

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2008 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 3**

**Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following groups challenged British liberalism between 1880 and 1914.**

**Feminists**

**Irish nationalists**

**Socialists**

**9–8 Points**

- Thesis is clearly stated and addresses two groups with reference to liberalism.
- Organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
- The essay offers an analysis of the challenges BOTH groups posed to British liberalism.
- The essay demonstrates an understanding of the challenges to British liberalism.
- Several pieces of relevant evidence are offered in support of each group.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the argument.

**7–6 Points**

- Thesis is clearly stated and addresses two groups, although one group might be treated more superficially.
- The essay demonstrates an understanding of the challenges to British liberalism, even superficially.
- Organization is clear and effective in support of the argument, but not consistently followed.
- Essay is balanced, although one group might be discussed in greater detail.
- At least one piece of relevant evidence is offered in support of each group.
- May contain a major error or several minor errors that detract from the argument.

**5–4 Points**

- Thesis is relevant and clearly stated, but it might refer to only one group.
- Organization is clear and effective in support of the argument, but not consistently followed.
- Essay shows some imbalance: the two groups might be discussed appropriately but not in relation to liberalism, or the two groups' relation to liberalism might be discussed superficially.
- Most of the major assertions in the essay are supported by least one piece of relevant evidence.
- May contain a few major errors that detract from the argument.

**3–2 Points**

- No clear thesis or a thesis that merely repeats/paraphrases the prompt.
- Organization is unclear and ineffective.
- Essay shows serious imbalance: only one group may be discussed, or there is no discussion of liberalism.
- Only one or two major assertions are supported by relevant evidence.
- May contain several major errors that detract from the argument.

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**Question 3 (continued)**

**1–0 Points**

- No thesis or a thesis that is off task.
- No discernable organization.
- Only one of the groups is discussed superficially, or neither of the groups or liberalism are mentioned.
- Little or no supporting evidence is used.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

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## 2008 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

### Question 3 Historical Background

This question asks students to present some specific information about two of the three groups of people listed and to relate those groups to “British liberalism.” This suggests that students need to know and indicate in some fashion an awareness of the principles of “classical British liberalism,” although the question does not require them to list those characteristics. Perhaps even more simply, students will also need to have a somewhat sophisticated understanding of the meaning of the word “challenged.” A simple essay might list some ways two groups opposed the government. A more sophisticated essay might generalize from specific information and form a thesis that encompasses both groups (e.g., “All these ‘outsiders,’ whether successful in achieving their own goals or not, transformed the classical liberal limited government into a ‘welfare state’ through unparliamentary, usually violent, means”). Few essays go beyond broad generalizations. Any attention to (correct) detail is likely to move the essay into the “stronger” category.

#### Textbook Material

Hunt, *The Making of the West* (2nd edition, 2005)

Kagan, *The Western Heritage* (9th edition, 2007)

Merriman, *Modern Europe from the Renaissance to the Present* (2nd edition, 2004)

Noble et al., *Western Civilization: Beyond Boundaries* (4th edition, 2007)

Palmer, *A History of the Modern World* (12th edition, 2007)

Spielvogel, *Western Civilization Since 1300* (6th edition, 2006)

Palmer expresses the changes in British liberalism caused by all three of these groups. Violence replaced parliamentary means for outsider groups; nationalism increased over property rights; laissez-faire was limited by humanitarianism.

#### **Feminists: primarily challenged paternalism of British liberalism and (as suggested by Hunt) male domination of property and politics.**

Some texts (Merriman and Palmer in particular) give more theoretical background. During the nineteenth century women received greater rights of custody, control over property, and access to some professions. As other groups, including rural males, were granted parliamentary means to solve economic and civil rights issues, women (systematically excluded by liberals) saw suffrage as a necessity. Merriman says women’s demands were opposed by liberals who (citing scientific opinion) believed women were less intelligent and less able to understand issues. Radicals and liberals also believed women would be inclined to listen to clerical recommendations. Texts discuss the internal conflict between moderate and radical women’s groups as the movement became progressively more violent (from Kagan’s description of Millicent Fawcett and the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Society to Emmeline Pankhurst’s Women’s Social and Political Union [WSPU], which bombed David Lloyd George’s house and was repressed by Herbert Henry Asquith’s policies). The right to vote was granted in 1918 only to independent women who owned property as a reward for service in World War I. Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill are mentioned as theorists.

