

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2006 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 4

Analyze anti-Semitism in Europe from the Dreyfus affair in the 1890's to 1939.

9–6: Stronger

These essays will illustrate the following qualities with varying degrees of effectiveness.

- Has a clear, well-developed thesis.
- Is well organized.
- Supports the thesis with specific evidence.
- May contain minor errors; even a 9 need not be flawless.

Indicators for 9–8

- Discusses anti-Semitism in Europe within the time limits given.
- Covers the entire period using specific examples and analysis.

Indicators for 7–6

- Covers Dreyfus and Hitler well but is less detailed on period in between.
- Analysis is less specific.

5–4: Mixed

- Contains a thesis, perhaps superficial or simplistic.
- Responds to the question unevenly: task(s), evidence, chronology.
- May contain errors, factual and/or interpretive.

Indicators of 5–4

- May tend to discuss only Dreyfus and the Hitler-era and nothing in between.
- Indicates an unclear understanding of the Dreyfus affair or the time frame.
- May be very generalized with little chronological connection.

3–0: Weaker

These essays demonstrate the following qualities to varying degrees.

- Thesis is confused, unfocused, or absent, or simply restates the question.
- Misconstrues the question, or omits major tasks.
- May contain major errors.

Indicators of 3–2

- Mentions Dreyfus and Hitler with minimal analysis.
- Demonstrates tendency to stress Holocaust (out of time frame).

Indicators of 1–0

- May attempt to address the question but fails to do so.
- May not contain specific evidence.
- Contains serious errors in content or analysis.

Anti-Semitism in Europe from the 1890s ~~was~~ took the form of violent oppression in Eastern Europe, a political movement in western Europe, and eventually because of a deplorable economic situation, reached its peak of brutality in the form of Nazism. In Eastern Europe, Jews were seen as outsiders and this sentiment was capitalized upon by rulers. In Western Europe, Jews were often not accepted members of society and politicians used this general feeling to further their political goals. After World War I, Germany slumped into a grave economic depression which allowed Anti-Semitism to reach its most vicious point.

In Western Europe, Jews made a lot of progress and were often well established members of society. However, the Dreyfus case revealed that the Jew in Europe was

#4

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

4A2

Still, in many ways, an outsider. Theodore Herzl, who ~~presented~~ was chosen to observe the hearings, reached this conclusion and it inspired him to write his book "Der Judenstaat" that advocated the need for a Jewish homeland outside of Europe. Many Europeans took the ~~the~~ title of an Anti-Semite and took a popular stance of "defending the public against the Jew". Politicians, Jews became a scapegoat for all of society's ills. A socialist Anti-Semite would cast him as a ruthless, money-grabbing capitalist; a conservative would brand him as a begging leech who lives off of the ~~the~~ populace. For a long time the mayor of Vienna was an Anti-Semite.

In ~~Western~~^{Eastern} Europe, Jews were openly hated and discriminated against ~~because~~ in a way that the average Western European

Jews could not even begin to imagine. In Western Europe, Jews became educated and often owned lands and businesses like the Rothschild banking family. In Eastern Europe, Jews were allowed to own no land and were forced to live in the westernmost part of the Russian Empire known as the Pale. The Tsarist power used Jews as a scapegoat much like the politicians in Western Europe. Instead of appealing to anti-semitic sentiment to achieve democratic political success, the Tsar often inspired the empire's subjects to participate in pogroms against neighboring Jewish communities to turn the hate fostered in poor living conditions away from the State. A forgery was made by the government called "The

#4

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

4-44

Protocols of the Elders of Zion" which described in detail a plan by Jews to take over the world. This fabrication was designed to deepen the peasantry's hate for their Jewish neighbors and thwart any blame away from the Government.

After the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was in terrible shape. The reparations they were forced to pay did not allow them to rebuild like the rest of Europe and with the Great Depression came an end to much needed ~~German~~ assistance from the U.S. Inflation brought German currency to practical worthlessness and people's life savings became depleted. The new democratic Weimar government came to be blamed for being insufficient. Hitler

capitalized on their disdain towards the Weimar government and also gave Germans an old enemy to blame for their condition. German people ~~knew~~ ^{believed} they were not anymore guilty than any other country for the start of World War I and knew they had also suffered great losses, yet they were being punished. Hitler told them they were an ancient noble people and that their domination of the world was their destiny. As a charismatic Demagogue, Hitler mesmerized audiences and told Germans they were great. This self love came with a ~~hat~~ reversal of Anti-Semitism. To many Germans, it made a lot of sense that these originally non-European people who the Catholic Church blamed for centuries killed

~~#3~~ #4

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

4-16

Christ were to blame for all their problems. The nationalist Anti-Semitic rhetoric was eaten up by the German masses and Hitler in 1933 became Prime Minister of Germany.

In Western Europe, Jews often became successful but remained hated by many. In Eastern Europe, the Tsar followed policies that openly discriminated against Jews and physically attacked them. This legacy of scapegoating the Jew culminated in Hitler's success in Democratic Germany.

