

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

**Question 6**

**Analyze the extent to which conservatives in continental Europe were successful in achieving their goals in the years between 1815 and 1851. Draw your examples from at least two states.**

**9–8 points**

- Clear thesis articulates the extent to which the conservative goals were met in at least two states.
- Organization is clear and effective (e.g., juxtaposes developments in at least two countries side by side).
- Essay is well balanced and recognizes at least two states' attempts to achieve conservative goals.
- All major assertions are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence.
- Essay contains strong historical analysis rather than just factual narrative.
- Essay may contain some errors that do not detract from the argument.

**7–6 points**

- Thesis articulates the extent to which conservative goals were met in at least two states.
- Organization is clear and effective (e.g., juxtaposes developments in at least two countries side by side).
- Essay is well balanced and recognizes at least two states' attempts to achieve conservative goals.
- All major assertions are supported by several pieces of relevant evidence.
- Essay contains some analysis, though not fully articulated.
- Essay may contain some errors that do not detract from the argument.

**5–4 points**

- Attempted thesis either addresses just one state or addresses two or more states collectively, without specificity regarding the extent to which conservative goals were achieved in either state.
- Organization is clear but shows some imbalance (e.g., may focus on one country more than the other).
- Discussion is not balanced in regard to different conservative goals or individual countries.
- Major assertions are supported by at least one piece of evidence that demonstrates conservative reactions.
- Essay contains primarily factual narrative with little or no analysis.
- Essay may contain some errors.

**3–2 points**

- No thesis is or attempted thesis just restates the prompt.
- Organization is unclear and ineffective.
- Essay shows serious imbalance.
- There is little or no supporting evidence or the intended supporting evidence is not clearly linked to the question (e.g., may outline a narrative of the events surrounding the Congress of Vienna without connecting them to conservatism and its political goals).
- Essay may contain several errors that detract from the argument.

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**Question 6 (continued)**

**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.

Between 1815 and 1851, a conservative, reactionary backlash struck Europe in response to the rising ideologies of liberalism and nationalism. Across Europe, these forces had great success and managed to successfully repress all revolution to a great extent, despite superficial or temporary liberal or nationalist victories. These trends are best demonstrated by France, ~~and~~ Austria and Prussia, all of which fought with conservative ideals.

In France, the first conservative triumph was the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy after Napoleon's capture at the Battle of Nations, rather than a return to republicanism, considered radical and violent by reactionary groups. However, public opinion, infused with ideas of equality and changes from the French Revolution, soon went against the throne. In 1830, Charles X's July Ordinances in response to a vote of no confidence by the Chamber of Deputies sparked riots and rebellion. Charles was forced to abdicate, but instead of a liberal victory, Louis Philippe, the bourgeois monarch, came to power. The conservative nature of powerful figures across Europe meant that their aims were usually the ones met. At the Congress of Verona,

6A-2

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

France had volunteered to put down Spanish rebellions and had done so to further the aims of conservatives in government rather than help the absolutist masses of Spain. Even the small liberal gain in 1848 with the establishment of the Second Republic did not last - three years later, Louis Napoleon's coup d'état made him emperor. In France, as in most of Europe, liberal achievements were only temporary and reversed by the sheer strength of conservatives in power.

Prussia had for centuries survived as an illiberal state with power centred firmly in the monarchy, and did not wish to upset this conservative control. For years, kings resisted constitutions and representative bodies. Proving its conservatism, Prussia signed on to the Protocol of Troppau and authorized Austria's suppression of revolts in Naples. In 1848, riots in Vienna sparked off revolts in Berlin. Initially complacent, Frederick William IV refused to call in troops and allowed the election of a legislative body. However, the assembly proved to be full of anti-junker, pro-Polish radicals, so Frederick William dismissed reform. He called

in the army, suppressed the assembly and issued a constitution on his own terms. By no means liberal, it initiated reform on the king's terms. Prussia was another conservative state that expressly controlled its nation and fought liberalism, demonstrating the trends of Europe as a whole.

