

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 5**

**In the late nineteenth century, millions of workers and intellectuals proclaimed themselves socialists, yet few worked toward the violent revolution predicted by Karl Marx. Analyze the major factors that account for this phenomenon.**

**9–8 points**

- Sophisticated thesis identifies more than one factor.
- Discussion is well balanced and deals with at least three factors explaining the demise of radical Marxism.
- Organization is clear and effective.
- All major assertions are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence.
- Essay contains a strong sense of cause and effect; analysis is insightful.
- Essay may contain some minor errors that do not detract from the argument.

**7–6 points**

- Thesis identifies more than one factor.
- Discussion is well balanced and deals with at least two factors explaining the demise of radical Marxism.
- Organization is clear and effective.
- All major assertions are supported by several pieces of evidence.
- Essay contains some analysis, though causal links may not be fully fleshed out.
- Essay may contain some errors.

**5–4 points**

- Attempted thesis either identifies just one factor or tends to restate the prompt.
- Organization is unbalanced and ineffective.
- Discussion either focuses on a single factor with adequate supporting evidence or addresses multiple factors but without sufficient supporting evidence.
- Essay is primarily factual narrative; there is little or no analysis.
- Essay may contain some errors that detract from the argument.

**3–2 points**

- Thesis is missing or just restates the prompt.
- Discussion may be limited to a general narrative of Marxist ideology.
- Essay provides at least some supporting evidence.
- Essay is often off task and irrelevant.
- Essay may contain several errors that detract from the argument.

**1–0 points**

- Thesis is missing.
- Essay is poorly organized.
- Essay is off task or not responsive to the prompt.
- There is little or no supporting evidence.
- Essay contains major errors.

5A-1

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

The abuses of the proletarian order in Industrial Revolution convinced Marx to write his Communist Manifesto, a book that continues to play a controversial role in history till today. Marx believed a violent revolution of the proletariat was necessary and would lead to a classless and fair society. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, people began to question him, men like Bernstein being one of them. The ideas of ① Nationalism ② Universal <sup>manhood</sup> Suffrage, and ③ living environment affected this. Changes in the quality of life was the most significant factor as better living conditions no longer called for a revolution, as the people were happier.

To understand socialism, one must understand that it is related to the country it is in. Socialism is a proposed answer to the problems a country is facing. As different problems are present in different countries, ~~nationalism~~ nationalism plays a key role in socialism. In England, the country Marx expected the revolution to happen in, a constitutional monarchy existed. Thus the British realized that they had influence in their government and could make the changes necessary without revolution. Therefore a confidence in the government was present and was strengthened by the successes of England in the Crimean War and the might of British colonialism and imperialistic Empire. This strong belief is what created the Crystal Palace in London and gave people the confidence in their government.

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

5A-2

that would enable them to resist the ideas of a violent revolution. In contrast, Russia ~~ex~~ had an absolutist, conservative government that did nothing for its people. The defeat of Russia in the Crimean war also hurt the confidence in the government needed to stop revolution. Tsar Nicholas II's humble role in the Russian people led to an angry people who turned to communism as the answer. Thus, a confidence in the government created from the Scramble for Africa and military victories saved Britain from violent revolution and also changed socialism to a cooperation with a democratic government to solve the people's problems created by the IR.

Universal <sup>Manhood</sup> Suffrage was another important factor. The right to vote for every man instilled the same confidence in government needed to save the European powers from revolution. When Otto Von Bismarck gave Prussia universal manhood suffrage for the parliament, he inspired a self confidence in his citizens that changed the definition of Socialism. Socialism now became a cooperation with the state to create a more equal and just society and that no violent revolution was needed to control industry. This new definition angered Marxists who declared the Revisionist Socialists traitors to the cause. However, despite the International's label, Marxists

5A-3

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

could do nothing to stop revisionist socialism. This the institution of universal suffrage gave people the belief that they could make the changes necessary through peaceful democratic cooperation and with the creation of labor unions.

Like Locke to Hobbes, Bernstein was given the privilege to see a much better time than Marx, with similar affects. The horrors of early urbanization and abuse under the machinery of Capitalistic Society made Marx pessimistic, while Bernstein witnessed the Belle Epoque, aka the Gilded Age, and a time of European Cultural, political and social dominance. While Hobbes witnessed the Century of Crises and believed war to be evil, Locke witnessed the Glorious Revolution in England making him optimistic. Rapid urbanization, like in Manchester, originally led to a decrease in the quality of life, like Marx saw. However through reforms ~~and~~ and ~~the~~ technological advances the quality of life became much better. The invention of electricity and advances in contraception with the creation of the River London in the 1850s, the quality of life increased greatly and people had no need to overthrow the government. This increase in quality of life led to a new form of socialism where violent revolution was no longer necessary.

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

5A-4

~~At~~ At the turn of the century, and after WWI, people's belief in revisionist socialism led to universal suffrage, the welfare state. It also led to the general strikes in 1926 England. Contrary to what Marx expected, revolution broke out in Russia, ~~communist~~ people he was wrong and his ideas no longer worked.

5B-1

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

Karl Marx predicted <sup>in his "communist manifesto"</sup> that in ~~capitalist~~ countries with capitalism, the lower workers will later rise against upper class and work ~~ed~~ toward revolution of socialism. However, in the late nineteenth century there weren't such violent revolutions predicted by him. This was due to comparably good working conditions, increased standards of living, and busy international interaction with other countries.

