

2023

AP[®]



AP[®] World History: Modern

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary Set 2

Inside:

Long Essay Question 3

- Scoring Guidelines
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Question 3: Long Essay Question, Enlightenment Ideas and Revolutions

6 points

General Scoring 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the timed nature of the exam, essays may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 essays 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.

In the period circa 1750 to 1900, revolutions and independence movements such as the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and Latin American independence movements occurred around the world.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of one of the revolutions or independence movements (other than the American Revolution) from the period circa 1750 to 1900.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
<p>Row A Thesis/Claim (0-1 points)</p>	<p>0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p>1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.</p>
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are not historically defensible. • Only restate or rephrase the prompt. • Do not respond to the prompt. • Do not establish a line of reasoning. • Are overgeneralized. 		<p>Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the extent to which Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of one of the revolutions or independence movements (other than the American Revolution) from the period circa 1750 to 1900. The thesis must suggest at least one main line of argument development or establish the analytic categories of the argument.</p>
<p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <p>Do not focus on the topic of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Rivalries between European powers frequently led to conflict in the Americas.”</i> <p>Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“In the 18th and 19th centuries, a variety of political, economic, and cultural developments led to independence movements.”</i> <p>Provide a claim that is not historically defensible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Although Enlightenment ideas were one factor that led to independence movements, industrialization was the primary factor that led to independence movements in the period circa 1750 to 1900.”</i> 		<p>Examples that earn this point:</p> <p>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The Latin American independence movements were mostly motivated by economic concerns, not the Enlightenment.”</i> <p>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Enlightenment ideas about natural rights and popular sovereignty inspired both the Latin American independence movements and the French Revolution.”</i> <p>Establish a line of reasoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The Haitian Revolution was inspired by the Enlightenment.”</i> (Minimally acceptable thesis/claim)
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs). • The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period. 		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
<p>Row B Contextualization</p>	<p>0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p>1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.</p>
<p>(0-1 points)</p>	<p>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</p>	
<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. • Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. • Provide a passing phrase or reference. <p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The Atlantic slave trade facilitated cultural change in the Americas.”</i> • <i>“Joint-stock companies, such as the British and Dutch East India companies, helped create a truly global trade network.”</i> 	<p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately describe a context relevant to the Enlightenment ideas or the French, Haitian, or Latin American revolutions, or independence movements. <p>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific information about Enlightenment thought • The American Revolution • The plantation system • The Atlantic slave trade • Pre-conditions of the Enlightenment, such as the Scientific Revolution or the Protestant Reformation • European colonization of the Americas • Syncretic religious movements • <i>Casta</i> system • Competition between European “Great Powers” • The Napoleonic Wars • Nationalism • National unification movements • Joint-stock companies <p>Example of acceptable contextualization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“During this time period there was the Trans-Atlantic slave trade that brought people to the Americas from Africa. Due to this forced labor, many people wanted freedom and started a successful revolution.”</i> • <i>“The Napoleonic Wars spread French revolutionary ideas and contributed to the rise of nationalist movements across Europe and beyond.”</i> • <i>“Enlightenment thinkers opposed absolute monarchy, and Enlightenment ideas spread widely.”</i> (Minimally accepted contextualization) 	
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference. 		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria					
<p>Row C Evidence (0-2 points)</p>	<p>0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p>1 point Provides specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.</p>	<p>2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using specific and relevant examples of evidence.</p>			
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>Responses that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a single piece of evidence. • Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of prompt. • Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. • Repeat information that is specified in the prompt. <p>Examples that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Before the Napoleonic Wars, the British and French had fought conflicts in the Americas and in India in the mid-18th century.”</i> </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>Responses that earn 1 point:</p> <p><u>Identify at least two specific historical examples</u> relevant to Enlightenment ideas, French, Haitian, or Latin American revolutions, or independence movements.</p> <p>Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific famous texts inspired by Enlightenment ideas, such as the <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</i> or the <i>Letter from Jamaica</i> • Abolition of slavery • Enlightened ideas, such as inalienable rights, social contract theory • Enlightened thinkers, such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau • Specific details about the Haitian Revolution, such as Toussaint L’Ouverture, mistreatment of enslaved persons, or syncretic religious traditions • Specific details about Latin American revolutions, such as conflict between Creoles and Peninsulares • Specific details about the French Revolution, such as the Tennis Court Oath • Specific imperial conflicts, such as between France and Great Britain • Simón Bolívar • Industrialization connected to labor/social reform • Anti-monarchism • Anti-mercantilism • Revolutions of 1848 • Balkan independence movements • Philippine independence movement <p>Note: Just mentioning the French, Haitian, American or Latin American Revolutions would not earn this point.