AP® World History: Modern
Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary
Set 2

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- Long Essay Question 4
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Question 4: Long Essay Question, 20th Century Ideologies and Revolutions

In the twentieth century, revolutionary movements were inspired by a variety of ideologies, including communism, nationalism, and/or religious ideas.

Develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which a twentieth-century revolutionary movement was inspired by one of these ideologies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Category</th>
<th>Scoring Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Row A**
**Thesis/Claim**
(0-1 points) | **0 points**
Does not meet the criteria for one point. |
| **1 point**
Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning. | **Decision Rules and Scoring Notes** |

**Responses that do not earn this point:**
- 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.

**Examples that do not earn this point:**
- Do not focus on the topic of the prompt
  - “The Cold War was the result of ideological tensions between communist and capitalist countries.”
- Only restate or rephrase the prompt
  - “Many revolutionary movements in the 20th century were inspired by communism.”
- Provide a claim that is not historically defensible
  - “Most 20th-century revolutionary movements were inspired by the desire to have a free-market economy.”

**Responses that earn this point:**
- Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the extent to which a twentieth-century revolutionary movement was inspired by communism, nationalism, and/or religious ideas. The thesis must suggest at least one main line of argument development or establish the analytic categories of the argument.

**Examples that earn this point:**
- Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt
  - “Vietnam’s independence movement was inspired by communist ideas, because communist states such as the Soviet Union and China were vocal opponents of imperialism.”
- Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories
  - “Protest movements against Soviet rule in Eastern Europe were motivated both by ideologies such as nationalism and anti-communism, and by non-ideological factors such as economic difficulties and lack of consumer goods.”
- Establish a line of reasoning
  - “The Iranian Revolution of 1979 was primarily inspired by religion.” (Minimally acceptable thesis/claim)

**Additional Notes:**
- 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Category</th>
<th>Scoring Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Row B</strong> Contextualization (0-1 points)</td>
<td><strong>0 points</strong> Does not meet the criteria for one point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1 point</strong> Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Decision Rules and Scoring Notes**

**Responses that do not earn this point:**
- 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.

**Examples that do not earn this point:**
- “The Cold War lasted for most of the second half of the 20th century.”
- “The Second World War was the most destructive conflict in human history.”

**Responses that earn this point:**
- Accurately describe a context relevant to a 20th-century revolutionary movement and its ideological inspiration.

**Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:**
- Western imperialism, including economic imperialism or neo-imperialism
- Scramble for Africa
- Decolonization
- World War I and World War II
- Great Depression
- Marxism
- Cold War
- Cold War alliances, such as NATO or the Warsaw Pact
- The growth of political Islam
- The Non-Aligned Movement
- Religiously inspired nationalism, such as Hindu nationalism or Zionism

**Example of acceptable contextualization:**
- “Although Marxism emerged in the 19th century, its revolutionary ideals inspired many revolutions in the 20th century.”
- “Revolutionary movements usually had to pick sides in the Cold War.” (Minimally acceptable contextualization)

**Additional Notes:**
- 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
**Row C Evidence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 points</td>
<td>Does not meet the criteria for one point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 point</td>
<td>Provides specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 points</td>
<td>Supports an argument in response to the prompt using specific and relevant examples of evidence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Decision Rules and Scoring Notes

**Responses that do not earn points:**
- 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.

**Examples that do not earn points:**
- “The French Revolution was primarily motivated by Enlightenment ideas and nationalism and led to the development of the nation-state.”

**Responses that earn 1 point:**
- Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to a 20th-century revolutionary movement and its ideological inspiration.

**Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required):**
- Specific communist leaders, such as Fidel Castro, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, or Ho Chi Minh
- Fascist movements in Italy and Nazism in Germany
- The Korean War
- The Vietnam Wars/Indochina Wars
- Indigenous resistance to European imperialism in Africa, such as the Mau Mau or Herero Revolt
- Wars of independence in Africa, such as the Algerian War
- Socialist-inspired decolonization movements, such as in the Belgian Congo
- Anti-imperialist nationalism movements, such as the Gandhi salt marches
- The Khmer Rouge
- Specific information about major revolutions, such as the Iranian Revolution in 1979
- Nationalist-inspired terrorist activity, such as the IRA
- Peaceful nationalist independence movements, such as in the Philippines

**Example of a statement that earns 1 point for evidence:**
- “In India, Gandhi challenged British rule, as seen in his salt marches and homespun cloth campaigns.”

**Responses that earn 2 points:**
- Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding a 20th-century revolutionary movement and its ideological inspiration.

**Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:**
- “Although nationalism sparked revolutions in places like Northern Ireland, socialism was arguably the ideology that fostered the most revolutions, leading to wars in places like Vietnam, Korea, and Angola.” (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that socialism was the ideology that led to the most revolutions in the twentieth century)
- “Most revolutions in the twentieth century were informed by multiple ideologies. For example, Ho Chi Minh and his Vietnamese forces were inspired by both nationalism and communism, while Algeria’s independence movement was inspired by nationalism, communism, and Islam.” (Uses multiple, specific pieces of evidence to support the argument that 20th-century revolutions were inspired by multiple ideologies)

### Additional Notes:
- 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 Western support for the Shah of Iran; discussion of Soviet support for communist movements in East Asia.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Row D</strong>&lt;br&gt;Analysis and Reasoning&lt;br&gt;(0-2 points)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 points</td>
<td>Does not meet the criteria for one point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 point</td>
<td>Uses historical reasoning (e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change) to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 points</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Decision Rules and Scoring Notes**

**Responses that do not earn points:**
- 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.

**Examples that do not earn points:**
- Provide evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument:
  - “The Iranian Revolution was led by the Ayatollah Khomeini.”

**Responses that earn 1 point:**
- Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to explain how a 20th-century revolutionary movement was inspired by communism, nationalism, and/or religious ideas.

**Using a historical thinking skill to frame or structure an argument could include:**
- Explaining how ideologies such as socialism inspired decolonization movements in Africa and Asia
- Explaining how ideological movements became popular in response to political and economic crises and led to revolutions, such as during the Russian Revolution
- Explaining how and why ethnic and religious nationalism led to revolutionary movements after the conclusion of major conflicts, such as after the World Wars and following the end of the Cold War

**Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning:**
- “People were often attracted to socialist ideologies and supported socialist-inspired revolutionary movements in places like Peru and Angola because of poverty and a sense that their governments were unjust puppets of great powers.” (Establishes a development that contributed to the emergence of socialist revolutionary movements)

**Responses that earn 2 points:**
- May demonstrate a complex understanding in a variety of ways, such as:
  - 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.

**Demonstrating complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:**
- Explaining the nuance of an issue by showing that revolutions were often inspired by multiple ideological movements, as in Vietnam, Cambodia, etc. (Explains nuance, considers both causes and effects, and qualifies an argument)
- Explaining relevant and insightful connections across time and space, such as by showing how ideologies became more important to inspiring revolutions in the 19th and 20th centuries than they were in previous historical periods (Explains relevant and insightful connections)
- Qualifying an argument by demonstrating that although nationalism was a major source of revolutions in the 20th century, it often took different forms, such as ethnic nationalism or religious nationalism. (Qualifies an argument)
- Corroborating an argument by illustrating how Western education helped prepare individuals like Ho Chi Minh and Gandhi to lead nationalist revolutions against Western powers through an emphasis on concepts of natural rights, consent by the governed, or national self-determination. (Corroborates an argument, considers both causes and effects)

**Additional Notes:**
This demonstration of complex understanding must be part of the argument, not merely a phrase or reference.
Despite some of the anti-colonial movements in India being motivated by Hindu and Muslim beliefs, because of Gandhi's influence over the anti-colonial movement and the Indian National Congress, the revolutionary movement to stop being British-ruled India in the 20th century was largely influenced by nationalism. After WWI and WWII, the Indian's were fed up with being a colony. Many felt that the British should not be a colony. Britain's poor direct ruling policies also fanned the flame for the anti-colonial movement in India.

