AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY
2009 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 6

Compare and contrast the crises in state authority that precipitated the French Revolution in 1789 and the February and October Revolutions in Russia in 1917.

9–8 Points

- Thesis is explicit and fully responsive to the question.
- Organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
  - Essay must explicitly compare and contrast both the French and Russian Revolutions.
  - Essay must primarily address state authority and the origins of each revolution.
  - Response is in the proper chronological context.
- Essay is well balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at some length.
  - Stronger essays in this category should devote nearly equal attention to both the French and Russian Revolutions.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence.
  - Essays in this category must address several crises in state authority with at least one crisis from each of the French and Russian Revolutions.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

7–6 Points

- Thesis is effective and responsive to the question.
  - Theses in this category will address causality and make some attempt at comparing and contrasting.
- Organization is clear and effective in support of the argument but not consistently followed.
  - Essay must compare and contrast BOTH the French and Russian Revolutions.
  - Essay must address state authority and the origins of each revolution.
  - Response is in the proper chronological context.
- Essay is balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at least briefly.
  - Essays in this category should address BOTH the French and Russian Revolutions.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
  - Essays in this category must address at least two crises in state authority with at least one crisis from each of the French and Russian Revolutions.
- May contain one major error or several minor errors that detract from the argument.

5–4 Points

- Thesis may be underdeveloped or not fully responsive to the question.
  - In essays in this category, the thesis must move beyond a simple paraphrase of the prompt and may not simply mention that there were similarities and differences between the revolutions.
- Organization may be unclear but is still effective.
  - Essay should either compare and/or contrast both the French and Russian Revolutions.
  - Essay should address state authority and the origins of at least one revolution but must still address an element of the other revolution.
  - Response should primarily address the proper chronological context but may contain material from earlier or later periods.
- Essay shows some unevenness; some major topics suggested by the prompt are neglected.
- Most of the major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- May contain a few errors that detract from the argument.
3–2 Points
- May contain a weak thesis or a thesis that merely repeats/paraphrases the prompt.
- Organization is unclear and ineffective.
- Essay shows serious imbalance and/or may primarily be a simple narrative of the revolution(s).
  - Essays in this category may be unsuccessful in comparing or contrasting the revolutions.
  - Essays in this category may address only one of the revolutions.
- Essay may contain little relevant evidence.
- May contain several errors that detract from the argument.

1–0 Points
- May contain an exceptionally banal thesis, or there is no discernable attempt at a relevant thesis.
- Little discernable organization or may be completely off topic.
- One or both of the major topics suggested by the prompt is mentioned, but only superficially.
  - Essays in this category may exclusively be simple narratives of one or both of the revolutions.
- Little or no supporting evidence is used.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.
France and Russia both underwent powerful revolutions. The French Revolution, 1789-1799, resulted in the overthrow of the long established Bourbon monarchy. The Russian Revolution resulted in the end of the Romanov Dynasty. Both the French and Russian Revolutions were caused by government corruption, poor economic conditions, and unjust treatment of the lower classes; however, France possessed experienced war debts, an outdated social structure, and the concepts of the Enlightenment, while Russia experienced humiliation from the Russo-Japanese War, famine, military mutinies, and resentment from World War I.

Louis XVI ruled an essentially bankrupt monarchy. He overtaxed the peasants, which only contributed to the discontent with the absolute Ancien Régime, or prerevolutionary social structure. Adding to the absolute monarch's lack of finance, he inherited a series of war debts from the alliance with the Americans in the American Revolution, and their defeat in the Seven Years War (where France lost its business superiority in India). During the 18th century, the Enlightenment concepts were spreading throughout the social classes. As France was the home of the Enlightenment, giving the...
The Russian Revolution took place about two centuries later. Tsar Nicholas II, the last regressive autocrat, refused reform. He reigned over a fragile economy, which was predominantly agricultural, so when famines hit, the economy was brought to ruins. Tsar Nicholas II also instigated the Russo-Japanese war which resulted in an embarrassing defeat. Having lost territory in Asia, Russians (living in the biggest European country) were defeated by the Japanese, a small Asian country. Tsar Nicholas, who commanded the Russian forces in World War I, sent troops into war which were poorly equipped and untrained. However, despite the inadequacy of the army, the tsar refused to pull out the troops from WWI (much to the discontent of the Russian population).