Austria <sup>was</sup> for years under the control of Metternich, an anti-nationalist, conservative, reactionary figure ~~that~~ <sup>who</sup> sought to control every aspect of Austria's multi-national empire. When Italian territories were threatened by revolts in Naples, the Congress of Troppau allowed Metternich to put it down. In 1819, Metternich issued the Carlsbad Decrees, closing down university clubs and societies where critical political discourse and nationalism flourished, and placing ~~got~~ government officials in universities. This was the first demonstration of how quickly any sign of potential revolution was put down. After the numerous 1848 riots that caused Metternich to flee following revolts in Hungary, Vienna, Bohemia and Italy, liberals seemed to have won a battle, if not yet the war—but Austria reasserted itself, called for

Russian aid, and after suppressing all rebellion, implemented the Bach System. It was specifically implemented to detract ~~for~~ from liberal sentiments, such as with the emancipation of peasants and increased administrative efficiency.

In this way, conservatives were able to advance their own interests and achieve their aims ~~through~~ extremely effectively through government conservatism and strength. Liberals were largely unorganized intellectuals, with the masses supporting figures like Napoleon III, so already strong, centralized states were able to assert and maintain control that did not diminish, despite minor liberal victories.

The Congress of Vienna of 1815 represented a threat to <sup>the</sup> revolutionary fervor of the dual Revolution. Metternich led a "Congress of Europe" of conservative monarchs who did not agree with the ideas of the Enlightenment or the violence of the French Revolution. Looking for peace, they decided the best solution was to ~~take~~ take Europe back to how it was in 1788 before the 1789 French Revolution. They wanted conservative ideologies to spread over nationalism, liberalism, and democracy.

and Talleyrand  
of France

Metternich was the foreign minister of Austria when in 1815 he called on the leaders of Great Britain, Austria, and Russia to punish France for its revolution and Napoleonic era and for the chaos it had promoted in other countries. And after Napoleon's escape from Elba and return to power (his famous 100 days), the conservative powers, furious, only strengthened the punishment. They created a state of the Netherlands and Belgium in the North, and occupied the Ruhr valley with strong military forces that would cope with possible French quests for expansion. They also made

(1830-48)

France pay huge reparations for Napoleon's Era and put Louis XVIII on the throne of France, with the objective of going back in time to ~~the~~ the era where no constitutions limited royal power. And of course, ~~and~~ during the July monarchy of Louis Philippe in ~~1830-48~~, no revolutionary ideas ruled France, even though after 1848, President Louis Napoleon did have to toy with reforms and make a few changes to the laws through which he was willing in order to stay in power. He, however, took complete possession and control over France after the plebiscite of 1852 that gave him the title of Emperor Napoleon III. Until the creation of the Third Republic in 1870, France only had moderate monarchs or reactionaries (Charles X (1824-30)) ~~and~~ throughout the 19th Century.

The Austrian Empire lacked a common nationality as the cultural diversity there was immense. ~~and~~ The Hungarians wanted more political participation or independence. Mettemich then imposed serious policies that dealt with Magyars in Hungary, restricted

6B-3

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

civil society and workers and students protests in Vienna and effectively succeeded in maintaining the Empire together — although it eventually became the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Socialist and liberal movements were as hated and condemned as nationalist fervor and the hope for independence.

The conservative policies of the Holy Alliance ranged through Europe as Alexander I of Russia and the re-established ~~Confederation~~ Prussian Empire ~~is~~ implemented civil policies that did not allow public protests or give any important rights to workers, students, or religious or ethnic minorities. And until the failed revolutions of 1848 and lastly the German and Italian Unifications of ~~1871~~ 1871 and 1860, no massive wars or successful nationalist movements took place and gained what they wanted. Conservative policies succeeded for half a century.