India's movement was largely fueled by nationalism as shown by Gandhi's values. Gandhi stated that all Indians should work together to gain independence because they all had the identity of being Indian. This was a big factor in India gaining independence because it unified both Hindu and Muslim Indians. It also shows that Indian Nationalism had a big part in the movement.

Another part of the revolutionary movement was the Indian National Congress (INC). The INC had both Hindu's...
and Muslims who were working towards Indian Independence. They were working together because they had the common identity of being Indian. This shows nationalism since both Hindus and Muslims set aside their differences to work towards Indian independence, because the two groups were both nationally Indian.

Even so, religious ideas played an important role in the revolutionary movements in India as shown by the separate India Movement. The separate India movement called for a Hindu India and a Muslim India. In the end, it succeeded and created the India and Pakistan we know today. This shows that religious beliefs still had an effect on the 20th century movement in India because India was split into two by religion; otherwise, there would only be India and not Pakistan or even Bangladesh because they all shared Indian Nationalism in the early 1900s.

Even so, the anticolonial movement in Africa was still mostly inspired by nationalism with some inspiration from
Use a pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

0292382

4A

Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page. Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

Question 1  
Question 2  
Question 3  
Question 4

Choose one

The anti-colonial movements in India succeeded as India is no longer a colony of Britain. In the 20th century, the influence of Indian Nationalism and the success of obtaining independence has contributed to the growing democracy in India. Today, India has a strong democracy with much of its own. The religions like Hinduism and Islam are dominant, but there are influences from religions like Hinduism and Islam. These religions have had an impact on the Indian culture.

4A
During the First World War, the Russians were losing pretty badly. The were being beat in the war despite major losses and wanted out of it. Lucky for the Russians, the tsar's family were taken away and the new leader from the revolution would promise to take them out of the war. During the twentieth century, the revolution in Russia brought Vladimir Lenin to power, and Russia would turn into the Communist inspired Soviet Union. The Russian revolution was heavily inspired by communism, which would eventually lead it to become the Soviet Union.

The Russian revolution was heavily influenced by communism. Lenin promised the people peace from the war and after he came to power, he got Russia out of the war and it turned into a communist country known as the Soviet Union. Communism first came to idea in a book written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels titled "The Communist Manifesto." Lenin was the first leader to adopt these policies for his country. Before the revolution, Russia was severely weakened from the war but it was thanks to the communist inspired revolution that they got out of the war and were able to rebuild.
During this new chapter of enlightenment ideas and equal rights many revolutionary movements marked the period of the twentieth century. From the civil rights movement to the war between Proxy war between North Korea and South Korea ideologies were at the height of it all. Communism was one of these ideologies that caused many revolutionary movements and war with the two superpowers Russia and the United States battling it out many wars and movements took shape.

Russia and the United States were both superpowers but also opposing forces. The United States wanted to spread capitalism worldwide while Russia wanted to spread communism worldwide and with the end of World War II they both set out to accomplish that goal. Russia gained territories and spread their communist ideas with them while the United States watched in worry of it spreading to them so they created a Pledge to stop any spread of communism leading to the Cold War, where the two used proxy wars to fight out their battles.

The United States and Great Britain created (NATO) while Russia created (M pact). They also helped
With the North Korea revolutionary fight, Russia backed North Korea and So' United States backed South Korea fighting each other, without actually having to do the fighting. They were also involved in Latin America with a revolutionary fight where they backed different groups who were fighting for control.
Long Essay Question 4

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

**Overview**

Students were expected to develop an argument that evaluates the extent to which a twentieth-century revolutionary movement was inspired by one of three ideologies: communism, nationalism, and/or religious ideas. The question primarily addressed content from Units 7 and 8 of the course framework.

The question was mainly focused on the reasoning process of causation, requiring students to evaluate the role of ideologies as a cause of and/or inspiration for revolutionary movements in the twentieth century.

