

2023

AP<sup>®</sup>



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# AP<sup>®</sup> European History

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

### Set 2

#### **Inside:**

##### **Short-Answer Question 3**

- Scoring Guidelines**
- Student Samples**
- Scoring Commentary**

**Question 3: 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.

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- (A)** Describe one change in French politics or society achieved by the liberal phase of the French Revolution. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- Establishment of a constitutional monarchy.
- Creation of a representative assembly to pass laws and govern the country.
- Establishment of the idea of citizenship.
- Nationalization of the Catholic Church/confiscation of church land
- Recognition of the rights of religious minorities such as Jews and Protestants.
- Abolition of aristocratic and hereditary privileges.
- Abolition of serfdom
- Recognition of the power and influence of the bourgeoisie.
- Improvement of conditions for some of the peasantry.
- Temporary gains in rights for women in citizenship, divorce, and inheritance

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- (B)** Explain how the radicalization of the French Revolutionary regime led to one change prior to Napoleon's takeover of the French government. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- The regime's need to protect itself led to the effective concentration of power in a small group (the Committee of Public Safety).
- Driven by radical ideas, the Jacobins launched a campaign of state-sponsored violence (the Reign of Terror).
- The decision to execute Louis XVI led to war between the French Republic and all the major monarchies of Europe.
- Radicals attacked the Tuileries Palace causing the National Assembly to issue a proclamation ending the monarchy, creating the first French Republic.
- The hostility to the Catholic church and its support for the Bourbon monarchy led the regime to attempt to de-Christianize France.

- The regime attempted to limit opposition at home by fixing prices and wages.
- Because of real or imagined foreign interference, the revolutionary regime became hostile to established monarchies of Europe.
- In order to strengthen its position, the regime attempted to export revolutionary ideas to other areas of Europe through conquest and propaganda.
- The need to defend itself from a large coalition led the regime to adopt mass mobilization (*levée en masse*) to create large armies.
- The Jacobin party, consisting of more radical revolutionaries, gained control of the National Assembly.
- The desire to suppress internal dissent led the regime to adopt harsh punishments, a larger police force, and counterinsurgency tactics in some areas (e.g., the Vendée).
- The hope of creating a new national identity led the regime to adopt new symbols/new civic rituals/a new calendar/a new religion (The Cult of the Supreme Being).

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**(C)** Explain one way in which the regime of Napoleon represented a continuity with the radical phase of the French Revolution. **1 point**

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- Napoleon continued the mass mobilization policies of the radical regime in order to support his armies.
- Conservative monarchies continued to oppose France, seeing Napoleon as an illegitimate monarch and a successor of the French Revolution.
- Like the Jacobins, Napoleon pursued an aggressive foreign policy initially justified by the idea of spreading revolutionary ideas to the rest of Europe.
- Napoleon maintained restrictions on the rights of women to participate in public life
- To consolidate his rule, Napoleon used many of the same repressive measures as the Jacobin regime.
- To strengthen his government, Napoleon continued and expanded the radical policies of meritocracy and more open access to public service and military advancement.

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**Total for question 3 3 points**

**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



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

One change in French politics achieved by the liberal phase of the FR was the destruction of the estates-general, an old <sup>political</sup> system in France that, for many, represented the subjugation of the poor. The 3rd estate, with the tennis court oath of 1789, created the national assembly which was meant to represent the people of France more equally. This changed French politics on a large scale.

One radical change made by the later regime in the FR before Napoleon was the near destruction of the church in France with the new 'Cult of the Supreme Being' as a separation from Catholicism. This change was very representative of the radical regime as Catholicism, and Christianity in general, was a major feature of French society and history, as it had been deep-seated in religion for nearly all of French history.

One way Napoleon's regime was a continuation of the radical French Revolutionary regime was in the promotion of French nationalism by both systems. The Revolutionary regime promoted nationalism among the people ~~against~~ together with safety in the new regime. Napoleon promoted nationalism with conquering other nations in Europe and the promotion of the military might of the French empire.

**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



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 change in French politics achieved by the French Revolution was the achieved goal for male suffrage. The new governments instituted by the Third Estate + others allowed for a larger percentage of the male population to vote.
- B The Radicalization of the governments led to the rapid de-Christianization of France. The radical governments separated church from state. The Catholic church was essentially replaced by the Cult of Reason. The French commoners despised these developments, which made it easier for Napoleon to gain support.
- C Napoleon's regime continued the support for male suffrage. Napoleon granted universal male suffrage during his reign — although his elections seemed to be rigged. This support of male suffrage was in an effort to prove Napoleon's quote, "I am the Revolution."

**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



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 change in french society that was achieved in the french revolution was that nobels and the church had to beggin paying taxes that only the 3rd estate were having to pay. This helped the 3rd estate be able to survive and afford food.
- b) The radicalization of the French Revolutionary regime led to better technology. The radicalization led to better weapons for the regime to use.
- c) The regime of Napoleon was a very strong military as alot of Napoleons focuse went to the military. This represented a continuity with the radical phase of the french revolution because the soldiers didn't have the proper technology to fight. There were not thogn guns for everyone to have one.

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

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### Short Answer Question 3

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

#### Overview

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

Responses to this part of the prompt were expected to offer an accurate description of one political or social change achieved by the liberal phase of the French Revolution (Key Concept 2.1). Acceptable responses were expected to have a historically defensible description of how this change, at least implicitly, was important to the understanding of the political or social history of 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.

Responses to this part of the prompt were expected to offer an accurate explanation, at least implicitly, of a reasonable change caused by the radicalization of the French Revolutionary regime prior to Napoleon’s takeover of the French government. Acceptable responses were expected to have a historically defensible explanation of how radicalization of the regime led, at least implicitly, to a change.

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

Responses to this part of the prompt were expected to offer an accurate description of a continuity between the regime of Napoleon and the radical phase of the French Revolution. Acceptable responses were expected to reference, at least implicitly, both Napoleon’s regime and the radical phase of the French Revolution and use specific language to convey a historically defensible continuity.

#### Sample: 3A

##### Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by describing the end of the Estates General and the creation of the National Assembly as a political achievement of the liberal phase.

The response earned 1 point for part (b) by explaining that the radicalization of the French Revolution led to the dechristianization of France and the creation of the “Cult of the Divine Being.”

The response earned 1 point for part (c) by explaining that the promotion of nationalism was a continuity between the radical phase and Napoleon, with the radicals promoting nationalism as a part of the work of the Committee of Public Safety and Napoleon promoting it through the greatness of French “military might” in their conquest of Europe.

### Short Answer Question 3 (continued)

**Sample: 3B**

**Score: 2**

The response earned 1 point for part (a) because it describes a new government created by the Third Estate which allowed “a larger percentage of the male population to vote” as suffrage was extended.

The response earned 1 point for part (b) because it explains that the radicalization of the Revolution led to dechristianization of France and the creation of the Cult of Reason.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because the assertion that Napoleon granted universal male suffrage is historically inaccurate and is offered as a continuity with the liberal phase of the French Revolution, not the radical phase.

**Sample: 3C**

**Score: 1**

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by describing the end of aristocratic and hereditary privileges with the nobles and the Church paying taxes.

The response did not earn the point for part (b). The radicalization of the French Revolution was not a catalyst for changes in technology.

The response did not earn the point for part (c). As technology was not a focus of the radical phase of the Revolution, it could not be cited as continuity from the radical phase to the rule of Napoleon.