</p> <p>Example of a statement that earns 1 point for evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The Letter from Jamaica and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen supported natural rights.”</i> </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>Responses that earn 2 points:</p> <p><u>Use at least two specific historical examples</u> to support an argument regarding Enlightenment ideas and the revolutions or independence movements (other than the American Revolution) from the period circa 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Although Haitian leaders were inspired by Enlightenment thinkers such as Montesquieu and Jefferson, slavery was the primary cause, and its abolition the primary goal, of the Haitian Revolution.”</i> (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that Enlightenment ideas were not the primary cause of the Haitian Revolution) • <i>“The statements made in the Declaration of the Rights of Man show that Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the outbreak of the French Revolution. In addition, revolutionary institutions such as the National Assembly reflected the influence of Enlightenment ideas.”</i> (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the French Revolution) </td> </tr> </table>				<p>Responses that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a single piece of evidence. • Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of prompt. • Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. • Repeat information that is specified in the prompt. <p>Examples that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Before the Napoleonic Wars, the British and French had fought conflicts in the Americas and in India in the mid-18th century.”</i> 	<p>Responses that earn 1 point:</p> <p><u>Identify at least two specific historical examples</u> relevant to Enlightenment ideas, French, Haitian, or Latin American revolutions, or independence movements.</p> <p>Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific famous texts inspired by Enlightenment ideas, such as the <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</i> or the <i>Letter from Jamaica</i> • Abolition of slavery • Enlightened ideas, such as inalienable rights, social contract theory • Enlightened thinkers, such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau • Specific details about the Haitian Revolution, such as Toussaint L’Ouverture, mistreatment of enslaved persons, or syncretic religious traditions • Specific details about Latin American revolutions, such as conflict between Creoles and Peninsulares • Specific details about the French Revolution, such as the Tennis Court Oath • Specific imperial conflicts, such as between France and Great Britain • Simón Bolívar • Industrialization connected to labor/social reform • Anti-monarchism • Anti-mercantilism • Revolutions of 1848 • Balkan independence movements • Philippine independence movement <p>Note: Just mentioning the French, Haitian, American or Latin American Revolutions would not earn this point.</p> <p>Example of a statement that earns 1 point for evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The Letter from Jamaica and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen supported natural rights.”</i> 	<p>Responses that earn 2 points:</p> <p><u>Use at least two specific historical examples</u> to support an argument regarding Enlightenment ideas and the revolutions or independence movements (other than the American Revolution) from the period circa 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Although Haitian leaders were inspired by Enlightenment thinkers such as Montesquieu and Jefferson, slavery was the primary cause, and its abolition the primary goal, of the Haitian Revolution.”</i> (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that Enlightenment ideas were not the primary cause of the Haitian Revolution) • <i>“The statements made in the Declaration of the Rights of Man show that Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the outbreak of the French Revolution. In addition, revolutionary institutions such as the National Assembly reflected the influence of Enlightenment ideas.”</i> (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the French Revolution)
<p>Responses that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a single piece of evidence. • Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of prompt. • Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. • Repeat information that is specified in the prompt. <p>Examples that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Before the Napoleonic Wars, the British and French had fought conflicts in the Americas and in India in the mid-18th century.”</i> 	<p>Responses that earn 1 point:</p> <p><u>Identify at least two specific historical examples</u> relevant to Enlightenment ideas, French, Haitian, or Latin American revolutions, or independence movements.</p> <p>Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific famous texts inspired by Enlightenment ideas, such as the <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</i> or the <i>Letter from Jamaica</i> • Abolition of slavery • Enlightened ideas, such as inalienable rights, social contract theory • Enlightened thinkers, such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau • Specific details about the Haitian Revolution, such as Toussaint L’Ouverture, mistreatment of enslaved persons, or syncretic religious traditions • Specific details about Latin American revolutions, such as conflict between Creoles and Peninsulares • Specific details about the French Revolution, such as the Tennis Court Oath • Specific imperial conflicts, such as between France and Great Britain • Simón Bolívar • Industrialization connected to labor/social reform • Anti-monarchism • Anti-mercantilism • Revolutions of 1848 • Balkan independence movements • Philippine independence movement <p>Note: Just mentioning the French, Haitian, American or Latin American Revolutions would not earn this point.</p> <p>Example of a statement that earns 1 point for evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The Letter from Jamaica and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen supported natural rights.”</i> 	<p>Responses that earn 2 points:</p> <p><u>Use at least two specific historical examples</u> to support an argument regarding Enlightenment ideas and the revolutions or independence movements (other than the American Revolution) from the period circa 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Although Haitian leaders were inspired by Enlightenment thinkers such as Montesquieu and Jefferson, slavery was the primary cause, and its abolition the primary goal, of the Haitian Revolution.”</i> (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that Enlightenment ideas were not the primary cause of the Haitian Revolution) • <i>“The statements made in the Declaration of the Rights of Man show that Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the outbreak of the French Revolution. In addition, revolutionary institutions such as the National Assembly reflected the influence of Enlightenment ideas.”</i> (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the French Revolution) 				
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization. • If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two. (For example, discussion of Creole support for Bolívar; discussion of clerical opposition to the French Revolution.) 						