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.

Although the introductory sentence of the question listed communism, nationalism, and religious ideas as examples of ideologies, the prompt left the door open for students to address the impact of other ideologies in their response.

The question tested content primarily from Topics 7.1, 7.4, 7.5, 8.4., and 8.5. of the course framework while also providing students with opportunities to bring up content knowledge from multiple other topics from Units 6, 7, and 8 to earn the contextualization point.

**Sample: 4A**

**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 first sentence of the introduction: “Despite some of the anti-colonial movements in India being motivated by Hindu and Muslim beliefs, because of Gandhi’s influence over the anti-colonial Movement and the Indian National Congress, the revolutionary movement to stop being British-ruled India in the 20th century was purely influenced by nationalism.”
Long Essay Question 4 (continued)

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization at the end of the first paragraph. The response relates the problems of Britain after World War I and World War II in their colony of India, leading to anti-colonialism.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 2 points for evidence. The response supports the argument that nationalism was used by Gandhi in India with specific evidence (Gandhi’s values, Indians working together, identity of being Indian, unification of Indians). A second argument relates the importance of nationalism over religious differences with specific evidence (INC, Hindus, and Muslims working together). A third argument connects religious ideas to the creation of separate states in India with specific evidence (creation of India and Pakistan, Bangladesh).

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

The response earned 1 point for historical reasoning. The response explains how the people of India used nationalism to unify despite their religious differences while discussing the “identity of being Indian.”

The response earned 1 point for complexity because it provides multiple nuanced arguments about the role of nationalism in Indian independence and the influence of religion in the later creation of Pakistan.

Sample: 4B
Thesis/Claim: 1
Contextualization: 1
Evidence: 2
Analysis and Reasoning: 0

Total Score: 4

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim at the end of the first paragraph: “The Russian Revolution was heavily inspired by communism, which would eventually lead to it become the Soviet Union.”
Long Essay Question 4 (continued)

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization. The response states in the first paragraph, “During the First World War, the Russians were losing pretty badly. They were being kept in the war despite major losses and wanted out of it. Lucky for the Russians, the tsar and his family were taken away and a new leader from the revolution would promise to take them out of the war. During the twentieth century, the revolution in Russia brought Vladimir Lenin to power, and Russia would turn into the communist inspired Soviet Union.”

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 2 points in the second paragraph. The response supports the argument that the “Russian revolution was heavily influenced by communism” using multiple pieces of evidence (Lenin promising peace, Russia’s withdrawal from World War I, the Communist Manifesto, Lenin’s role as “the first leader to adopt these policies for his country”).

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

The response did not earn the point for historical reasoning. There is an attempt in the last sentence of the response, but it does not effectively explain the extent to which the Russian Revolution was inspired by communism.

The response did not earn the complexity point. There is no attempt to demonstrate a complex understanding of communism’s role in the Russian Revolution.

Sample: 4C
Thesis/Claim: 0
Contextualization: 1
Evidence: 1
Analysis and Reasoning: 0

Total Score: 2

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point for Thesis/Claim. The response attempts a Thesis/Claim in the last two sentences of the first paragraph (“Communism was one of these ideologies that caused many revolutionary movements and war. With the two superpowers Russia and the United States battling it out many wars and movements took shape”). However, the response does not tie the ideology of communism to a specific revolutionary movement.

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization. The second paragraph accurately describes the context of the Cold War between the United States and Russia after World War II.
Long Essay Question 4 (continued)

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for evidence (proxy wars, NATO, Russia-backed North Korea and United States-backed South Korea). Although there are several relevant pieces of evidence, only one of them (Korea) is linked to an argument about revolutionary movements.

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 how a twentieth-century movement was inspired by communism, nationalism, and/or religious ideas.

The response did not earn the point for complexity. There is no attempt to demonstrate a complex understanding of revolutionary movements and how they were inspired by twentieth-century ideologies.