

# AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY

## 2010 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 5

Compare and contrast how **TWO** of the following states attempted to hold together their empires in the period circa 1850 to 1914.

**Austria-Hungary**  
**Russia**  
**Ottoman Empire**

#### 9–8 Points

- The thesis is explicit and fully responsive to the question, mentions both countries specifically, and is balanced. Shows some sophistication in addressing the comparison/contrast.
- The organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
- The argument focuses on attempts to hold the empire(s) together, rather than solely on problems encountered.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence. These may include domestic reforms, diplomatic maneuvers and alliances, appointments — the countries need to be actors, not objects of action.
- The essay should compare and contrast to some extent.
- The essay may contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

#### 7–6 Points

- The thesis is explicit and responsive to the question.
- There is more variation in the level of comparison and contrast; one may be implied.
- The organization is clear, effective in support of the argument, but not consistently followed (may jump around a bit).
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- The essay may contain an error that detracts from the argument.

#### 5–4 Points

- The thesis is explicit but not fully responsive to the question.
- The essay may compare or contrast and do so implicitly (parallel argument).
- The organization is clear, effective in support of the argument, but not consistently followed.
- The essay shows some imbalance. It is likely to be stronger on one country than the other, may treat one country superficially, or may focus more on problems encountered than actions taken.
- Some of the assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- The essay may contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

#### 3–2 Points

- There is no explicit thesis or a thesis that merely repeats or paraphrases the prompt; may be faulty or difficult to discern.
- The organization is unclear and ineffective.
- The essay shows serious imbalance; may address one country only.
- Only one or two major assertions are supported by relevant evidence.
- There is little attempt to compare or contrast.
- The essay may contain several errors that detract from the argument.

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**Question 5 (continued)**

**1–0 Points**

- There is no discernible attempt at a thesis.
- There is no discernible organization.
- One or none of the major topics suggested by the prompt is mentioned.
- There is little or no supporting evidence.
- The essay may contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

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### Question 5 — Historical Background Notes

#### Austria-Hungary

- Following upheavals of revolutions of 1848, Austria-Hungary imposed martial law and issued a Patent of 1851 to restore absolutism.
- Francis Joseph ruled 1848–1916.
- 1850s — wave of centralization brought improvements aimed at dissuading people from liberty: reform of legal system; creation of free trading area within the empire; subsidized highways and railroad construction.
- 1855 — Bach signed Concordat with Catholic Church, restoring privileges and extending ecclesiastical authority; banned Protestant teachers from Catholic schools; banned civil marriages; limited Jews' rights to property.
- Professional armies under Jelacic, Radetzky and Windischgratz crushed rebellions in Bohemia, Hungary and Northern Italy.
- Emerged as one of the two dominant powers for German unification.
- 1859 — defeated by French and Piedmontese.
- 1860 (October) — Diploma reestablished conservative federalism.
- 1861 (February) — Patent constitution, bicameral parliament, maintained German dominance, kept German-speaking bureaucracy.
- 1866 — Austro-Prussian War attempted to promote German-speaking dominance; reflected reliance on German-speaking bureaucracy and middle class for support.
- Repression of ethnic minorities and political opposition:
  - Germans — 35 percent
  - Magyars — 23 percent
  - Czechs — 23 percent
  - Romanians — 19 percent
- 1867 — Ausgleich created Dual Monarchy, allowed Hungarian to be language of administration in Hungary, limited rights of emperor as king of Hungary, and gave more power to nobility. Hungarians ruled domestic policy; Austria retained control of foreign policy, military, common system of finances. Austria received a constitution establishing a parliamentary system with the principle of ministerial responsibility, but Francis Joseph largely ignored or bypassed this.
- 1867 — full legal rights were extended to Jews.
- 1868 — Nationality Law gave rights to languages in schools, churches, government offices; Croatia was given semiautonomy.
- 1882 — Dual Alliance (with Germany) became Triple Alliance.
- 1903 — Hungary demanded separation of Hungary's army from the Imperial Army; Francis Joseph threatened imposition of universal male suffrage.
- 1907 — universal male suffrage introduced in Austria. Two strong parties gradually emerged: Social Democrats and Christian Socialists.
- 1908 — Bosnian Crisis.
- 1914 — Francis Ferdinand assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Black Hand, a Serbian nationalist group.