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
<p>Row D Analysis and Reasoning (0-2 points)</p>	<p>0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p>1 point Uses historical reasoning (e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change) to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.</p>	<p>2 points 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 question.</p>
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
<p>Responses that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument. 	<p>Responses that earn 1 point: Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to explain how Enlightenment ideas inspired revolutions or independence movements (other than the American Revolution) from the period circa 1750 to 1900.</p>	<p>Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding in a variety of ways, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining the nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables. Explaining both similarity and difference, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects. 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 diverse or alternative views or evidence. 	
<p>Examples that do not earn points:</p> <p>Provide evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Many nationalist movements emerged in Asia.”</i> 	<p>Using a historical thinking skill to frame or structure an argument could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining how Enlightenment ideas influenced Latin American revolutionaries Explaining how nationalist movements in Asia were affected by Enlightenment ideas Explaining how Enlightenment ideas combined with political and economic grievances to trigger revolutions or independence movements <p>Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Many Creoles in Latin America were inspired by Enlightenment ideas to support Simón Bolívar against Spain, but they also saw independence as an opportunity to protect and improve their economic interests and situation.”</i> (Establishes a development that contributed to independence movements in Latin America.) 	<p>Demonstrating complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining the nuance of an issue by demonstrating that Enlightenment ideas may have been the primary factors that led to most revolutions and independence movements in the period 1750–1900, but political, economic, and cultural factors often were more important in many cases. (Explains nuance and qualifies an argument) Explaining relevant and insightful connections across time and space, such as demonstrating how precursors to Enlightenment ideas of personal liberty and limited governmental power could be found in medieval and Renaissance Europe, among other places. (Explains relevant and insightful connections) Qualifying an argument by demonstrating that although Enlightenment ideas were often the cause of revolutions or independence movements, other factors, such as ethnic separatism, quickly became the primary motivating factors. (Qualifies an argument) Corroborating an argument by demonstrating that Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of different types of revolutionary movements, such as Bolívar’s revolt against Spain and Polish and Greek revolts against imperial powers. (Corroborates an argument by considering diverse views or evidence.) 	
<p>Additional Notes: This demonstration of complex understanding must be part of the argument, not merely a phrase or reference.</p>			

● **Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory
Question 1

Question 2

Choose one
Question 3

Question 4

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

In providing context, during the 18th century, Europe underwent the Enlightenment. This movement stemmed from the Scientific Revolution, and overall changed the ways governments and despots controlled their subject. Many philosophers brought in new ideas how a government should work, and European rulers followed them. The enlightenment also inspired citizens to act out against unenlightened despots and call for change. ~~was~~ one of these was the French Revolution in which the Third Estate started in response to Louis XVI and the Estates General's inequality. Thus, Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the French Revolution because the citizens wanted a representative government and argued for basic human liberties.

The French Government used the Estates General, a system where the clergy, nobility, and everyone else each got a vote. The problem was the Third Estate (everyone else) made up over 80% of the population, but only got a ~~one~~ single vote. Thus, the Third Estate eventually took the Tennis Court Oath and declared themselves the National Assembly, where voting was more representative. This followed the enlightened idea of the philosopher John Locke. In his "Essay Concerning Human Understanding," Locke argues that humans have the potential to be smart and make good government decisions. Hence, when the Third Estate revolted against the unfair government

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Mandatory
Question 1



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Choose one
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Question 4



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

representation, they were following the ideas of John Locke, making it Enlightened because he was an enlightened philosophe. Ultimately, the Enlightenment idea was a primary cause of the French Revolution because it argued for human representation in government.