- 1900: International Women’s Suffrage Alliance.
- 1903: Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU).
- 1903: Emmeline Pankhurst leads radical wing of WSPU; violent confrontation.
- 1903: Beginning of violent protests, acid on golf greens, acts of vandalism.
- 1903: Beginning of mass arrests and suffragette hunger strikes.
- 1905: Bombing of David Lloyd George’s home by WSPU.

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### Question 3 Historical Background (continued)

- 1907: Women may serve in local government.
- 1913: Public suicide of Emily Davison at Epsom Downs.

#### **Irish nationalists: challenged liberal support for self-determination and individual rights in conflict with the rights of property.**

Most texts see the Irish nationalist goal of Home Rule as part of the larger “Irish Question.” A solution to Irish discontent was always a goal of William Gladstone and of many liberals. In 1886 the liberals succeeded in disestablishing the Anglican Church. However, Gladstone’s efforts were thwarted by liberals who wanted to protect the rights of Irish landowners. In this case, two British liberal values, self-determination and property rights, clashed. The Irish nationalist response to liberals was to create an increasingly militant organization from the merger of the Irish Land League and the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1879. The conflict within the Liberal Party eventually led to the creation of a Labour party, as Liberal Unionists split on the Irish Home Rule issues. Home Rule passed in the Commons several times and was vetoed by the House of Lords, but it finally succeeded in 1911 after the Parliament Act of 1911 limited the veto power of the Lords. Home Rule was suspended by the impending World War, and it was not until 1921 (after a guerrilla civil war) that the Irish Free State was created.

- 1879: Beginning of Irish farmers’ land war against absentee English aristocracy.
- 1879: Irish Land League supported the farmers’ land war.
- 1880: “Boycott” entered the English language, as Irish Land League takes on Captain Boycott.
- 1880: Charles Parnell (Liberal Irish Protestant) began to push for Home Rule.
- 1882: British officials hacked to death in Phoenix Park, Dublin.
- 1913: Formation of the Irish Volunteers.
- 1919: Creation of the Irish Republican Army (IRA)

#### **Socialists: challenged liberal philosophy of laissez-faire and limited government action in social issues.**

All texts point out that British socialism was unrelated to Marxism or other international radical movements. Merriman identifies British socialists as reform socialists interested in increasing political participation in order to pass legislation to improve working conditions. They were willing to cooperate with other parties, notably the Fabian Society, in favor of gradual change to improve living standards, and H. M. Hyndman’s Social Democratic Federation. Spielvogel, Kagan, and Noble especially describe the political changes in response to socialist demands. In 1901 the trade unions and the Fabians created the Labour Party after the Taff Vale decision making trade unions responsible for business losses caused by labor strikes. By 1906 the Liberal Party (challenged by the trade unions, Fabians, and the threat of a new Labour Party [1901]) began to support social reform such as retirement pension, health care, income tax, and death duties. It was Lloyd George’s efforts at social reform that led to the elimination of the veto power of the House of Lords.

- 1884: Fabian Society
- 1893: Independent Labour Party
- 1899: Thomas R. Steels and the Trade Union Congress
- 1901: English Labour Party

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

Between the years of 1880 and 1914, British liberalism was challenged by two factors; Feminism and Irish Nationalism. A well structured and organized government, Britain had not often been questioned like this.

For many years the Irish nationalists and Feminists had been pushing for rights. It was the offices in parliament of Benjamin Disraeli and ~~Gladstone~~ William Gladstone who were challenged. For the first time in many years the idea of British Liberalism was challenged by two groups who for hundreds of years had been pushing for rights.

The women, before the years of the Feminist movement, had often been regarded as a materialistic tool designed to do the every day housework. However for the first time a serious movement began to change this status quo idea. The Feminists were in the beginning a group not taken very seriously even by the government. ~~Howe~~ Yet in the late 1800's a group called the suffragettes rose out of the ashes of the ~~up~~ unsuccessful feminists. The most well known suffragette was Emmeline Pankhurst. For years she was arrested and shunned by her fellow Englishmen accused of being too radical after having ~~starved~~ <sup>and chained herself to poles.</sup> herself. She called for variations of things including

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the right for women to vote. It was women such as Pankhurst who served as the inspiration point to women all over the world that began the fight for women's rights, and it was these kinds of movement which challenged the attitudes of people such as Disraeli. Although he never gave any rights to the women, it still marked <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ turning point in history.