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

6C-1

During the Period from 1815 to 1851. There were revolutions against the governments ~~due to~~ due to financial crisis and poor living standards. <sup>Most</sup> ~~The~~ conservatives, led by Metternich were trying in vain to shift Europe back to absolutism. This conservative party was called the Congress of Vienna and they weren't ~~successful~~ successful mainly in France and Russia.

In France, the conservative failed to protect it from the peasants. Their plans of suppressing the peasants obviously triggered many more revolutions, even leading to the ~~French~~ Reign of terror. During the time frame of 1815 - 1851 there were <sup>at least</sup> two revolutions both based on similar reasons, the failing government.

France was strongly weakened by the revolution and the failings of the Congress of Vienna to preserve ~~the~~ absolutism ..

~~The failure of the CoV was due to a weak nation~~

~~There~~ There were almost no resolution to the overwhelming revolutions at the moment and France was greatly weakened.

Although the CoV ~~managed~~ managed to preserve the throne at last, but the government was very weak. It was vulnerable to many rivaling countries, such as Prussia. ~~The~~ France ~~had~~ had experience many losses in conflicts with other country because of its weakened nation as a whole.

Russia, as well, was one of the

6C-2

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nations that the ~~conservative~~ conservatives failed to preserve its absolutism. The weakened government by many revolution have slowly being taken over by radical socialists, or communism. The failures of the conservatives was one of the ~~the~~ main reasons that communism started to spread. The last Emperor, Nicholas II was a conservative himself, ~~his~~ His corruption also a significant cause to the idea of ~~rejecting~~ rejecting absolutism, and leading to the rapid ~~of~~ spread of communism.

France and Russia were both distinguished absolutist countries they had Louis XIV and Peter the Great on their history, however; the corrupting government and the failing conservative turned people away from absolutism, which the conservatives try to ~~preserve~~ preserve, and began the spread of communism and radical socialism. The conservatives were not successful in achieve their goal of preserving absolutism. during 1815 - 1851.

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

**Question 6**

**Sample: 6A**

**Score: 9**

The essay presents a clear and well-written thesis that articulates the extent to which conservatives achieved their goals in three states: France, Russia and Austria. The organization is clear, and the coverage is well balanced among the three countries chosen. The essay demonstrates an impressive command of a wide range of relevant events and dates, some of them fairly obscure. Each assertion is supported by multiple pieces of evidence. The analysis of the extent to which conservative goals were achieved in each of the three countries is insightful and sophisticated. The essay's analysis of events in three, instead of the required two, countries, the impressive level of historical detail, and the overall level of sophistication all contributed to earn the maximum score of 9.

**Sample: 6B**

**Score: 5**

The introductory paragraph lays out the goals of conservatives (represented by Metternich) in the post-1815 period, but the concluding paragraph develops more fully an acceptable thesis that articulates the extent to which conservatives were successful in achieving their goals. The body paragraphs offer discussion of events in two countries (France and the Habsburg Empire); the supporting evidence is particularly strong for France. The analysis tends to overstate the case for conservative success, glossing over the July Revolution in France and the 1848 revolutions in both France and the Habsburg Empire, and not explicitly addressing the question in terms of evaluating the *extent* to which conservative goals were achieved in the two countries. The essay offers a very detailed treatment of the Congress of Vienna that is only weakly linked to the main argument. The essay did not earn higher than a score of 5 because it is mostly narrative in nature, with relatively little analysis, and does not fully address the issue of extent. However, the numerous specific examples and relatively well-developed thesis in the conclusion merited higher than a score of 4.

**Sample: 6C**

**Score: 1**

The attempted thesis in the introductory paragraph outlines, in general terms, one goal of some European conservatives, but it does not address the question of the extent to which conservatives were successful. The attempt at recapitulating the thesis in the concluding paragraph is counterfactual in its certainty. The discussion for both France and Russia is confused, off topic and riddled with factual errors and misinterpretations; it also shows a very shaky grasp of chronology (for example, in discussing the spread of communism in Russia). The essay earned a score of 1 on the strength of a passing reference to the 1830 and 1848 revolutions in France.