4

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

4-B1

Section II Part B

Anti-Semitism, the belief of opposing Jewish people because of their religion, has widely been affected throughout Europe between the years 1890 to 1939. The gradual increase in tension of Anti-Semitism ~~created~~ expanded in ways which led to the World War II. Without the man Adolf Hitler the word "anti-semitism" would not have a huge significance throughout the history of Europe.

The Dreyfus affair was the first affair that anti-semitism was seen. The guilt of the ~~man~~ Jewish man, Dreyfus was made because he was a general and had suspicion as a spy. From this affair, people started to see the mistreatment towards Jews. The word "anti-semitism" was used frequently. As Europe was a Catholic oriented society, Jews were "unacceptable" because it was not part of Catholicism. Many Jews from Israel came

to Europe seeking for jobs because of they felt unbelonged in their society as Palestine came over to Israel. To many Europeans, these Jews seemed inferior and caused an increase in anti-semitism.

Germany, a country where many Jews came for ~~any~~ search of employment ~~were~~ were very eager. ~~to~~ Some found jobs but still Europeans did not favor this. There is no blame for the Jews, however increase ~~in~~ in unfair mistreatment increased towards the Jews. A man named Adolf Hitler, who was in the Reichstag in Germany as a politician believed in the master race "Aryans". Despite the fact, he himself was not an Aryan, after he rose to power in 1931, by votes. he ~~increased~~ strengthened his policy. In 1933, the Novembertag which was a massacre of where Germans destroyed Jewish stores and property, Jews were told to wear the star of David to identify themselves as Jews in society. Increase in anti-semitism was very strong at this point especially when Jews were now

4

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

4-B3

and the effect of the secret police

unemployed ~~and~~ Hitler's propaganda was very effective to increase anti-Semitism.

The Dreyfus affair in the 1890s from beyond to 1939, just before The World War two, anti-Semitism was at it's peak, where Jews were limited or moreover, had no freedom in their life. Just because they were Jews, these unnecessary discrimination occurred. Though the Europeans who were Christians, Jews were disturbing and by having a politician or the ruler of a country, Germany to be anti-Semitic, it is inevitable that anti-Semitism increased sharply during the 1890s to 1930s.

Part B
4

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

4-C1

The Dreyfus affair was one of the most significant event of anti-Semitism in Europe. Dreyfus, ~~was a~~ a Jew, was a military ~~general~~ commander of the French ~~the~~ army. When the French secret agency found out that their military information have been leaked to their enemies, Dreyfus was accused despite of no evidence. Though he was later proved to be innocent, the action of capturing him without any evidence was an obvious assault to his ethnicity. Since its occurrence in the 1890s, ^(Dreyfus Affair) the anti-Semitism in Europe only continued to increase. ~~at the end of 1897~~

The Jewish ethnicity had always been the target of condemnation for centuries, and for no obvious reasons. Historians later ^{hypothesized} ~~explained~~ the origin of anti-Semitism particularly German aggression towards it, due to the economic success that many Jews achieve ~~to~~ for their exceptional mathematical abilities. But jealousy alone seems insufficient to explain the horrid genesis conducted towards the Jews. Another explanation ^{was because} ~~is~~ that the Jewish were the people who nailed Jesus on the cross, but this explanation seems even more weak since by ^{the 20th century} ~~this time~~ religion no longer took a significant stance in the people or government's role.

The most horrid and disturbing action conducted towards the Jews was nevertheless — the Holocaust. The Holocaust was a period of time during Hitler's reign when Jews

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

Part B
#4 4C2

were captured and forcibly relocated to "ghettos," ~~places~~ shambles in the city where ~~the~~ ~~the~~ the Jews were only allowed to live, or sent to concentration camps. In the camps, the Jews were forced to work, under starving conditions, until they died or were killed. Numerous Jews were killed in gas chambers, or even prior to that, shot beside the grave they dug for themselves. In Polish concentration camps, inhumane medical experiments were conducted on some of the Jews. Though people of other ethnicity and groups were also hunted during the holocaust, the Jewish population still took up over ~~50%~~ ^{50%} of the victims. ~~Two out of every three Jews were killed during the Holocaust.~~

Anti-Semitism ceased after World War II, as the world ~~felt~~ ~~compassion~~ saw the actions of Hitler and looked upon it with disgust. A country, Israel, was even given to the Jews out of compassion, so they could have a country of their own with their own religion.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2006 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 4

Sample: 4A

Score: 9

The thesis sets out the student's plan for dealing with anti-Semitism in both Eastern and Western Europe. Analysis goes beyond simple descriptions of Dreyfus and Hitler. Additionally, the student consistently connects events throughout the time period to the ebb and flow of anti-Semitic feelings.

Sample: 4B

Score: 4

This essay is a typical example of a response that uses only the question's beginning factor (Dreyfus) and ending factor (1939) with no events between. A very broad thesis and some overblown conclusions about Hitler are provided.

Sample: 4C

Score: 2

There is no thesis here that relates to the question asked. There is some attempt to deal with an overall analysis of anti-Semitism, but the student then jumps to the Holocaust, which is outside the time frame of this question.