In order for revolution to start, there has to be much disgrunt about current society. Marx predicted that workers will rise due to excessive absorb of labor from lower classes by higher classes. However, as regulations such as Factory act and other ~~rule~~ acts regarding ~~wa~~ labor were ~~est~~ established, working conditions became comparably ~~better~~ good. Children labor were prohibited for young children and there was limit to working hours. Furthermore, in England, it let and admit the formation of Labor Union, which would express its concern and ~~in~~ inconvenience of its workers. Thus, as the working condition was not ~~much~~ <sup>that</sup> bad, people did not rise up for revolution.

A second factor is increased standard of living. Usually when people are living well, they

do not want revolution or change. Through ~~sc~~ development of science and technology, Europeans went through Agricultural and industrial revolution. By the time of the late nineteenth century, much technology and amount of food were ~~to~~ developed and increased. Furthermore, due to mercantilism, much of <sup>new</sup> crops from colonies and potatoes from America were introduced. With development of technology and introduction of crops, in addition to resistance to disease by development of vaccine, Europeans' standard of living was much increased than before. Thus, people did not excessively want for revolution.

The last factor is busy international interactions with other nations. Usually revolutions do not take place inside a country when the country itself is too busy having interaction with other nations. That is why ~~Lenin~~ the <sup>October</sup> ~~Russian~~ revolution by Lenin was done after Soviet Union pulled out from the first World War. During the late nineteenth century, there were ~~unification of Germany, Crimean War, Eastern Question,~~ <sup>incidents such as</sup> which involved a lot of diplomacy and wars. Since nations were too busy ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> contenting businesses outside nation, it didn't have much space and time to create an internal revolution. All in all, the violent revolution predicted by



In Russia, Tsar Alexander II was reluctant to repeat his father's mistakes. Supporting liberalism proved to be dangerous to the Russian crown. Many feared to be discovered to a socialist on fear of punishment. Restrictive and repressive measures were implemented at this time. Anyone caught to be a socialist, worst still, spreading socialism were exiled.

There were many Russian individuals supporting socialism. They admired how some and not all the power belonged to the Princes of England. In France they saw men of equal rank with unequal backgrounds. Bringing back these ideologies ~~was~~ was easier during Tsar Alexander II. But his son and grandson were over so against it and lead by full autocracy, convinced of their divine right to lead the Russian nation.

Brave men like Bukharin, Lenin

and Leonid Trotsky, spread their ideas to Europe and returned to Russia to try and actually implement it. ~~Others who believed in~~

Others who believed in socialism, were not ready to give up their privileges as elites. Perhaps thinking socialism was morally correct, aristocracy was proud of their status. Workers too had this epidemic of not really wanting change. Change would mean reevaluation of living styles. They were used to their way of living.

Many were reluctant to give up their way of living. Many more were scared of the consequences of their actions and still others believed that Karl Marx's theory would transmit without the need for violent action. Others simply know that they did not possess a force comparable to that of their sovereign. Whatever the reason for such reluctance, a few will always be willing to take the risk. Once one sets the trend, ~~and~~ it is only a matter of time until others follow.

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2011 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)**

**Question 5**

**Sample: 5A**

**Score: 9**

The thesis in the last two sentences of the introduction is insightful, identifying three factors (nationalism, the expansion of the suffrage, and increase in living standards) as explaining the decline of the appeal of radical Marxism. The essay proceeds to develop these three factors in the body paragraphs, supporting them with multiple pieces of evidence (English military, economic and imperial success fostered a sense of nationalism and a corresponding waning of revolutionary spirit, while in Russia absolutist rule and lack of reform strengthened the popularity of radical Marxism; granting of universal male suffrage in Prussia eased revolutionary pressure; and advances in technology such as electricity and contraception led to improved quality of life for city dwellers). The essay is superbly organized by theme and demonstrates good understanding of the topic, thereby earning the maximum score of 9.

**Sample: 5B**

**Score: 5**

The thesis identifies three factors for the decline in popularity of radical Marxism, though the third one (“busy international interaction with other countries”) is unclear and unconvincing. The discussion of the first two factors mentioned in the thesis — better working conditions and increased standards of living — is well developed and supported by relevant examples (the Factory Acts in Britain, formation of labor unions, greater availability of food and consumer goods, advances in medicine). There are some minor errors in this part of the essay (e.g., the reference to mercantilism), but they do not detract from the overall argument. However, the essay loses its focus when it attempts to discuss “international interactions” in the third body paragraph. The attempted analysis in that paragraph is unclear and factually and conceptually incorrect, and the paragraph as a whole detracts from the overall quality of the essay. The misinterpretations and erroneous statements in the third body paragraph prevented the essay from earning a score of 6, but the well-chosen examples and consistent focus on the question in the first two factors identified in the thesis merited higher than a score of 4.

**Sample: 5C**

**Score: 1**

The attempted thesis does not address the question, and the bulk of the essay is off task. Instead of responding to the question, the essay focuses entirely on autocratic intransigence in Russia. In the process of doing so, it appears to stumble upon one valid factor for the decline of radical Marxism (government repression), but because the discussion is limited to Russia, that factor is not convincingly developed and is partially contradicted by the discussion of the activities of Russian Marxist revolutionaries, including Lenin and Trotsky, later in the essay. Nonetheless the passing mention of one factor behind the decline in the appeal of radical Marxism in one country sufficed to earn this essay a score of 1.