
AP European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

Inside:

Long Essay Question 3

- Scoring Guideline**
- Student Samples**
- Scoring Commentary**

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY 2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question

“Evaluate the extent to which the political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution differed from the political consequences of the French Revolution.”

Maximum Possible Points: 6

Points	Rubric	Notes
A: Thesis/Claim (0–1)	<p>Thesis/Claim: Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning. (1 point)</p> <p><i>To earn this point the thesis must make a claim that responds to the prompt, rather than merely restating or rephrasing the prompt. The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion.</i></p>	<p>The thesis statement must make a historically defensible claim about the extent to which the political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution differed from the political consequences of the French Revolution, with some indication of the reasoning for making that claim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution differed from those of the French Revolution immensely as seen through the greater importance of Parliament and overall stability.” • “While the Glorious Revolution brought around a mainly peaceful change in leaders, the French Revolution was very deadly and unstable.”
B: Contextualization (0–1)	<p>Contextualization: Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt. (1 point)</p> <p><i>To earn this point the response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question. This point is not awarded for merely a phrase or a reference.</i></p>	<p>To earn this point the essay must accurately describe a context relevant to the consequences of the Glorious and/or French Revolutions.</p> <p><i>Examples of context might include the following, with appropriate elaboration:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Civil War and Cromwell • Enlightenment thought • Impact of the American Revolution • Further political instability in post-1815 France

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

C: Evidence (0–2)	<p>Evidence: Provides specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt. (1 point)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Supports an Argument: Supports an argument in response to the prompt using specific and relevant examples of evidence. (2 points)</p>	<p><i>To earn the first point the response must identify specific historical examples of evidence relevant to the consequences of the Glorious and/or French Revolutions.</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p><i>To earn the second point the response must use specific historical evidence to support an argument in response to the prompt.</i></p> <p><i>Evidence used might include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen• The Committee of Public Safety and the Terror• Reactions of Austria and Prussia to the killing of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette• Fluctuations in French Government (Reign of Terror, Directory, Consul, Napoleon)• Napoleonic Wars• The Concert of Europe• The English Bill of Rights• The Code Napoleon• Limited violence in Ireland
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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

<p>D: Analysis and Reasoning (0–2)</p>	<p>Historical Reasoning: Uses historical reasoning (e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change over time) to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt. (1 point)</p> <p><i>To earn the first point, the response must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about the extent to which the political consequences of the Glorious and French Revolutions differed, although the reasoning might be uneven, imbalanced, or inconsistent.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Complexity: Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt, using evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt. (2 points)</p> <p><i>To earn the second point the response must demonstrate a complex understanding of differences in the political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution and the political consequences of the French Revolution.</i></p>	<p><i>Examples of using historical reasoning might include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wars of Napoleon compared to William of Orange’s wars against Louis XIV • The establishment of parliamentary supremacy in England compared to Napoleon and the Bourbon restoration • The differing responses of Europe to the Revolutions • The role of religion in both revolutions • The causes of both the Glorious and French Revolutions <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>Demonstrating complex understanding might include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the nuance of an issue by analyzing similarities and differences in the Glorious and French Revolutions • Explaining changes over time in the political consequences of the Glorious and French Revolutions (for example, English stability will lead to the Industrial Revolution, but French political instability will lead to future economic and political problems) • Explaining significant differences in consequences while acknowledging the ways in which those consequences shared similarities • Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering evidence that supports an alternate position to the one offered in the thesis (for example, noting different historical interpretations of the Glorious and French Revolutions based on the peaceful nature of the Glorious Revolution and the violence of the French Revolution) <p><i>This demonstration of complex understanding must be part of the argument, not merely a phrase or reference.</i></p>
<p>If response is completely blank, enter - - for all four score categories: A, B, C, and D.</p>		

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

Scoring Notes

Introductory notes:

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.

Note: Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain grammatical errors.

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 point)

Responses earn **1** point by responding to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim about the extent to which the political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution differed from the political consequences of the French Revolution.