The lack of finances, poor judgement on behalf of the government, resentment from war, obsolete social structures, and new reform ideas led to the fall of Louis XVI and Tsar Nicholas II, and ensuing revolutions.
The monarchy of both France and Russia were abolished through revolutions each in 1789 and in 1917. Although the period's gap is wide, they both faced financial crisis before the rebellion happened. However, the main cause of revolution was different; France suffered from severe financial crisis while Russia's problem was low morale of Russians due to defeats in the wars.

France and Russia both suffered from financial crisis before the revolutions. French King, Louis XVI had to fight having to spend half of the annual tax in maintaining the palace, the Versailles. He also had to deal with the debt from the wars of Louis XIV which were won, but not profitable. The price of bread in Paris kept increasing, but Louis XVI had no way to stop it except calling General Estate for more tax collection. The revolution was triggered due to financial crisis that French government had to face. Russia also suffered from financial crisis. The Emperor Nicholas I, who spent half of his life on the war, was naturally faced financial problems. He could not win many battles which worsened the already crisis.

However, the main crisis that triggered the revolution is different in France and Russia; France suffered from lack of financial revenue, while Russia's main problem was low morale of citizens due to
numerous defeats. In Russo-Japanese war, Russia lost and lost the control over Manchuria. It was a shame for Russian citizens since it was the first time for European country to lose war against Asians. Moreover, during the World War I, Russia lose numerous battles without much gain. The public opinion to withdraw from the war grew, and finally rebellion occurred. French state suffered mainly from financial problems such as inflation or debts.

After the revolution, French was isolated from other countries which did not want revolution ideas to be spread. Russia also was isolated from countries that did not want communism to be spread. However, the French had to bear the attacks of other nations. When Russia was not attached by outside countries but the people inside the Russia who did not agree with the govt.

French revolution and Russian revolution both left marks on history. "Declaration of the rights of men and citizen" and "April these" will be remembered for long time. They have some similarities in that they both suffered from financial crises and abolished monarchs as the result of revolution. Also, there were some differences such as the main cause of rebellion or the people who were mainly opposed to them.
The French Revolution and the February and October Revolutions in Russia share the same frame, but had very different results.

The French Revolution and the Revolutions in Russia were caused by working-class unrest and a financial crisis. The monarch, Louis XIV, brought on too many wars and put France into a huge debt, which he could not get rid of without calling the Estates General, which had not been called for 35 years. The Estates General refused his propositions. This resulted in the storming of Bastille, which started the French Revolution. The Estates General turned into the National Assembly made up of people of all classes and they executed Louis XIV after he tried to escape. The Revolutions in Russia likewise led to the execution of the monarchs. Both the French Revolution and the Russian Revolutions were unsuccessful and led to many deaths.

The French Revolution led to the return of a monarch, while the Russian...
Revolution led the communist parties taking over. While both revolutions were unsuccessful, the Russian Revolution led to a change in government while the French Revolution led to a change in the middle of two monarchies. The French Revolution did weaken the monarchy, but while both revolutions appear to have a similar structure, they ended very differently.
Question 6

Sample: 6A
Score: 8

This essay contains a sophisticated thesis that addresses specific state crises in both the French and Russian contexts. The use of examples and evidence is economical but quite effective. The essay discusses both long- and short-term crises of state authority and uses correct examples to substantiate major points. The links between specific problems and crises of state authority are not as well developed as they might be, but overall this is an effective and tightly structured essay.

Sample: 6B
Score: 4

This essay has an underdeveloped thesis but, nonetheless, addresses the fiscal problems and crises that preceded the French and Russian Revolutions. These problems imply a crisis in state authority without stating this point explicitly. While the discussion of the French fiscal crisis is generally effective, the assessment of the Russian situation in the Russo–Japanese War and the First World War is less so. The second half of the essay is off task.

Sample: 6C
Score: 1

This essay has a thesis that merely restates the question. The discussion of the French Revolution is confused chronologically, and the assessment of the Russian Revolution is vague. The second part of the essay deals with consequences as opposed to causes and with the issue of the crisis in state authority.