Secondly, the French Revolution also argued for human liberties, a primary concept of the Enlightenment. The French people were often restricted of personal choice. One of them being the right to chose their own religion. In Voltaire's "Candide", he argues the idea for religious toleration through satire. Ultimately, a human liberty is the right to chose religion, and was seen if the French Revolution when citizens differed from the Roman Catholic Church and aligned with their own beliefs, like the Huguenots. Also, John Locke's ideas of natural rights, an enlightened concept, is present in the Revolution because the French people revolt because of hunger. The French Citizen's natural right of life is questioned as many are condemned to hunger and starvation while King Louis XVI continues to live his lavish lifestyle. So when the citizens revolted on Bastille Day to get weapons to overthrow the King because they needed bread, they were following the enlightened concept that citizens have a natural right to life, and need to act on it when it is restricted. Ultimately, the Enlightenment is a primary cause because the French citizen fought for the idea of human liberties, a major Enlightened concept.

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Question 2



Choose one
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Question 4



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

To synthesize, the Enlightenment can be seen as the primary cause to the French Revolution, however new Enlightened ideas are not followed in the effect of the French Revolution. Ultimately, one effect of the French Revolution was a weak government in which Napoleon Bonaparte was able to overthrow in a coup. While Napoleon was emperor, he did not follow the Enlightened ideals that were the cause of the Revolution in the first place. Napoleon enacted his Napoleonic code, which may have given rights to men, but failed to give rights to women and restricted their role in society further. This shows the idea that Napoleon failed to follow the Enlightened idea of human rights expressed by many philosophers. Secondly, because of all his wars he made the French citizens victim of severe debt and oppression. In the Congress of Vienna's second Treaty of Paris, which was issued after the battle of Waterloo, France had to pay serious war reparations and was put under conservative power. Ultimately, the reparations infringe of Enlightened ideas because they reduce French citizens quality of life. Ultimately, even though the Enlightenment was a primary cause of the Revolution, the end result didn't make France enlightened as they were ruled by an unenlightened dictator.

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The Europeans had a mindset where they thought they were the only things that deserve rights. By this mindset the Europeans took African Americans and anyone else who didn't look like them as forced them to work. The mindset was known as ~~Africanism~~ Social-Darwinism which meant the Europeans thought they were helping the enslaved population. The other term was Marxism which meant ~~all~~ equal rights to the working class. The Enlightenment Idea was that all white men with land are treated equal. But the paper actually said everyone is created equal but that's obviously not true.

The Haitian Revolution was where the slave population (90%) fought for rights from the white percent (10%) of Haiti. Haiti was a small Caribbean Island that grew sugar really well and ~~the~~ sugar is what the Europeans were loving at the time. But the white population obviously wasn't going to do the hard work of ~~planting~~ harvesting the sugar. So the Europeans got Africans from the Columbian Exchange. At around this time the Enlightenment Theory was created in Europe. Once the African Slaves of Haiti heard about the Enlightenment they got mad because it gave rights to "ALL" men. But what it really meant was all white men with land are treated equal. The Africans ~~reaction~~ were very angry and they decided to revolt against the minority white population. They gained control of the small island ~~and~~ ~~and~~ they got their independence. Although this wasn't the first revolution, it was the first

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major revolution of African Slaves to take over a white ~~and~~ European controlled slave system. With the Haiti revolution many other ~~was~~ slave revolutions ~~was~~ soon followed. The other revolutions that weren't about slavery helped the lowerclass population gain more rights and independence from the white ~~and~~ population in power.

~~In conclusion, The Enlightenment Theory was created to help ~~all~~ all men but ~~only~~ the~~

In Conclusion, The Enlightenment Theory was created to help all men but it only helped the rich white minority group. By the creation of this theory it sparked a flame in the men who didn't meet the criteria.

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The enlightenment ideas ~~were a great great cause~~ were a great primary cause of the French revolution in period ~~area~~ Circa 1750-1900.

The enlightenment had ideas that ~~consist~~ consisted with freedom. Before the French revolution, people didn't have as much freedom as they wanted. When the French revolution happened, people were fighting to have the ideas in the enlightenment, in their own rule. The enlightenment consisted of ideas that people are naturally bad, people are naturally good, its best to be with nature (in a way). Those views went with rule that ~~the~~ kingdoms could ~~have~~ have and their political systems. Locke and Hobbes were some of the people who created the enlightenment. One believed that all people are naturally bad, while the other believes we are both bad and good naturally. One also has a more religious point of view, while the other doesn't.

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Long Essay Question 3

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

Overview

Responses had to develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of one of the revolutions or independence movements (French, Haitian, Latin American independence movements other than the American Revolution) from the period circa 1750 to 1900. The question primarily addressed content from Unit 5 of the course framework.

The question was mainly focused on the reasoning process of causation, requiring students to evaluate the effects of Enlightenment ideas that were the main cause of revolutions or independence movements during the period circa 1750–1900.