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### Question 5 — Historical Background Notes (continued)

#### Russia

- Tsars
  - Alexander I (1801–1825)
  - Nicholas I (1825–1855)
  - Alexander II (1855–1881)
  - Alexander III (1881–1894)
  - Nicholas II (1894–1917)
- Increased distrust of Western bourgeois life was evident, particularly among Slavophiles.
- 1856 — defeated in Crimean War, followed by Peace of Paris: Russia gave up Moldavia, Wallachia and Bessarabia and accepted neutrality of Black Sea.
- 1860–1870s — Expanded eastward across Siberia to Vladivostok.
- 1861 — serfs emancipated; replaced services owed to nobles with taxes to the state.
- 1863 — Polish uprising, repressed by Russia. Russification was initiated; Russian law, language and administration were imposed on all areas of life.
- 1864 — Polish serfs were emancipated to punish the nobility.
- 1864 — Alexander II established Zemstvos (district or village assemblies).
- 1870 — Alexander II established dumas (councils) with authority to assess taxes and establish education and public services. He also created local and provincial courts, and a judicial code that accepted the idea of equality before the law.
- Populism, or the People's Will, based on ideas of village commune-based society promoted by Alexander Herzen and more militant individuals and groups, such as Vera Zasulich, wanted to overthrow the autocracy.
- The military was modernized, but Third Section police were retained, and there was increased use of secret court martials for political cases.
- 1875–1914 – levels of violent anti-Semitism increased in the last quarter of the 19th century. Persecutions and pogroms were widespread, leading to increased levels of emigration. Between 1881 and 1889 an average of 23,000 Jews left Russia each year.
- 1878 — Treaty of San Stefano with Turkey created large independent state of Bulgaria, which Russia would dominate. In reaction, Congress of Berlin (1878) reduced Bulgaria and recognized Serbia, Montenegro and Romania as independent states.
- Invasion was undertaken of Turkestan, smaller Muslim states and Afghanistan, which Britain made a puppet monarchy.
- Protective tariffs, promoted by Sergei Witte and foreign investment, enabled large-scale industrialization, especially in steel production.
- Alexander II responded to increasing agitation from Nihilists by disbanding the Third Section.
- 1881 — Alexander III thought reform was a mistake and expanded secret police powers and pursued Russification program.
- 1881 — Russia rejoined the resurrected Three Emperors' League.
- 1887 — Reinsurance Treaty with Germany.
- 1892 — Alliance with France (later Britain as well).
- Industrialization increased; by 1900, 35,000 miles of railway were constructed, including large parts of the trans-Siberian connection between Moscow and Vladivostok.
- 1903 — Lenin forced a split in the Russian Social Democratic Party ranks at the London Congress into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.
- Russo-Japanese War 1904-05 resulted in loss of prestige; food shortages (brought on by transport needed for war) led to protest and unrest.

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### Question 5 — Historical Background Notes (continued)

- Bloody Sunday — tsar's troops fired on a peaceful demonstration, killing hundreds, wounding thousands. Led to calls for strikes and unions. Responses: October Manifesto (in 1906 modified by the Fundamental Laws).
- The Duma and an Upper House, half of whose members would be appointed by the tsar, were re-created. Land reforms under Peter Stolypin opened the doorway for private ownership of land (no more village ownership).
- 1912 — Bolsheviks organized their own party, based on Lenin's program of leadership by a party elite, and a dual social revolution (discontent in countryside and among the proletariat).

### Ottoman Empire

- 1853 — war with Russia in the Crimea erupted when Russia demanded the right to protect Christian shrines in Palestine, a right already granted to the French.
- 1854 — Great Britain and France declared war on Russia.
- 1856 — Treaty of Paris admitted Turkey to European concert and promised to respect independence of the empire.
- 1856–1876 — Hatt-i-Humayun
  - created Ottoman national citizenship for all persons in the empire;
  - ended the civil authority of religious hierarchy;
  - recognized equality before the law (regardless of religious affiliation);
  - opened the army to both Muslims and Christians
  - reformed taxation policy and secured property rights;
  - promoted the abolition of torture and prison reform; and
  - attempted to battle graft and inefficiency in the government.
- 1860 — insurrection in Syria and conflict between Muslim Druses and Maronite Christians — intervention by France restored order.
- 1861–1876 — Abdul Aziz reign included rapid spread of Western influence, building of railroads from Danube to Black Sea, increased literary output, journalism, and increased calls for liberal reforms.
- 1863 — Banque Imperiale Ottomane founded.
- 1864 — Vilayet Law reorganization established larger provinces under governors-general, with subdivisions beneath.
- 1867 — Abdul Aziz visited Great Exposition at Paris; first sultan to travel abroad.
- 1867 — Suez Canal opened.
- 1875 — uprising occurred in Bosnia.
- 1876 — April Uprising of Bulgarians was violently crushed; thousands of Bulgarians were slaughtered.
- 1876 — Abdul Aziz was deposed; eventually replaced by Abdul Hamid II. Later that year a constitution was proclaimed, guaranteeing freedom of conscience, individual liberty, freedom of press, education, representative government, equality in taxation. The reform process is known as the Tanzimat.
- 1878 — Treaty of San Stefano created the large independent state of Bulgaria, which Russia would dominate; a product of pan-Slavism.
- Reaction: Congress of Berlin (1878) reduced Bulgaria and recognized Serbia, Montenegro and Romania as independent states.
- The Tanzimat was largely set aside by the sultan, who tried to use Islam to counteract the forces of nationalism in the empire. His actions only fed the desire for Turkish nationalism.
- 1881 — French occupied Tunis.
- 1882 — British occupied Egypt.
- 1888 — Railway from Hungary to Constantinople was opened.

