and the German states. The Industrial Revolution became the most important differentiating factor between western and central Europe, which industrialized, and eastern Europe, which remained largely agrarian, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Industrialization in western and central Europe spread due to a number of factors and reasons. The economies of these countries no longer relied on feudal systems for food production and social stratification. Therefore, the transition to an industrial economy was easier for them than a country like Russia, which still operated largely on feudalism for most of the century. The liberal ideas of the ~~English~~ <sup>more</sup> idea of laissez-faire economics was also popular in western and central Europe, especially in England,

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**Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1

Question 2

Choose one  
Question 3

Question 4

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

and the lack of government intervention endorsed by laissez-faire economics allowed factories to grow very fast. Other cultural factors, like the British desire for and acceptance of economic innovation, or the German willingness to build trade schools and spread the knowledge of industrial technology, allowed these countries to become industrial giants.

As a result of industrialization, the economic and social structures of western and central European countries changed dramatically in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They became more urbanized as people moved into cities to look for work. Their middle class grew as a result of factory jobs available to many citizens. The family structure changed as families moved into cramped tenements, parents worked long hours, and children often worked alongside them. The decrease in free time and increase in mass-produced goods led to an early consumer culture, as well as the advent of the leisure industry.

These changes did not touch most eastern European countries in the 1800s in the same way. Eastern Europe was slow to industrialize, primarily due to the fact that most eastern European countries still relied on feudalism and land ownership as the basis for their economies. Russia didn't get rid of feudalism until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the sudden abolition of serfdom caused

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0030223



- **Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1



Question 2



Choose one  
Question 3



Question 4



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

as many problems economically as it solved. Land-based economies were more conducive to agriculture than factory work. Therefore, eastern Europe was late to the game on industrialization and remained agrarian for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They would not experience the <sup>full</sup> effects of industrialization in their own countries until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and even then their experiences would be quite different, <sup>industrializing</sup> under Soviet communism rather than a capitalist economy.

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**Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1



Question 2



Choose one  
Question 3



Question 4



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

The 1800s was a ~~to~~ period of industrialization for European countries. In the first half of the century the first industrial revolution occurred, and in the later 1800s the second industrial revolution occurred. Britain was the first country to industrialize, and many of their ideas are what allowed the continent of Europe to be able to industrialize as well. The most significant difference between the economic development occurred in East ~~Germany~~<sup>Europe</sup>, versus western and central Germany was how industrialization occurred much slower in Eastern Europe due to less British influence, causing countries like Russia to be unprepared for war.

One reason that Eastern Europe industrialized slower than western and central Europe was a lack of British influence. Britain was the first country to industrialize, and therefore many British scientists and engineers had created inventions and had ideas for inventions that continental western and central Europe had never seen before. When these scientists and engineers came to continental Europe they went to countries like France and Germany and spread their ideas there. This allowed for western and central Europe to industrialize much faster than Eastern European countries.

One effect that slower industrialization had was that Eastern European countries were less ready for war. For example, when Russia and Japan fought a war, after most of the industrialization period had occurred, Russia lost, even though the size of their army gave them an advantage over Japan.

Japan had industrialized quickly and therefore their technology was superior to that of the Russians. This shows how by

Page 5

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Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1



Question 2



Choose one

Question 3



Question 4



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

industrializing slower ~~to~~ Russia was much less competent in war. This could also be seen in the 20th century during World War I. In the first stages of the war Russia's army was decimated due to Germany's large technological superiority. Again, though Russia had the larger army it was still technologically incompetent compared to Germany's. Germany, who had industrialized faster due to British influence, had a technologically advanced army, was able to gain territory on the ~~the~~ Eastern Front during World War I.

Overall, ~~Eastern~~ Western and Central Europe industrialized much faster than Eastern Europe, causing Western and Central European countries to be much better ~~equipped~~ ~~than~~ technologically equipped, which made a difference when it came to wars that occurred at the end of the ~~19th~~ <sup>19th</sup> century and beginning of 20th century.

