

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

Describe and analyze changes that led to Europe's rapid population growth in the eighteenth century.

9–8 Points

- Explicit thesis fully responds to the prompt and refers to a minimum of THREE correct changes that led to European population increase in the eighteenth century.
- Clear, consistent organization completely supporting the thesis.
- Essay is clearly balanced; all topics (“changes”) are covered at some length.
- Each assertion (“change”) is linked to population growth by specific, detailed evidence.
- Any errors do not detract from the thesis.

7–6 Points

- Explicit thesis responds to the prompt with less depth but does refer to a minimum of THREE correct changes that led to European population increase in the eighteenth century.
- Organization is clear and effective but perhaps not consistently followed.
- Essay is balanced; all “changes” are covered at least briefly.
- Each assertion (“change”) is linked to population growth by at least one piece of relevant, specific evidence.
- May contain an error that detracts from the thesis.

5–4 Points

- Thesis is explicit but not fully responsive to the question. May use only TWO correct “changes” from the eighteenth century, OR may have three or more changes, but only two are correct.
- Organization is clear and effective in support of the thesis but not always followed.
- Essay shows imbalance; some “changes” are not covered as in depth as others.
- Most assertions (“changes”) are linked to population growth by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- May contain errors that detract from the thesis.

3–2 Points

- Thesis is not explicit or acceptable; may merely repeat/paraphrase the question; rarely refers to more than two “causes.”
- Organization is unclear and ineffective; usually follows a weak thesis.
- Essay shows serious imbalance; refers to more than one “change” but is specific with only one.
- Only one or two minimal uses of relevant evidence, less specificity, more generalities; linkage of causes to population increase may be weak.
- May contain several major errors that detract from the argument (i.e., too reliant on nineteenth-century information).

1–0 Points

- No discernable attempt at a correct thesis.
- No discernable organization.
- Only ONE or none of the topics (“changes”) is mentioned.
- Little or no supporting evidence is used.
- May contain serious errors (off task, completely incorrect era).

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 Historical Background

Material in this section is derived from the following texts:

Armesto, *The World: A History* (1st edition, 2006)

Cannistraro and Reich, *The Western Perspective* (2nd edition, 2004)

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

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

Lerner and Burns, *Western Civilizations* (13th edition, 1998)

McKay, *A History of Western Society* (9th edition, 2008)

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

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

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

Though the evidence is fragmentary and based on few official facts, it is evident that the population of Europe, as a whole, grew quickly in the eighteenth century. The first official European census of the era was not taken until 1801 in Britain, but many historians estimate that the following growth took place:

- Russia's population tripled, 1700–1800
- Prussia: population doubled
- Hungary: population tripled
- England: population increased from 5.5 million to 9 million
- France: population increased from 20 million to 26 million
- Spain: population increased from 7.6 million to 10.5 million
- Total population growth: from 120 million to 190 million, especially after 1750

The following topics are examples (certainly not limited to these) that might be included in answering this question.

- Better transportation, better ability to deal with famine, move food around; diet improvements, great vegetables, potatoes, and other New World foods; more meat/protein; tea, boiled water, less likely to get sick.
- Commodities in general more available.
- Health care improvements (e.g., inoculations), gradual decline of the plague; use of cotton cloth that could be washed; vermin destroyed.
- Industrialization leading to breakdown of traditional families; more opportunity to marry younger.
- Gradual improvement of law and order; people less vulnerable to random violence; more sense of security.
- Not many major killing wars; armies not living off the land as much.

Various texts and historians list other changes in Europe that led to this population growth:

- All texts make reference to the benefits of the Agricultural Revolution and Enclosure Acts (in Britain), which helped to produce more food on less land with fewer workers, thus lowering the price of food and contributing to better diets, longer lives, etc.

Note: We must remain aware that the question refers to all of Europe and not just Britain.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 Historical Background (continued)

Hunt

- Exploration and the Columbian Exchange introduced new foods (specifically the potato and maize) that were quickly adapted to the European diet, were easily grown, and had an impact on the diet and health of the poor.
- Medical care, though still embryonic in growth, led to a decline in the death rate (usually mentioned is Edward Jenner's inoculations against smallpox).
- Better weather (mentioned by several historians) led to more bountiful crops and cheaper food.
- End of the Bubonic Plague as an overall killer.
- Sexual liberation of the new urban dwellers led to more children; illegitimacy increased.

Cannistraro and Reich

- Agricultural workers tended to have higher birth rates with more children surviving as the death rate dropped.

Spielvogel

- Commercial capitalism led to prosperity and the ability to afford more children.
- End of clerical celibacy and the encouragement of marriage (may be a bit of a chronological stretch for this question).
- Legal/moral codes against infanticide.
- Kings encouraged increases in the number of subjects, leading to greater tax base, more soldiers, and stronger economic life.

Lerner and Burns

- Clearing of more lands opened up more fields for cultivation.
- Climate of the 1700s much more favorable to agriculture than that of the 1600s.

Armesto

- Improved hygiene (but unlikely to be overwhelmingly decisive).
- End of the use of swaddling of newborns.
- Growing praise of mothers breast-feeding their infants.
- Scurvy and smallpox contained (although this was replaced with typhus, cholera, typhoid in growing urban areas).

