

AP[®] COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

2 points

One point is earned for each of two correct similarities in the goals of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the Cultural Revolution in Iran.

The focus of the question is on goals and not on process or outcomes.

The Cultural Revolution in Iran is not the Islamic Revolution; it is the revolution that follows.

Acceptable similarities may include:

- Cleansing of Western values/anticapitalism.
- Revising education.
- Purging political enemies
- Reinforcing political legitimacy.
- Purging educational institutions.
- Affirming revolutionary ideals/values.
- Promoting ideological conformity.
- Repressing dissent.
- Attacking intelligentsia/middle class.
- Discrediting the past/old order.
- Elevating the status of the leader/cult of personality.

Unacceptable answers include:

- Equivalence between Red Guards and student mobilization in Iran; student radicalization; closing the universities; making countries stronger; taking of U.S. hostages
- Economics; regime change; describing what a revolution does (change government).

A score of zero (0) is earned for an attempted answer that earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is earned for a blank or off-task answer.

- ① Three functions of political parties are to rally the people behind ^{an} ideology, support a certain candidate (like in Russia) or to unite an ethnic group to get more representation in government (Sim Fein).
- ② Devolution is the process of the central government giving back powers to subnational parts of the government. In the UK this has a prominent occurrence in the past 10 years, as the ~~know~~ Parliament ^{in England} has tried to give more sovereignty to the nations of the UK. An institution created by devolution in the UK is the Scottish National Assembly.
- ③ One similarity in the goals of the Chinese and Iranian cultural revolution was their ~~purpose~~ intent to restore their respective ideologies back into their governmental rule. In China, Mao ~~the~~ saw the corruption ~~and~~ from the elite class and called on the youth to lead a second revolution in the name of ~~the~~ restoring Communism to the People's Republic of China. In Iran, the Ayatollah Khomeini wanted to restore the Islamic Fundamentalist ideals into the government and his country. Another similarity in the goals was the goal of the leaders to gain more power ~~for~~ for themselves as the ultimate authority in their countries.

3.) The Cultural Revolutions in China and Iran were very similar. While they differed in source of revolution - China's being of peasant upheaval and Iran's being religious based - they shared common goals. Both the Iranian and Chinese revolutions were very anti-west in their sentiments. People with symbols of western culture were persecuted and at times killed. Both revolutions not only encouraged, but strictly enforced traditional values and ideals of their respective countries. Along with being anti-west in a cultural nature, both revolutions were anti-west culturally and economically. With ~~the~~ dominant rulers, Mao Zedong and Ayatollah Khomeini, respectively, controlling the revolution, there was no ~~political~~ ^{political} or economic freedom in either revolution.

3B

When a regime institutes a Cultural Revolution, the goals are mainly the same, or are very similar, as demonstrated through Mao's Cultural Revolution in China, and The Cultural Revolution in Iran. Both of these Cultural Revolutions were based on the support of the masses. Mass participation was encouraged, especially from the lower classes. Mao specifically did this through The Mass Line, which enabled people (mainly peasants) to have contact with the government. Both of these Cultural Revolutions sought to enforce the party leaders and infuse the people with acceptance of the official ideology. This was done through enforcement of the ideology, and even punishment for those who disagreed. The Cultural Revolutions also relied upon socialization. In Iran, ~~there~~ a whole new emphasis was placed on the importance of religion, as it was injected into the government and social policy. In China, Mao issued his famous "Little Red Book" which stressed egalitarianism and helped enforce party ideology with the younger generation.

(socialization, enforce acceptance of ideology, mass campaign)

**AP[®] COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
2007 SCORING COMMENTARY**

Question 3

Overview

The intent of the question was to have students demonstrate that they could distinguish between generic revolutionary goals and specific types of revolutions—in this case, to identify two similar goals of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the Cultural Revolution in Iran.

Sample: 3A

Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for correctly identifying “their intent to restore their respective ideologies” (communism in China and Islamic fundamentalist ideals in Iran) as a similar goal of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the Cultural Revolution in Iran.

The response earned 1 point for identifying the Chinese and Iranian leaders’ desire “to gain more power” as a similar goal of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the Cultural Revolution in Iran.

Sample: 3B

Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for identifying the removal of Western influence as a similar goal of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the Cultural Revolution in Iran.

Sample: 3C

Score: 1

The student correctly identifies promoting ideological conformity as a similar goal of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the Cultural Revolution in Iran.