The second problem for the Liberals was the Irish nationalists. Although the Irish had not yet become too radical, or at least not as radical as the Irish Republic Army (IRA), <sup>of the mid 20th century</sup> they still posed a threat. It was William Gladstone, prime minister of England who was left to <sup>deal</sup> ~~deal~~ <sup>with</sup> the issue. In an attempt to control and calm the nationalist fighting for independence Gladstone passed the decree called "Home Rule". This decree allowed the Irish to govern their own affairs with the consolidation of the English and to remain a part of Great Britain. This decree was aimed to calm the Irish situation down, <sup>and</sup> ~~but~~ it did for a while. It was only in the mid 20th century that real problems occurred, when the nationalists moved from <sup>party</sup> ~~party~~ <sup>riots and revolts to bombings and murder.</sup>

The two powerful movements of Feminism and Irish nationalism served as the marking point of what was to come. Although the two situations were dealt with it also served as a first for the

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

questioning of British liberalism. For the first time the fight for rights made an impact, questioned, and ~~for~~ was forced to be taken into account by the liberal leaders of Britain. Through radical starvation, ~~and~~ rioting, striking and marches, the two movements of feminism and Irish nationalism were able to question and be heard by British liberals.

#3

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3B-1

Britain between 1880 and 1914 was greatly influenced by liberalism. This is the idea that every man is free, ~~and~~ free to think, express and ~~think~~ speak. You would think that most people would agree with liberalism, however there were groups in society that did not. Two of these groups were feminists and socialists.

It is common in history to see things like the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" in France or Universal Suffrage that did not include women. Women were not seen as citizens until the 19<sup>th</sup> century and even later in some countries, liberalism was the same way, it gave freedoms to men but not to women.

Feminists of the time, of course, had an issue with this and protested the idea of liberalism. The women in Britain did things like protest, write petitions and pamphlets to spread the ideas of rights for women. They did this because they were tired of being repressed and disrespected. The idea of equality between men and women was nothing new, but still no progress had been made. It was an important time for feminists.



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

#3

as they were protesting their rights. It was an important part of the history of the rights of women.

The second group that opposed British liberalism were socialists. Socialists, similar to the feminists, believed strongly in the equality of all people on earth.

Socialists believed that to reach a perfect society in Britain, or anywhere in the world, equality was mandatory and compulsory. So, with this theory in mind, of course they would oppose liberalism because it was only half of what they believed in.

They challenged liberalism also through protests and petitions. However, unlike the feminists, the socialists rallied and tried to take on the liberals.

While liberalism may have been an advancement in human rights and equality, it was only part of the way there. This is why groups like feminists and socialists challenged liberalism.

During the time of British liberalism feminists and Irish nationalists both found a way to making it difficult for the British liberals. Between 1880 and 1914 Britain ~~wasn't~~ had much control over Ireland. Since Britain was trying to take complete control of Ireland, the Irish nationalist made an effort to stop Britain. The British liberals were unable to accomplish what they were trying to do because of the disputes that were taking place between them and the Irish nationalists. The Irish nationalists continued going against the British in order to fight for their country.

Not only were the Irish nationalists causing problems for the British liberals, but feminists were beginning to challenge them as well. Women believed that it was time that they fought for the rights they believed they deserve. The women were not receiving proper jobs and wanted to be treated

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equally. Since the British liberalists were fighting for their beliefs, ~~and~~ the feminists decided to fight as well hopefully causing great awareness.

The ~~the~~ voting rights ~~was~~ for women were not fair, ~~and~~ ~~effect~~ so the feminists wanted to make sure men and women were being treated equally.

British liberalism was greatly challenged by these two groups. The Irish nationalists wanted to completely separate themselves from ~~the~~ Britain, ~~and~~ making it difficult for liberalism to actually occur. The feminists wanted to make British liberalists aware of the issues that ~~has~~ have not been fair for many centuries. ~~The~~ British liberalism was unable to ~~take~~ take place properly because of the interruptions from the Irish nationalists and the feminists.

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**2008 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)**

**Question 3**

**Sample: 3A**

**Score: 9**

This is a very detailed essay on how feminists and Irish nationalists challenged not just liberalism but also the British government. (The discussion of the Conservative Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, who died in 1881, is largely out of the time period but not considered a major error.)

**Sample: 3B**

**Score: 4**

This essay shows some understanding of liberalism and, using several examples, shows how women sought to use the principles of liberalism to advance their cause. The discussion of socialism is less detailed and erroneous in parts.

**Sample: 3C**

**Score: 2**

This essay is confused about what British liberalism was, as well as about the relationship between Great Britain and Ireland. It contains two specific facts—rich nationalists opposed the British, and feminists wanted the right to vote—but no supporting evidence.