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**Question 5 — Historical Background Notes (continued)**

- 1889 — Committee of Union and Progress (a.k.a. Young Turks) was formed; found support in bureaucracy and army.
- 1890–1897 — Armenian Revolutionary movement. In 1894-95 about 200,000 Armenians were slaughtered in eastern Anatolia in response to Turkish fears about Armenian nationalism.
- 1908 — revolution led by Young Turks led to reimposition of the Constitution. Abdul Hamid II supported a counterrevolution.
- 1909 — Abdul Hamid II was deposed. His replacement, his brother Mohammed V, was weak and helpless. He lasted until the fall of the empire in 1918.
- 1912 — First Balkan War.
- 1913 — Second Balkan War.

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

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, many Empires - such as Britain and France - were on the rise. However, others, particularly the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires, were disintegrating and collapsing from within and without, despite their best attempts to maintain power and control over their people. Although both differed in the manner of which they attempted to appease the nationalistic ambitions of ethnic minorities within their Empires, they both nevertheless used violence ~~thru~~ to attempt ~~maintaining~~ their ~~and~~ an alliance with Germany to maintain their position of power.

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, nationalism drove many ethnic minorities in the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires to demand ~~independent~~ more freedom. The Hapsburg rulers in Austria did little to appease the nationalistic ambitions of its many ethnicities including the Croats, Slovaks, and Serbs. The furthest they went was to establish a dual monarchy with Austria and Hungary having two separate legislatures but the same king.

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

This was done as the Hungarians, or Magyars, were the largest minority in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, was willing to grant autonomy — or even independence — to various ethnicities within their empire in order to appease nationalists, be they from Greece, Serbia, or Egypt. Interestingly, many of these former Ottoman territories, such as Greece and Serbia, would fight their former master as the Ottomans desperately held on to whatever territories they still possessed.

Understandably, the Austro-Hungarians and Ottomans were not always so passive in attempting to retain power, as they fought a number of wars in order to grip onto their slipping power. Austria, for instance, fought several wars with Prussia throughout the mid-1800s in order to attempt securing power throughout Central Europe. They also violently quelled revolts and rebellions throughout the Balkans and Poland. The Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, was often attacked by other



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nations around it. Greece, for example, fought several wars against the Ottomans in order to reclaim and liberate Greeks in other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Russia, as another example, began the Crimean War as an attempt to wrestle parts of the Balkans. The Ottomans, all the while, desperately fought these expensive wars to protect their position. However, the Ottomans also used violence to deal with internal unrest as well. For example, Ottoman troops committed numerous atrocities in Bulgaria during the mid-to-late 1800s in an attempt to solidify Ottoman rule there. The controversial Armenian genocide, for instance, was also another attempt to pacify an ethnic minority within the Empire. Regardless, as the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires declined even further, both looked to Germany in order to improve their own situation. The Austrians entered an alliance with their former archenemy, and Germany gave Austria a blank check, while the Ottomans allowed the Germans to

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assist in industrialization and the building of railroads throughout the Middle East. However the alliance these two Empires had with Germany made them join the side of the Central Powers in World War I. Although perhaps the alliance with Germany gave these two Empires a few more years to survive, in the end it was for naught, as the Central Powers lost World War I, and these two Empires were dissolved.

The Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires were clearly in decline in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Although they attempted to solidify their position and regain lost power through granting some of their autonomy/independence to some minorities, using wars to retain and control territories, and establishing an alliance with Germany, such actions were for naught. The Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved into several states, including Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, all of which would play a ~~role~~ relatively minor role in

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global affairs for the rest of history. The Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, collapsed, its monarchy disbanded; ~~in fact, the~~ its successor state, Turkey, was in fact so weakened that Greece itself almost was able to recapture Constantinople during the ~~the~~ Greek-Turkish War of ~~the~~ 1920-1923, and, in a way, symbolically re-establish the Byzantine Empire ~~that~~ (the ancient arch-enemy of the Ottomans). Had they succeeded, the Ottomans would almost have definitely been delivered a symbolic death blow.