McKay

- Early public health measures for sewage and burials.
- Drainage of swamps reduced number of dangerous insects.

Merriman

- Use of quinine water for fevers.
- Increased use of cotton cloth led to greater use of and washing of underwear.
- More disciplined armies spared civilians most of the long, bloody battles, and there was less pillaging of civilian property.

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2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 Historical Background (continued)

Kagan

- New inventions/methods of agriculture.
 - Tull: seed drill, iron plows.
 - “Turnip” Townsend: crop rotation.
 - Arthur Young: *Annals of Agriculture*.

Palmer et al.

- Organized sovereign states put an end to civil wars, thereby allowing population to increase.

Additional Notes

- Earlier marriages as serfdom declined.
- Improved transportation of food (canals and roads). NOTE: NO railroads, steamships, etc., for this particular question (out of the time frame).
- Improved sanitation in some places (usually reference to cleaner streets).

FRQ 3

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

3A-1

The population growth experienced in Europe ~~was~~ in the 1700's and later was the greatest explosion of ~~a~~ growth Europe had ever seen before. ~~The consequence of the spike,~~ with incredible social consequences.

The population spike in Europe in the 18th century came as a result of the agricultural revolution which created a steady supply of food, the lack of ^{an} wars that kept populations level in previous ages, and advancements in the medical field.

~~The first~~
The first and most ^{largest} ~~important~~ reason for the ~~big~~ population explosion in the 1700's was the absence of war and plague. In ~~the~~ ^{the} previously to the 18th century, wars often halted the growth of population, ~~but at~~ ~~the~~ ~~times~~ of war, ~~not~~ ~~only~~ ~~did~~ ~~soldiers~~ ~~die,~~ ~~but~~ ~~civilians~~ ~~starved~~ ~~and~~ ~~was~~ ~~such~~ ~~as~~ ^{in 1337} the 100 years war[?] and the 30 years war, in 1618, and other battles, inhibited population growth. Not only were many soldiers killed, in these wars, but civilians starved, also, the war caused economic disasters,

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

3A-2

~~and children were either~~ and parents could consider raising children, or the children they had often died in birth, or of malnutrition. ~~The disappearance~~ ~~of the plague~~, with economic stability, and a respite from constant wars, the population could flourish in the 15th century. The ~~the~~ disappearance of the plague also slowed the number of deaths, increasing populations. When black rats ~~were~~ became extinct for the most part, or ran out by brown rats in a territorial competition, fleas carried the Black plague also became nonexistent. Efforts in the early & late 17th century and late eighteenth century to quarantine the plague also caused the disease ~~to be~~ ~~eradicated~~. ~~But~~ ~~people~~ the Black ^{Death} ~~plague~~ which started 1347 and wiped out almost a third of the population of Europe at that time, was extinct, and population grew enormously.

Another reason for growth was benefits from the agricultural revolution, and developments in healthcare. Starting in the early 1600's in the Netherlands, and when population was dense, and agriculture needed to expand, the Agricultural Revolution ~~was~~ changed the medieval ~~basic~~ techniques of agriculture. Developments like the seed drill in 1701, ~~invented~~ invented by Jethro Tull, and crop rotation

3A-3

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

in 1750 by Charles "Turnip" Townshend exponentially increased efficiency of harvesting, and the quantity of harvests. With a steady supply of food, the population enjoyed "cheap, nutritious, and ~~rich~~ cost, with a constant supply of food, families could have confidence that their child would not die of starvation. Developments in the field of healthcare also improved human longevity. Advancing ~~and~~ medical ~~for~~ techniques, medical practitioners began to develop ~~new~~ new methods. Hospitals became ~~sanitary~~ and clean, as opposed to ones of the previous era. Crude vaccines became available, and aided in overall health of the population. Though ~~the~~ ~~major~~ ~~developments~~ in medicine did not have a large impact as large of an impact of population as the Agricultural Explosion, it aided in the population boom.

The consequences of the boom in Europe in the 18th century, ushered the next era in history with a larger ~~and~~ rural population, people began to migrate to cities to find jobs. ~~with the development of the~~ ~~development~~ of the I. These jobs

3B-1

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

In the 1700's Europe's population was exploding like never before. This ^{sudden} ~~rapid~~ increase was caused by two specific time periods which had a major impact on European society, the Industrial Revolution and the Agricultural Revolution. During the ^{early} 18th century, the population also increased because of a raise in the # of illegitimate births. The 18th century brought about rapid ~~&~~ population growth because of the dramatic ~~&~~ reduce in death rates because of the ~~&~~ industrial and Agricultural Revolution. The amount of birth also increased because of illegitimate births.

The agricultural Revolution brought about many new technological advances in farming. The Enclosure Acts allowed more land to be used more effectively. While the open field system allowed ~~&~~ for more crops to be used at a single time. During this time period, there were also significant changes in the types of crops and fertilizers used. New Nitrogen restoring crops, such as potatoes and turnips were used, ~~which~~ which allowed the fields to be not e-fallow for as long as before. These new farming methods allowed for there to be a surplus in the amount of agriculture being produced.

which allowed for more people to move into the city. ~~That~~ These new methods, also contributed to the lessening of famine, which is another reason the death rate dropped.