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● **Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1

Question 2

Choose one  
Question 3

Question 4

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

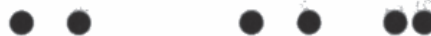
Leading into the 1700s and early 1800s Europe's base economy was reliant on trade with other nations and the hopefulness that the crop will go well. The Agricultural revolution was the main factor that kept them afloat before the Industrial revolution. Many new crops were grown with the new introduction of the potato. People of Europe rich or poor could purchase this food for cheap and get all the nutrients they need from it because of its protein. The new crop ~~and~~ trade networks overseas helped the Europeans increase their wealth over the 1700s. The most significant difference between economic development in Eastern Europe compared to the ~~same~~ economic development in Western and Central Europe in the 1800s was the introduction of the Industrialization Revolution in the Western and Central Europe while Eastern Europe stayed to strong growing armies without much economic growth.

The early 1800s ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> a life changing time for the world and especially Eastern and Central Europe. People had discovered how to make massive machines and efficient work places that would help produce much more product and skyrocket their economy. Even though ~~living~~ living conditions went down it was a huge advancement for there time further increasing their development for Europe. While the East and Central Europe were improving substantially the Western European nation began to fall behind as they were primarily focused on having strong standing armies to show "true power." The difference was things were beginning to change and the new wave of development are producing consumer items was the way to go. Western nations normally

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Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1



Question 2



Choose one  
Question 3



Question 4



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

had a more communistic or absolutist government who rather focus on war power than scientific advancements. The East also influenced countries across seas and help lead these nations in a better direction. The economy was skyrocketing and with new living standards laws life overall was improving.

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### Question 3—Long Essay Question

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

#### Overview

The Long Essay Question (LEQ) asks students to formulate a thesis/argument in response to a prompt about a particular historical development or episode in European history. In 2022 each LEQ asked students to determine the most significant similarity or difference between historical events or processes in European history. LEQs require students to formulate arguments, utilize evidence, address historical context, and display an ability to employ historical reasoning skills. In the case of LEQ 3, responses were expected to demonstrate three historical thinking skills (contextualization, argumentation, and making connections) and the historical reasoning process of comparison as they examined economic development in eastern Europe and economic development in western and central Europe during the 1800s (Key Concepts 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.6.II.C). More specifically, responses were expected to identify the most significant difference in the economic development of eastern as compared to western and central Europe between 1800 and 1900 and to establish a line of reasoning to support the claim of different economic development. Responses were expected to be appropriately contextualized; that is, they should relate the topic (European economic development during the 1800s) to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occurred before, during, or after the prompt's time frame.

Responses were expected to provide specific examples of evidence to the prompt and to use that evidence in developing their arguments. The responses also needed to use historical reasoning skills (comparison, causation, continuity, or change) to structure an argument in response to the prompt. Finally, responses were expected to demonstrate a complex understanding of European economic development in the 1800s, for example, by discussing economic development within the different regions named in the prompt (e.g., in both western and central Europe), by making connections across time periods, considering similarities in the economic development of western/central and eastern Europe, or qualifying or modifying an argument related to the topic of the prompt.

#### Sample: 3A

**Score: 6**

**Thesis/Claim: 1**

**Contextualization: 1**

**Evidence: 2**

**Analysis and Reasoning: 2**

#### A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis because it establishes a line of reasoning in the introduction when it asserts that western and central Europe industrialized, while eastern Europe remained largely agrarian.

### Question 3—Long Essay Question (continued)

#### **B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1**

The response earned 1 point for contextualization in the opening paragraph by providing an overview of the early stages of the Industrial Revolution in England in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and going on to discuss the spread of industrialization to other parts of Europe in the later 1800s.

#### **C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2**

##### **Providing Specific Examples of Evidence**

The response earned 1 point for providing evidence because it furnishes multiple pieces of specific evidence, including: influence of laissez-faire economics in Western Europe, German promotion of trade schools, urbanization, growth of the middle class, and Russia’s late abolition of serfdom.

