



AP[®] World History 2003 Sample Student Responses

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3-SS-1₉₂

3

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

The role of women during 1750 to 1914 in East Asia was both different and similar to the role of women in Western Europe concerning social privileges and general status.

Women in East Asia didn't have much of a political existence nor did they in Western Europe. Women did not have a role in trade or commerce in either society. Both societies were patriarchal and men primarily ruled as women stood by their side and had their children. Still, women's role was to be housewives and bear children in the peasant life as well.

Yet in East Asia girls were very unwanted. They put a financial liability on the family. Women were subjected to footbinding or painting their faces white. In Western Europe, women were not treated as unfair but to be "beautiful" for the men they had to wear painful corsets instead of binding their feet or painting themselves. Dress was very conservative and women were to be kept silent.

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In both societies of East Asia and western Europe during the time period between 1750 to 1914, women were still thought of as inferior. Although treatment of women was more harsh in East Asia, women from both societies recieved unjust treatment and were only there to bear children.

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3-U-102

Part C

Gender roles has always been an issue since the first village along the Yangtze and ~~the~~ Tigris/Euphrates to the world today. Looking at the role of women in Western Europe and Latin America from 1750 to 1914, we can note many similarities and differences. In Western Europe, women were looked down upon in 1750 and some years later. They were not allowed to hold political positions and work was kept to a very minimal. They could not be in any theater productions or ~~even~~ allowed a lot of education. But as time passed to 1914, women's roles did change somewhat. They could voice their opinion and advice about a political standpoint, but still could not hold any political position. Their work was still kept minimal, but was more than what it had been, as they were kept to house work mostly. The Industrial Revolution did allow some women to find jobs in factories. Education and literacy rates had improved, yet was still not as equal as men's education.

Latin America had some similar patterns of dealing with women's roles. Early on they were not allowed to vote or voice opinion related to politics and literacy for them was low. They, for the most part, worked in the house and ~~was~~ cared for her husband. Differently than in Europe though, as time progressed, women's roles in society did not. They still had no voice in political matters.

Part C

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and work was kept mostly to the home, except for a few merchant women. Literacy did go up as in Europe, but men were still far more educated. The Industrial Revolution in Europe didn't have a grand effect on women, not until the 2nd Industrial Revolution in America did some jobs open up, such as industrial weaving. Conditions were bad in factories, so most chose to stay with housework. The fight for better rights and more important roles in society grew as time passed. Soon after 1914 women would be higher educated, be able to voice an opinion, chose their political leaders on their beliefs, and work opportunities increase.

3

3-RR-1

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

Latin American women vs. Western European women in
1750-1914

Latin American women were originally quite influential and retained many freedoms and liberties before the European period of conquest from the 1500s to 1750s, while W. European women did not. 1750 C.E. to 1914 C.E. was an extremely important time where many revolutions took place both in Europe and the Americas, and the Industrial Revolution, Age of Imperialism, democracy, capitalism, and nationalism developed and grew. Thus, due to the many social and political conflicts (especially the revolutions) at this time, both women in W. Europe and Latin America played an increasingly larger role in society at large, however traditional subordination of women in ~~Western~~ Europe ^{socially} contrasted with the traditionally less ~~subordinate~~ ^{socially restrictive} societies ~~in~~ Latin America. However, women in Europe enjoyed more ^{political} rights.

In both areas of the globe, political and social revolutions of a dramatic scale were launched and grew. Among these, the most prominent are the French Revolution and the Haitian Rebellion.

The Haitian Rebellion was led by a former slave and was a slave revolt against imperialism, yet did not involve many women. However, it is without a doubt that women contributed in some way, either by fighting or supporting the rebellion, which ultimately failed. During this span of time, ^{almost all of} Latin America was under imperial rule, and was either divided into colonies or spheres of influence. Within these colonies, women (especially upper class) were

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3-RR-2

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reated very much as ~~a~~ subordinates. Yet lower class women tended to work at home weaving baskets, or even working outside the home.

However, in Western Europe, the revolutions (especially the ~~the~~ French) of Europe greatly involved the participation of women. Women in France made appeals for greater rights to the King, and ~~helped~~ ^{helped bring} the royal family to Paris. They were ^{some of} the most radical of revolutionaries, and ~~did gain many~~ ^{hoped to gain many more rights, yet they did not.} "The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen" did not account for women and when Virginia Woolfe published a "Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizenship" she was ridiculed and later killed in the Reign of Terror. ~~They~~ On the other hand, Marie Antoinette of France helped spark the French Revolution with her love of luxuries and expensive things, and influence on her ~~husband~~ husband, contributing to his downfall. Thus, women in Western ^{Europe} played a considerably large role in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ politics from 1750 to 1914. ~~Also~~ Also around this time, Mary Wollstonecraft of England wrote "A Vindication of ~~the~~ Rights of Woman", defending women and their rights. Although Latin America did have some influential women ~~and~~ ~~wisdom~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~day~~, none were as powerful and had such a large impact (Sister Juéz).

In conclusion, women did enjoy many traditional freedoms in Latin ~~the~~ America, but ~~did~~ did not play a large role in Latin America at the time. Women in Western Europe

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3-RR-3

093

enjoyed many more political rights and votes, yet not many social rights as the ~~case~~^{women} of Latin America. By 1914, many, if not all, European nations had granted women the right to vote due to many ~~female~~^{women's} movements throughout Europe ~~clearly~~^{clearly}. Women in Europe began to play an increasingly large ~~role~~ role in politics, while ~~the~~ women in Latin America played a large social role in colonial Latin America, working for the family^s; however, ~~but~~ in both regions, women became a larger, more significant force in society at large.