The Industrial Revolution rose the standard of living in England. New inventions, such as the spinning jenny, allowed for more people to work in the factories. This led to an increased amount of people in a small place. This then led to many scientists proposing ideas such as the sanitation theory ^{Lister and Pasteur} which stated that dirt and disease caused poverty. This caused many social reformers to try and clean and improve England's living conditions. These new reforms, allowed fewer to die every year, and as a result population increased.

The close proximity of men and women during the Industrial Revolution, allowed them to meet and fall in love like never before. Without their parents, or the confines of village life, young men and women were left to explore their sexuality. This unrestricted freedom led to an increase in the amount of illegitimate children being born.

3B-3

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

In conclusion, 18th century ^{Europe} experienced a big shift in their population levels. ~~with~~ The increase in goods being produced in the Agricultural Revolution to the new cleanliness of the Industrial Revolution and increasing levels of illegitimate children in the 1700's led to a population explosion.

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

Part B 3C-1

In the eighteenth century Europe's population began to increase rapidly. As a result of industrialization, improvements in science, and an overall higher appreciation of women, Europe's population would begin an upward spiral not easily thwarted. This increase in population would ultimately lead to greater prosperity for Europe as a whole, something which held great optimism for society.

The benefits of industrialization were many, and it therefore became necessary for successful countries to industrialize in the eighteenth century. The improvements in production in multiple fields, such as textiles, would ultimately lead to a more successful country. James Watt was an extremely inventive man who lent a hand to the industrial period, with his creation and perfection of the steam engine especially. The Bessemer Process was another and Spinning Jenny were other inventions that proved themselves extremely beneficial to society. These advancements fostered a prosperous environment, which then stimulated population growth.

Improvements in the field of science also contributed greatly to the population increase. One such advancement was made by Louis Pasteur, who

Part B 3C-2

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

invented the process~~es~~ of pasteurization, as well as vaccinations. ~~My~~ Other inventions, such as the new use of carbonic acid during surgery, helped create more successful methods which helped create a populace equipped with improved hygiene. These medical advancements created the means ~~to~~ to keep the eighteenth century society healthy, which therefore meant ~~thriving~~ it was thriving.

During the eighteenth century women were still subordinated to men, which meant that their participation in places other than the home was limited. This emphasis on home life and child bearing, while degrading, ~~led~~ ^{led} directly to population growth all across Europe. Women were discouraged from participating in anything masculine, which in the eighteenth century included work, as well as most things intellectual. With these options closed to most women, domestic life was their only option. ~~And~~ ~~the~~ ~~woman's~~ presence at home directly reflected upon family life, and more importantly, the need for one.

The population growth in the eighteenth century was influenced hugely by industrialization, medical advancements, and an emphasis on domestic life.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY 2008 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3

Overview

The question was intended to assess students' knowledge of the causes of a significant social/demographic trend (rapid population growth) in eighteenth-century Europe that had profound consequences both during that century and afterwards. Students had two tasks: first to identify in detail ("describe") some major causes of population growth, and second to explain how those changes contributed to population growth ("analyze"). The question thus tested students' ability to analyze causal links and multiple contributing causes.

Sample: 3A

Score: 9

This essay has a very detailed thesis that delineates four changes leading to population growth. It also provides an example of how two of these developments, which might have been treated together in one paragraph, are instead discussed separately with separate evidence. As would be expected at this level, this essay is rich in evidence, demonstrating both a grasp of the subject and clear organizational skills. Each eighteenth-century change is definitively linked to population growth. Various areas of Europe are used to prove the given points. The weakest use of evidence regards health, but the student also makes a qualifying statement about that topic. The error regarding "sanitary" hospitals is minor when compared with the wealth of accurate information.

Sample: 3B

Score: 5

This essay is very typical of the 5–4 range because the thesis refers to three changes that led to population growth, but only two of those changes relate to the eighteenth century. The many details in the paragraph on the Agricultural Revolution clearly explain how the changes led to a drop in the death rate. The reference to food surpluses allowing people to move to cities is a throw-away statement. The paragraph on the Industrial Revolution was intended to deal with new health measures, but the evidence is all from the nineteenth century, negating the usefulness of the paragraph and keeping the essay from achieving a higher score. The reference to the increasing number of illegitimate children adding to the population growth is mentioned by many texts, but it is weakly supported in this essay.

Sample: 3C

Score: 2

This essay's introductory paragraph and thesis attempt to identify three changes leading to population growth, but the supporting evidence is mostly incorrect or unacceptable. The introduction also tries to connect population increases to future prosperity. The paragraph on the Industrial Revolution uses two eighteenth-century developments but leads to a questionable effect on population growth (prosperity = increase?). The evidence about scientific advances is all drawn from the nineteenth century and is thus unsatisfactory. The reference to the role of women is not particularly an eighteenth-century development, and the attempt to explain changes in woman's domestic role as contributing to population growth is not convincing.