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

In Europe many Empires Struggled to maintain their grip on all that they controlled during the 19th century. Political unrest, economic hardships, and diverse ethnic groups all contributed to the partial or complete loss of many empires. Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were both empires struggling to hold together. Between 1850 and 1914 the Austria-Hungarian and the Ottoman Empire both used Political and Military strategies to hold their crumbling empires together, though in different ways.

Both Austria Hungary and the Ottoman Empire used political strategies as an attempt to maintain control of their empires. Within Austria-Hungary the many diverse ethnic groups ~~spoke~~ including the Poles, Austrians, Croations, and Hungarians were pulling the empire apart with their nationalism. In order to combat this the Austria-Hungary empire went to a dual monarchy and put both an Austrian and a Hungarian on the throne. They also refrained from colonizing in order to focus their attention on their home issues. The Ottoman Empire much like the ~~Austria~~ Austria-Hungary empire suffered as a result of many distinct ethnic groups within their empire. To help keep the Ottoman Empire together

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

they granted more liberties to pacify these people.

Military force was also used to help ~~control~~ both the Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire stay together. They both used strong military force in attempts to suppress revolutions by angered ethnic groups. The Austria-Hungary empire faced these revolts in these Balkan territories and in Hungary. They were ~~rather~~ <sup>relatively</sup> successful in subduing the revolts.

The Ottoman Empire faced this kind of revolt most notably in Greece where they ~~eventually~~ viciously put down the Greek revolt. Although the Greeks would win their independence thanks to sympathy from ~~western~~ western European nations. Both Empires used military force to control revolutions.

The Ottoman and Austria-Hungary Empire used political strategies and military force to hold together these Empires. Although both would eventually lose these empires due to war and ethnic tensions.

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

Both Russia and Austria-Hungary had ~~pran~~ problems, between 1850-1914. Some major problems were religion, communism, and the western ~~the~~ influence. Both Russia and Austria-Hungary did a lot to hold together their empires. Some things they did were revolts, using examples of Britain and other successful countries, to make theirs better, and trying to change the government.

Some problems in Russia were that there was communism, and that people ~~to~~ revolted and that leaders did not work together and they were not liked by the population. In Russia, there was a Communist government, under which, every one is treated equally. The leaders did not do much for the people. Because of that, the people revolted. This led to the break of the nation. Russia was also behind the ~~east~~ western European nations in power and modernization. This also caused problems, because Russia was a major power and if they are not modernized then they could fall ~~into~~.

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

5-C2

behind the other major powers. To try and hold together, the Russians tried to become industrialized like the West. There were many reforms, that introduced better ways to farm and the abolishment of serfdom. They got ideas from the western countries. Austria Hungary used the same techniques of using the western countries as examples in modernizing the nation. Austria-Hungary was first two separate nations, Austria, and Hungary. In Austria there were many Hungarians and in Hungary ~~there~~ there were many Austrians. There was a war in who has the control over the people. The war ended with a treaty, which combined the countries into one nation. This solved one problem. Just like Russia, Austria Hungary used western ideas to hold the nation together.

Between Austria-Hungary and Russia had many problems between 1850-1914. To solve the problems,

5-C3

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

Both of the nations used western ideas. In Russia there was a revolution and in Austria-Hungary there was a war to unite Austria and Hungary into one nation.



# AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY 2010 SCORING COMMENTARY

## Question 5

### Overview

This question asked students to compare and contrast the attempts of two of three states (Austria-Hungary, Russia, Ottoman Empire) to hold together their empires in the period circa 1850 to 1914. Students were expected to identify problems common to those states and compare and contrast the attempts made to maintain imperial power. The intent was not only to assess students' knowledge of late-19th- to early-20th-century history, but also to encourage attention to Eastern Europe.

### Sample: 5A

**Score: 9**

This essay has a well-developed thesis and makes excellent comparisons and contrasts. It provides great information on the Ottoman Empire and refers to atrocities against the Bulgarians and Armenians. It also provides relevant information on Austria-Hungary, revealing the depth of the student's understanding (as demonstrated by the explanation of the alliance with Germany). The level of sophistication exceeds that of most other essays.

### Sample: 5B

**Score: 5**

This is one of the few essays that discusses Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire together. The thesis is acceptable. Some of the evidence is beyond the time period, and while not counted as an error, such evidence does little to advance the argument. There are not a lot of specifics, but the student clearly understands the question and makes a decent attempt to respond to it. The essay is less balanced than the typical essay that earned a higher score, but it demonstrates more depth than essays that received lower scores.

### Sample: 5C

**Score: 2**

This essay begins with an acceptable thesis, but it contains much information that is extraneous and that does not address the thesis. The essay mentions Russia and industrialism, and the creation of the Dual Monarchy, but only implicitly. The essay provides too little evidence to merit a higher score.