Responses earn the point by responding to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis that establishes a line of reasoning about the topic. To earn this point the thesis must make a claim that responds to the prompt rather than simply restating or rephrasing the prompt. The thesis must suggest at least one main line of argument development or establish the analytic categories of the argument.

The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion.

The thesis is not required to encompass the entire period, but it must identify a relevant development or developments in the period.

Examples of acceptable theses:

- “The French Revolution was preceded by the Enlightenment where morals, systems of government, and institutions were questioned. These ideas like natural rights, democracy, and constitutionalism hit France in full force causing a drastic revolution. The Glorious revolution differed from the French revolution as it established a stable constitutional monarchy and was nonviolent, and set the framework for future powerful democracies.”(*The response makes a historically defensible claim, which addresses the difference between the Glorious and the French Revolutions. The response clearly links the Enlightenment with the French Revolution and implicitly links the political consequences of the Glorious Revolution with the later American Revolution.*)

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

- “Both the Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution were instances where people were unhappy with their rulers and desired change. The bloodless manner of the Glorious Revolution and the way it simply shifted power to another monarch allowed for Britain to remain stable and encourage reform in the future while France’s Terror and complete remaking of the government created instability and a move towards authoritarian figures.” (*The response compares and contrasts both revolutions, sets up a line of reasoning, and addresses the prompt with links to future political events in both countries.*)
- “The political consequences were so incredibly different because England ended up with a constitutional monarch while France was left with Napoleon as a dictator and an unstable political future.” (*The response makes a historically defensible claim that the Glorious Revolution increased the power of Parliament and led to greater stability in England and makes a reference to political instability in France.*)
- “Though both had underlying effects of liberalism and represent turning points in each nation’s history, the Glorious Revolution’s affect [*sic*] took longer to have an effect were less directly influential on the European countries, and did not cause as much damage to its nation.” (*The response makes a historically defensible claim that sets up specific categories.*)
- “The Glorious Revolution was almost bloodless in stark contrast to the French Revolution was bloody.” (*Minimally acceptable thesis that makes a historically defensible claim and indicates the reasoning for making that claim. The response minimally references the differences between the Glorious and French Revolution, i.e., violence.*)

Examples of unacceptable theses:

- “The Glorious and French Revolutions had different political consequences for a variety of reasons.” (*While it offers a historically defensible claim, it offers no indication of a line of reasoning. If this statement was immediately followed or preceded by another sentence suggesting a valid reason for taking this position, then the two sentences taken together could receive credit.*)
- “The Glorious Revolution greatly differed from the French Revolution when it came to areas such as the social, political and religious changes they brought.” (*The response sets up categories that are too general.*)
- “The major difference between the two revolutions was that the Glorious Revolution created a democracy.” (*The response is not historically defensible.*)
- “The political consequences of the French revolution were very different from the consequences of the earlier Glorious Revolution.” (*The response makes a claim that is little more than a paraphrase of the prompt and offers no specific line of reasoning. If the statement was immediately followed by another sentence suggesting a valid reason for taking this position, or specifying the difference, then the two sentences taken together could receive credit.*)

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

B. Contextualization (0–1 point)

Responses earn **1** point by describing a broader historical context relevant to the prompt. To earn this point the response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occurred before, during, or continued after the time frame of the Glorious and/or French Revolutions. This point is not awarded for merely a phrase or a reference.

To earn the point the response must accurately describe a context relevant to differences in the political consequences of the Glorious and French Revolutions.

Examples might include the following, with appropriate elaboration:

- The American Revolution
- The English Civil War and Cromwell
- The Anglo-French rivalry and conflicts
- Impact of Enlightenment thought
- Further political instability in post-1815 France

Examples of acceptable contextualization:

- “The English Civil War marked the end of Charles I power and the beginning of an interlude under Cromwell as the leader of England. Cromwell’s goals and promises fell short ... the Glorious Revolution truly determined the start of a new situation ... After the Glorious Revolution, England expanded and prospered as they became an increasingly significant European power.” (*The response relates the events of the Glorious Revolution to the previous Puritan Rule of Cromwell and the subsequent political stability and power associated with England.*)
- “In conclusion, the deliberate Glorious Revolution differs from the French Revolution’s bloody, drastic revolution. In Edmund Burke’s “A Reflection of the French Revolution”, we see why Britain prospered more after a slower revolution. People do not like drastic change and the deliberacy [*sic*] of the Glorious Revolution was what made it so successful. That is why great scholars like Burke advocate for it.” (*The response relates events in the Glorious Revolution to later evaluations of the Glorious and French Revolutions by political commentators like Edmund Burke clearly linking the violence of the French Revolution to negative political commentary by 19th-century conservatives.*)

Example of unacceptable contextualization:

- “In the French Revolution, 100 years later, there were many political consequences.” (*Although the response makes reference to a later period in French history, the statement is simplistic and not backed by additional information to give it support.*)

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

C. Evidence (0–2 points)

Evidence

Responses earn **1** point by providing at least two specific examples of evidence relevant to the **topic** of the prompt. Responses can earn this point without earning the point for a thesis statement. To earn this point the response must identify specific historical examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the extent to which the political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution differed from the political consequences of the French Revolution. These examples of evidence must be different from the information used to earn the point for contextualization.

Typically, statements credited as **contextualization** will be more general statements that place an argument or a significant portion of it in a broader context. Statements credited as **evidence** will typically be more specific information.

Examples of evidence used might include but are not limited to:

- The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
- The English Bill of Rights
- The Committee for Public Safety and the Terror
- The Code Napoleon
- Napoleonic Wars
- Limited violence in Ireland
- Fluctuations in the French government
- Reactions of other European countries

Examples of specific evidence in student samples:

- “The French people killed the monarchs Louis and Marie Antoinette. From this, they entered the Reign of Terror. This happened when Jacobins took control after the end of the Bourbon dynasty.” (*Specific evidence included is Louis and Marie Antoinette, Reign of terror, Jacobins, end of Bourbon dynasty. This specific evidence is related to the prompt.*)
- “When James II became king, he began giving more power to Catholics, undermining previous rules set up by Parliament. Parliament was able to give the crown to William and Mary without bloodshed.” (*Response provides specific evidence concerning the Glorious Revolution.*)

OR

Supports an Argument

Responses earn **2** points if they support an **argument** in response to the prompt using specific and relevant examples of evidence. To earn the second point the response must use specific historical evidence to support an argument regarding the extent to which the political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution differed from the political consequences of the French Revolution.

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

Examples of successfully supporting an argument with evidence:

- “One example of the differences between the Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution was that after the Glorious Revolution parliament was supreme over the crown, where in the French Revolution, after a brief liberal phase, Napoleon ruled as Emperor and then the Bourbons were brought back after his defeat.” (*The response uses specific pieces of evidence in accurate support of an argument that addresses the prompt.*)
- “The political changes that resulted from the revolutions in Britain and France differed in which types of government emerged. Once James II had fled Britain against overwhelming opposition, the Parliament obliged William and Mary of Orange to agree to the English Bill of Rights placing a clear limit on royal power.” (*The response uses evidence about Parliament and the creation of the Bill of Rights to support the limited monarchy established during the Glorious Revolution.*)
- “The first difference in the revolutions was the reason why they occurred in the first place. The French Revolution has occurred from the bourgeoisie realizing their power, wealth, and abuse of rights. They noticed how the king, First Estate (clergy), and Second Estate (nobility) had been abusing their power by having less population yet gaining the most representation. The Third Estate (bourgeoisie) responded by declaring themselves the National Assembly and demanding more power by creating the Declaration of the Rights of Man. They fought for representation in society.” (*The response uses evidence about class inequality during the Ancien Regime to establish the grievances of the Third Estate and how those grievances were addressed.*)

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points)

Historical Reasoning

Responses earn **1** point by using historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument that addresses similarity and/or difference by making an argument for the extent to which the political consequences of Britain’s Glorious Revolution differed from the political consequences of the French Revolution. To earn this point the response must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument, although the reasoning might be uneven, imbalanced, or inconsistent.

Examples of explaining the historical relationship might include but are not limited to the following:

- The different role that religion played in the motivations for each revolution.
- The effects of the French Revolution were wider than those of the Glorious Revolution.
- The wars of Napoleon compared to William of Orange’s wars against Louis XIV.
- The establishment of parliamentary supremacy in England compared to Napoleon and the Bourbon restoration.
- The differing responses of Europe to the Revolutions.
- The role of religion in both revolutions.
- The causes of both the Glorious and French Revolutions.

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

Examples of acceptable historical reasoning:

- “England with a constitutional monarchy giving Parliament more power. They also created an English Bill of Rights for its citizens and made it so that no Catholic could take the throne. From then on England was stable and politically there were no problems. On the other hand, the French Revolution was just the start of France’s political instability and constant changing of powers.” (*The response addresses the different political outcomes of the Glorious and French Revolutions using the historical thinking skill of comparison/contrast.*)
- “One difference between the two revolutions was that the Glorious Revolution was peaceful and the French Revolution was violent. The Glorious Revolution was peaceful because William of Orange was invited by the British Parliament and there was no conflict. On the other hand, the French Revolution was very violent, as it started with riots in rural and urban areas along with the killings of French nobles. (*The response addresses the differences between the Glorious and French Revolutions in simplistic terms.*)

OR

Complexity

Responses earn **2** points by demonstrating a complex understanding of the differences between the political consequences of the Glorious and French Revolutions through using evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the question.

Demonstrating a complex understanding might include:

- Explaining the nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables
- Explaining similarities and differences between the political consequences of each Revolution
- Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods
- Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes
- Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering evidence that supports an alternate position than the one offered in the thesis

Examples of acceptable complexity:

- “Despite their differences, both revolutions were motivated by similar ideas and in turn inspired other countries to follow those ideas. Both revolutions were influenced by or in line with the ideas of John Locke in his book *The Two Treatises of Government*; Locke wrote that the purpose of government was to protect the rights of the people to life, liberty, and property. The government ruled by the consent of the people and if it did not protect said rights, then the people had the right to institute new government. The Glorious Revolution as a successful implementation of these ideas influenced the American Revolution of 1776 ... The French Revolution as a temporarily successful implementation of similar ideas also influenced other revolutions around the world.” (*The response addresses similarities as well as the wider influence of the Glorious and French Revolutions. This response is an example of acceptable complexity that compares as well as contrasts both revolutions.*)

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2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

- “The French Revolution’s consequences were more widespread than the those of the Glorious Revolution. The geographic isolation of Britain meant that the revolution had few direct impacts on continental Europe, other than perhaps influencing Enlightenment ideology or inspiring other revolutions in the future. In contrast, the French Revolution directly impacted most of Europe. During the Napoleonic Wars, Napoleon conquered much of mainland Europe. In the conquered lands, he abolished feudalism. Additionally, his foreign rule sparked the rise of nationalism in many states, most notably Spain and Germany who resented foreign influence.” (*The response links the French Revolution to future nationalist movements at the end of the 19th century. This example analyzes multiple different variables for the greater influence of the French Revolution compared to the influence of the Glorious Revolution.*)
- “One way in which the revolutions in Britain and France differed were the types of governments established. In Britain, the absolute monarch James II was overthrown and William of Orange was put in his place. In order to ascend the throne, William of Orange had to agree to establish a constitutional monarchy which he did, marking the end of totalitarian, absolutist rulers in Britain. In contrast, the French Revolution went from constitutional monarchy, republic, then to a dictatorship under Napoleon Bonaparte. Meaning that France essentially underwent no significant political change. This is similar to the Russian Revolution. The Tsar created a constitutional monarchy, was overthrown and replaced by a moderate, new form of government (communism under Lenin), which was then overthrown and replaced by a totalitarian regime (communism under Stalin). Both revolutions created little to no political change and the governments of both would eventually fail (Napoleon’s defeat in 1815 and the Soviet Union’s dissolution in 1989).

Another way in which the two revolutions differed was their impact on stability. Britain’s ‘reform from above’ left the people of Britain satisfied with the changes made therefore Britain did not experience political upheaval during this time period as the public was content with reforms. In France, the uprising or ‘reform from below’ caused instability that would endure within France. The government would change several times in the 19th century going from totalitarian regime to constitutional monarchy before finally landing on republic.” (*The response makes connections between events occurring from the 17th through the 20th century. Multiple differences are addressed and supported with evidence and analysis.*)

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

1 of 3

Mandatory

1

Circle one

2 or 3 or 4

After the English Civil war, England experienced a period of turmoil and oppression under military puritan dictator Oliver Cromwell. While this led to the Glorious Revolution, Europe's greatest intellectual movement, preceded by the Scientific Revolution, laid the foundations for the French Revolution. That movement was the 18th Century Enlightenment. While the Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution both established new governments, ~~but~~ ~~they~~ they both had ^{political} consequences that were constitutionally different, and provided for a different structure of government.

Both the Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution had the same immediate political result. That is, in each case both established new governments that were relatively similar to the old governments. The French Revolution differed not long after, but its early stages saw the most change come in the social aspect of French life. Both countries saw new governments come to power in place of an old one, but the further political consequences differed radically.

The Constitution that England adopted is very different than the one France adopted. England stipulated that William and Mary, along with a constitution limiting monarchical power, accept a Bill of Rights. This Bill of Rights had the consequence of giving Parliament more power as well as peacefully establishing William and Mary as constitutional heads of the state. In France, however, the National Assembly imposed a constitution on Louis XVI which was never necessarily followed. Instead, the French put the king on house arrest until they executed him by guillotine, thus nullifying

2 of 3

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

3A

Mandatory 1	Circle one 2 or 3 or 4
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any talk of a French Constitutional monarchy. This had the political consequence of turning France into the 1st republic, while England remained a constitutional monarchy that included a king with a good head on his shoulders. The constitution that England enacted with the Glorious Revolution kept the monarch, strengthened parliament, and had longevity while the constitution that France tried to enact was ignored and only pushed the French revolution to a more radical political state.

The broader, structural effects of the Glorious and French revolutions differs immensely. The Glorious Revolution had more other consequences than to provide for a system of representation through a relatively - powerful parliament that facilitated debate and led to a tradition of democratic stability in England. Voltaire even wrote a book praising England for their constitutional monarchy. France, on the other hand, because of the French Revolution, devolved, as Edmund Burke pointed out, into political terror and military dictatorship. Something akin to the Reign of Terror would have been impossible in England due to its governmental structure. While the structure of British government changed for the better as a product of the Glorious revolution, consequences of the French Revolution included a complete lack of structure, ending in the Reign of Napoleon and eventually a revert back to a monarchy. In fact, while in England a precedent of negotiation and peaceful transition emerged after their last and most glorious Revolution, the French revolution seemed to establish a tradition of poor government and

3 of 3

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

Mandatory

1

Circle one

2 or 3 or 4

Revolution. Political Consequences of the French Revolution include the revolutions of 1830 and a road block for a Napoleon in the revolution of 1848. The tradition of British stability as a result of the Glorious Revolution was upheld when ~~the~~ Great Britain saw none of the revolutions that swept the continent in 1848. While the Glorious Revolution promoted political stability, the French Revolution set a precedent for structural turmoil.

The Glorious Revolution was simply a success, its consequences were a functional government and internal peace. The French Revolution caused disaster. It led to Robespierre and the Reign of Terror, and ended at the military dictatorship of Napoleon. While nationalist writers in the 19th century may glorify the French Revolution, it led their country down a path of turmoil and upheaval. Its enlightened predecessor, the American Revolution, created a country that was only broken apart once, while the French revolution divided its country multiple times. Political consequences of the Glorious Revolution were stability for England, while political consequences for France were turmoil and chaos capped off by military dictatorship.

1 of 2

Mandatory 1	Circle one 2 or 3 or 4
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The British Glorious Revolution of 1688 had vastly different political consequences compared to the French Revolution. The outcomes and events of the two revolutions differed in the amount of violence, ideologies, and its focuses in society as noted by politics.

The French Revolution, which lasted from 1789 to 1804, had large amounts of bloodshed, whereas, the Glorious Revolution had none. One phase of the French Revolution, known as the Reign of Terror, included many deaths as revolutionary leaders in the Committee of Public Safety sentenced many nobles, clergy, and common people to the guillotine, firing squad, or hanging. During this phase, France was supposedly a republic, and the violence of the Reign of Terror resulted in fear of another republic in France. Following the end of the Revolution, France became a constitutional monarchy under Louis XVI before turning into an empire under Napoleon Bonaparte. Some historians argue that the French Revolution lasted until Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1814. Using this understanding, the rise of nationalism is connected to the French Revolution as nationalist sentiment began in regions ruled by Napoleon (not including France). The rise in nationalism in Germany, for instance, led to its unification in the late 19th century.

Unlike the French Revolution, the British Glorious Revolution did not include violence and did not result in the creation of a new political ideology. Many years before the Glorious Revolution, England had a civil war

2 of 2

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Circle one 2 or 3 or 4
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3B

between Parliament and the monarchy. The violence of the Civil War and the military dictatorship of Oliver Cromwell that followed caused Parliament to ask William III of Orange and Mary II to take over the crown in 1688. This action was peaceful and included no deaths. As a result, no public uprising occurred against the new monarchs and no political ideology was created. Additionally, ~~there~~ there was no political upheaval in England following the Glorious Revolution unlike France. As stated before, other types of government were tried out in France after the French Revolution. Also, France had several other revolutions in the 19th century that focused on some of same principles as the French Revolution that began in 1789. England, on the other hand, did not have any revolutions on the issue of the monarchy and who was heir after the Glorious Revolution. Overall, the political consequences of the French Revolution — such as the rise in nationalism and other revolutions occurred later in the century — were very different from the political outcomes ^{19th} of the British Glorious Revolution. France continued to have conflict, whereas, Britain had peace as far as revolutions were concerned.

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

3C

1 of 2

Mandatory 1	Circle one 2 or <u>3</u> or 4
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There are dozens upon dozens of European revolutions throughout European history. Two of them include the Glorious Revolution, which took place in Britain, and the French Revolution, which (hence the name) took place in France. Both ~~were~~ ~~was~~ revolutions were centered around giving middle and poor classes equal and human rights when compared to the higher classes of these countries. The Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution had their similarities and differences in causes, revolts, and, more importantly, political consequences.

First, the French Revolution took place after France's financial crisis due to the Seven Year's War. The French monarch decided to increase France's overall currency by taxing the Third Estate, which holds all people who are not nobles nor clergymen. The Third Estate was angered by this taxation, leaving them wondering why the monarch could not tax the wealthier nobles and clergyman. The Third Estate left the Estates General, which holds all people of France, formed the Tennis Court Oath, and sparked the beginning of the French Revolution.

Second, the Glorious Revolution is much similar to the previously explained French Revolution. However rather in England, British peasants sought equal human rights with the British nobles. This resulted in many peasant revolts and even the ~~Pilgram~~ Pilgrimage of Grace. To compare and contrast both of these revolutions, both were centered around earning human rights. Both revolutions resulting in deadly political consequences. The Great Fear and the safety group by Robespierre are examples of results of Third Estate revolts in France. Meanwhile, the ~~Pilgram~~ Pilgrimage of Grace also resulted in restoration of the English society and social ~~the~~ classes. However, unlike the Glorious Revolution, which ended in peasants earning some

2 of 2

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

30

Mandatory 1	Circle one 2 or 3 or 4
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equal rights, the French Revolution ended in a political consequence known as the Thermidorian Reaction. This consequence is what brought Napoleon Bonaparte I into play to put France on top militarily and socially.

In conclusion, the political consequences of the Glorious Revolution in England and the French Revolution in France both bring their similarities and differences. The overall goal of these two revolutions was to grant equal rights for the poorer ~~class~~ social classes. Another example and way of comparing and contrasting political consequences or consequences in general is with the First and Second World Wars. ~~Much like~~ Unlike the two revolutions, the two World Wars' main goal is to assert dominance ~~over~~ among countries of the world through ~~battles, national~~ militarism, nationalism, and imperialism; much like a leaderboard.

