

2023

AP[®]



AP[®] European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

Set 2

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Short-Answer Question 4

- Scoring Guidelines**
- Student Samples**
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Question 4: 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 significant change to European politics or society caused by nationalism in Europe during the period 1900 to 1950. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Nationalism and national rivalries led to two major and highly destructive European conflicts (the world wars).
- Nationalism encouraged greater government control over society in totalitarian governments.
- Nationalism contributed to the breakup of some multiethnic empires (Austria Hungary, the Ottoman Empire) at the end of the First World War and loss of territory by others (e.g., Germany and Russia losing territory to Poland).
- Nationalism led to the creation of new states in Eastern Europe at the end of the First World War.
- Growth of nationalism and independence movements in European colonies forced a change in domestic politics in Europe as countries faced the possible loss of empire.

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- (B)** Explain one way in which nationalism led to a change in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The excesses of nationalism discredited it in the eyes of many people after the Second World War and encouraged support for organizations like the UN.
- In reaction to nationalistic politics and war, Western European governments pushed for the creation of the European Union.
- The Soviet Union attempted to suppress nationalism in the Eastern bloc.
- With the collapse of the Soviet Union, some multiethnic countries in Eastern Europe split into smaller countries based on nationality (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia).
- In some areas of Europe, national minorities within existing states began to agitate for autonomy or independence (Catalans, Basques, Scots, Ireland).

- The Cold War, rising out of competitive nationalism, created changes in politics and society within the European continent (Space Race, Arms Race).

(C) Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Nationalism continued to fuel conflict, as in the breakup of Yugoslavia or the “the Troubles” in Northern Ireland.
- Migration continued to be a contentious issue in European countries, raising issues of national and religious identities.
- Nationality continued to be an important component of most people’s identity in Europe, despite transnational organizations and ideologies and despite globalization and greater interconnectedness.
- Despite changes in boundaries, the nation-state continued to be the primary basis for the political systems and political structures of Europe in the postwar period.
- National cultures and languages continued to provide most Europeans with a sense of belonging.
- Germans continued to see themselves as one nation, contributing to the reunification of Germany at the end of the Cold War.
- Some of the motivations that led to nineteenth-century Imperialism continued to inform European politics and society after World War II.

Total for question 4 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.

4A.) One significant change to European politics caused by nationalism during 1900-1950 were the increasing calls for independence & self determination ~~from~~ from the Balkan nations against the empires that controlled their land. During the early 1900s, nationalist sentiment in the Balkans made their people rise up against empires like the Ottomans & Austria-Hungary. Eventually, these calls for independence ~~started~~ in these Balkan crises spiralled into the first world war which at the end of they finally achieved their independence.

4B.) Nationalism led a change to European politics from 1950-2000s through the ~~collapse~~ collapse of the Eastern Bloc. Nationalism & discontent for the ~~country~~ ^{system} these people lived under inspired them to make new states & declare independence, as is what happened in the break up of USSR & Yugoslavia. These breakups also caused increased western influence in the regions as can be seen with NATO intervention in Yugoslavia in the late 1990s.

4C.) Nationalism contributed in a continuity of European politics by having members object in supranational alliances in Europe for their own interests. France, ~~left~~ ^{leaving} NATO's allied command in the late 1900s is an example of this, as nationalism ~~was~~ resulted in some European countries refusing to embrace intergovernmental organizations like the European Union or NATO.

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 significant change in to European politics or society caused by nationalism in Europe during the period 1900-1950 was the rise of Adolf Hitler under Fascism. After World War I, Germany was blamed & suffocated with reparations from the Treaty of Paris. Hitler, fueled with nationalism, intensified by fascism went to rise to power, & participate in World War II.

B: One way in which nationalism led to a change in European Politics or society during the period 1950-2000, was the independence of Eastern Europe, breaking from the USSR in the late ~~19~~ 20th century. Assisted by ideals of self-determination, nationalism fueled citizens in Eastern Europe, for example Poland & Bulgaria, to claim their independence from the Soviet Union.

C: One continuity caused by nationalism in European politics or society was the persistence of the occupation in colonies. For example, Britain's continuous control over Hong Kong, ~~R & other Africa~~ some areas in Asia & Africa, caused by their nationalism. Notably, India, South Africa, & Hong Kong were all held until late 20th c.

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 significant change due to Nationalism in Europe during 1900-50 was the World Wars. One of the main causes of the World Wars was nationalism. Many countries felt a need to go fight to bring honor to their name. However, the wars were detrimental throughout Europe. The treaty of Versailles was implemented post-WWI which caused Germany to pay huge reparations causing them to go into inflation.

B.) One change due to Nationalism in Europe via 1950-2000 was the development of Communism. Communism affected Europe in many ways. It hindered Russia and their economic development along with other Eastern European regions.

C.) Nationalism from 1950-2000 in Europe allowed for a steady economic reprise for Western Europe to continue. Post WW2, the EU was formed allowing for trade barriers and tariffs within the EU to be eliminated.

This allowed for countries apart of the EU to strive even more with imports and exports.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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Short Answer Question 4

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

Overview

- a) Describe one significant change to European politics or society caused by nationalism in Europe during the period 1900 to 1950.

Responses to this part of the prompt were expected to offer an accurate description of a significant change that took place in European politics or society between 1900 to 1950 as a result of nationalism (Key Concepts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4). Acceptable responses were expected to have a historically defensible description of how nationalism caused a significant change to European politics or society during the first half of the twentieth century.

- b) Explain one way in which nationalism led to a change in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.

Responses to this part of the prompt were expected to offer an accurate explanation of one-way nationalism caused a change that took place in European politics or society between 1950 to 2000 (Key Concepts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4). Acceptable responses were expected to have a historically defensible explanation of how nationalism caused a change in European politics or society during the second half of the twentieth century.

- c) Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the period 1950–2000.

Responses to this part of the prompt were expected to offer an accurate explanation of one-way nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society between 1950 to 2000 (Key Concepts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4). Acceptable responses were expected to have a historically defensible explanation of how nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the second half of the twentieth century.

Sample: 4A

Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by describing how nationalism in the Balkans with “increasing calls for independence& self determination” from the Ottoman and Austrian-Hungarian Empires “spirralled into the first world war.”

The response earned 1 point for part (b) by explaining how the “collapse of the Eastern Bloc” inspired the independence of these states as the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia broke up.

The response earned 1 point for part (c) by explaining how some individual states of Europe resisted “supranational alliances” (France, NATO) as they continued to place a stronger value in national identity even during a time of growing transnational organizations.

Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

Sample: 4B

Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for part (a) because it specifically describes German nationalism during the aftermath of World War I (“blamed & suffocated with reparations”), the rise of Hitler, and the intensification of fascism resulting in Germany participating in World War II.

The response earned 1 point for part (b) by clearly explaining how independence movements (Poland, Bulgaria) utilized nationalism, which “fueled citizens in Eastern Europe ... to claim their independence from the Soviet Union.”

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because the explanation does not focus on the effects of neo-colonialism and nationalism on European (as opposed to colonial) politics or society and has some chronological errors regarding when certain colonies became independent.

Sample: 4C

Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by explicitly describing how nationalism led to World War I and the negative effects of the Treaty of Versailles, including reparations and inflation in Germany.

The response did not earn the point for part (b) because the explanation that “the development of communism” was an effect of nationalism is historically inaccurate. The economic development of Russia and Eastern Europe is not explained in relation to nationalism.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because, while correctly referencing the EU and some of its economic provisions, the response does not accurately explain how this reflects a continuity of nationalism during this time period.