Students were expected to present a historically defensible thesis, describe a historical context relevant to the prompt, use at least two specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt, use that evidence to support an argument in response to the prompt, use historical reasoning skills to frame or structure their argument, and demonstrate a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt.

The prompt excluded the American Revolution from the scope of acceptable revolutions or independence movements. Most responses addressed one or more of the remaining three revolutions enumerated in the introductory sentence of the question—the French Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and/or the Latin American independence movements.

The question tested content primarily from Topics 5.1. and 5.2. of the course framework, while also providing students with opportunities to bring up content knowledge from Topics 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7 to earn the contextualization point.

Sample: 3A

Thesis/Claim: 1

Contextualization: 1

Evidence: 2

Analysis and Reasoning: 2

Total Score: 6

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim in the last sentence in the first paragraph with an acceptable claim and line of reasoning with “Thus Enlightenment ideas were the primary cause of the French Revolution because the citizens ... argued for basic human liberties.”

Long Essay Question 3 (continued)

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization in the first part of the introduction paragraph. The response establishes a broader historical context by describing how the Scientific Revolution and new philosophies inspired a call for change leading to the French Revolution.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 2 points for evidence by supporting the argument in the second paragraph explaining how Enlightenment led to a change in government in France to establish more representation. The argument is supported with multiple pieces of specific evidence (3rd Estate, John Locke’s enlightened ideas, Tennis Court Oath, National Assembly, and revolt of the 3rd Estate).

The response includes an additional argument in the third paragraph regarding the desire for “human liberties” in the French Revolution. The argument is supported throughout the paragraph with evidence of Voltaire’s *Candide*, Huguenots, John Locke’s ideas of natural rights, King Louis XVI’s lavish lifestyle in the context of hunger and starvation among commoners, and Bastille Day.

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 1 point for historical reasoning. Throughout the essay, the response explains how Enlightenment is a primary cause of the French Revolution due to the need for more human liberties and representation.

The response earned 1 point for complexity. This is found in the last paragraph, where the response evaluates the extent to which the inspiration for the French Revolution was carried through into the post-Revolution government. The response examines several factors, analyzing each through the lens of the “Enlightened ideas” that served as the Revolution’s inspiration. The response concludes that, “even though the Enlightenment was a primary cause of the Revolution, the end result didn’t make France enlightened as they were ruled by an unenlightened dictator.”

Sample: 3B

Thesis/Claim: 0

Contextualization: 1

Evidence: 2

Analysis and Reasoning: 1

Total Score: 4

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for thesis/claim. There is a description of Enlightenment in the first paragraph, but the response does not make a historically defensible claim relating to the prompt. There is another attempt in the last paragraph, but it does not establish a line of reasoning that is specific to a revolution or independence movement.

Long Essay Question 3 (continued)

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization in the second paragraph. The response describes the history of Haiti and its population, providing relevant background to the Haitian Revolution. There is an attempt at contextualization in the first paragraph with the description of Social Darwinism and Marxism, but it fails as it is not directly related to the prompt.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 2 points for evidence. The response supports the argument in the second paragraph that Enlightenment ideas such as “everyone is created equal” led to slave revolts in Haiti (“minority white population,” slaves “gained control,” “got their independence,” and “the first major revolution of African slaves to take over a white European controlled slave system”).

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for historical reasoning. The response explains how Enlightenment ideas were a cause of the Haitian Revolution. In the second paragraph, the response explains that once “African slaves of Haiti heard about the Enlightenment they got mad because it gave rights to ‘ALL’ men” and continues with further reasoning leading to revolution and independence.

The response did not earn the point for complexity because it does not display a complex understanding of the prompt.

Sample: 3C

Thesis/Claim: 1

Contextualization: 0

Evidence: 1

Analysis and Reasoning: 0

Total Score: 2

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim in the first sentence: “The enlightenment ideas were a great primary cause of the French revolution in period circa 1750–1900.”

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for contextualization. There is a failed attempt in the second paragraph: “Before the French revolution, people didn’t have as much freedom as they wanted.” This is an overgeneralized statement about the time period.

Long Essay Question 3 (continued)

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for evidence. The response includes a description of how Locke and Hobbes viewed human nature and created the Enlightenment. The response does not earn a second point for evidence because the response does not use these pieces of evidence to support an argument that responds to the prompt.

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for historical reasoning because it does not fully and effectively explain the extent to which Enlightenment ideas were a primary cause of a revolution or independence movement during the period from 1750–1900.

The response did not earn the point for complexity. There is no attempt to demonstrate a complex understanding of the extent to which Enlightenment ideas were a primary cause of a revolution or independence movement during the period from 1750–1900.