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2018 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3 — Long Essay Question

Overview

The LEQ asks students to formulate a thesis/argument in response to a prompt about a particular historical development or episode in European history. In 2018 each LEQ asked students to compare developments between periods or compare events from different periods in European history. LEQs require students to formulate arguments, utilize evidence, address historical context, and display an ability to employ historical reasoning skills. Responses to LEQ 3 were expected to demonstrate chronological reasoning, specifically by comparing differences between the impact of the Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution. More specifically, responses were expected to frame an argument establishing a line of reasoning about the extent to which the political consequences of the Glorious Revolution differed from the political consequences of the French Revolution. The Glorious Revolution is covered in Key Concept 2.1.II of the curriculum framework, and the French Revolution is covered in Key Concepts 2.1.IV and 2.1.V. Responses were expected to establish a context for one or both revolutions and to make and develop a claim based on specific historical evidence about each episode in European history. Responses were assessed on the extent to which they performed in the following four categories: thesis and/or claim, contextualization, evidence, and analysis and reasoning.

Sample: 3A

Score: 6

The response earned 1 point for a thesis that sets up a line of reasoning asserting that the Glorious Revolution and the French Revolution had differing political consequences (e.g., the Glorious Revolution led to English political stability, and the French Revolution led to “chaos capped off by military dictatorship”). The thesis is found in the first paragraph but is restated with more clarity in the conclusion. The response earned 1 point for contextualization because in the first paragraph it links the Glorious Revolution to the English Civil War and the military dictatorship of Cromwell and links the French Revolution to the Enlightenment. The response earned 2 points for evidence and argumentation. Some examples of specific evidence found in the body include references to William and Mary, Louis XVI, the National Assembly, and the Reign of Terror. The response uses specific evidence to contrast the development of a lasting constitutional monarchy in England with political fluctuations and instability in France. The response earned 2 points for analysis and reasoning because it compares events in both revolutions, noting occasional similarities and highlighting obvious differences, and includes a nuanced, sophisticated argument analyzing the reactions of Burke and Voltaire to the revolutions. Finally, the response correctly links the political instability of the French Revolution to the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 and the political stability of England to the absence of further revolutionary activity.

Thesis: 1

Contextualization: 1

Evidence: 2

Analysis and reasoning: 2

Sample: 3B

Score: 4

The response earned 1 point for a thesis in the first paragraph by creating categories for analysis (amount of violence, ideologies, and impact on society). The response earned 1 point for contextualization in the third paragraph by linking the English Civil War and Cromwell to the Glorious Revolution. The response earned 1 point for use of specific evidence by correctly referencing two specific events (Committee of Public Safety and the Battle of Waterloo). It did not earn a point for argumentation because the line of reasoning given for the French Revolution demonstrates chronological confusion, and the discussion of the Glorious Revolution is undeveloped.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2018 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3 — Long Essay Question (continued)

The response earned 1 point for historical reasoning for addressing the differences between the Glorious and French Revolutions (Glorious Revolution was not as violent and did not immediately lead to further revolutionary zeal whereas the French Revolution was characterized by violence and led to other revolutions throughout Europe). Although the response refers at two points to 19th-century nationalist revolutions spawned by the French Revolution, the references are disconnected and not fully developed enough to earn the second point for analysis.

Thesis: 1

Contextualization: 1

Evidence: 1

Analysis and reasoning: 1

Sample: 3C

Score: 2

The response failed to earn a point for a thesis because its attempts, in both the introduction and the conclusion, are either too general and/or historically indefensible. The response earned 1 point for contextualization with a discussion in the second paragraph of financial problems in France. The response earned 1 point for specific evidence (Third Estate, Estates General, Tennis Court Oath, and Robespierre) but did not earn a point for argumentation as the evidence is misplaced and does not accurately address consequences. The response did not earn points for analysis and reasoning because the information about the Glorious Revolution is incorrect and comparisons made are inaccurate or unsubstantiated. In addition, attempts to extend the argument into the 20th century are minimal, general, and insufficiently linked to the prompt.

Thesis: 0

Contextualization: 1

Evidence: 1

Analysis and reasoning: 0