##### **Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument**

The response earned 1 point for using evidence to support an argument because it provides evidence in every body paragraph to support the arguments (advanced economic development in the west, slower/delayed development in the east).

#### **D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 2**

##### **Using Historical Reasoning**

The response earned 1 point for using historical reasoning because it uses both comparison and causation to structure a clear argument that addresses the prompt. Following the introduction, the response devotes two paragraphs to explain how industrialization greatly promoted economic growth in western/central Europe and how it encouraged social change there. This is then followed by a third body paragraph that explains why eastern Europe was slow to industrialize.

##### **Demonstrating Complex Understanding**

The response earned 1 point because it demonstrates complex understanding in all the body paragraphs. The second paragraph examines economic development in different regions of western/central Europe (British encouragement of innovation, German promotion of vocational education). The third paragraph considers social consequences of economic change (urbanization, growth of the middle class). And the final paragraph makes connections across periods by observing that Russia would not fully experience industrialization until the 20<sup>th</sup> century (and under communism rather than capitalism).

#### **Sample: 3B**

**Score: 4**

**Thesis/Claim: 1**

**Contextualization: 1**

**Evidence: 0**

**Analysis and Reasoning: 2**



### Question 3—Long Essay Question (continued)

#### A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point because it asserts that western and central Europe industrialized faster than eastern Europe (even if the reasons given for this in the opening paragraph are tenuous).

#### B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for the opening lines of the essay, stating that the 1800s were a time of industrialization, characterized by a “first” (during the first half of the century) and a “second” (“in the later 1800s”) industrial revolution.

#### C. Evidence (0–2 points): 0

##### Providing Specific Examples of Evidence

The response earned no points for providing evidence because it lacks specific examples relevant to the topic of the prompt. The discussions of the Russo-Japanese War and World War I are outside the chronology for the prompt.

##### Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument

The response earned 0 points because it does not meet the threshold of two specific and relevant pieces of information.

#### D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 2

##### Using Historical Reasoning

The response earned 1 point because it uses historical reasoning (comparison) to structure an argument about economic development in Europe. The second paragraph compares the speed and degree of industrialization: slower in eastern Europe, faster and more extensive in western/central Europe. The third paragraph then compares some of the military consequences of the differing levels of industrialization in eastern and then western/central Europe.

##### Demonstrating Complex Understanding

The response earned 1 point because it demonstrates complex understanding of the historical development. Most clearly, it makes connections across periods by noting some of the twentieth-century consequences of Russia’s economic underdevelopment in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is also a weaker effort to differentiate economic development within the region specified in the prompt (Britain vs. France/Germany).

**Sample: 3C**

**Score: 2**

**Thesis/Claim: 1**

**Contextualization: 1**

**Evidence: 0**

**Analysis and Reasoning: 0**

### Question 3—Long Essay Question (continued)

#### A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis because, at the end of the first paragraph, it contends that western and central Europe industrialized, whereas eastern Europe did not experience much economic growth.

#### B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization by discussing in the first paragraph that the Agricultural Revolution and rising standards of wealth in the 1700s set the stage for the Industrial Revolution.

#### C. Evidence (0–2 points): 0

##### Providing Specific Examples of Evidence

The response earned no points for evidence because it does not provide two specific examples of relevant evidence. There are attempts at providing evidence (“people discovered how to make massive machines and efficient work places”; “living conditions went down”; “the new wave of development are producing consumer items”), but all were insufficiently specific.

##### Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument

The response earned no points for supporting an argument with evidence because it does not meet the threshold of providing two specific examples of relevant evidence.

#### D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 0

##### Using Historical Reasoning

The response earned no points for use of historical reasoning because it fails to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt. There is an effort to make a comparison in the second half of the second paragraph, but it does not clearly and accurately differentiate western/central from eastern Europe.

##### Demonstrating Complex Understanding

The response earned no points for complexity because it does not attempt to demonstrate a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt.