

2018 LEQ Question 4 Scoring Commentary: 4A

In the period 1900 to 2001, people and states around the world adopted political ideologies such as communism, fascism, or nationalism to challenge the existing political and/or social order.

Develop an argument that evaluates how one or more of these political ideologies challenged the existing political and/or social order.

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Following the Post-modern period, many regions around the world experienced stability and massive change due to increasing global connections and the advent of new ideologies. Due to centuries of subjugation and dominations or simply a desire for change due to resentment of the past, these ideologies grew into movements among the people of birth developing and industrialized countries. Ideologies such as fascism, nationalism and communism uprooted the existing sociopolitical order by mobilizing the people through promises of reform and uniting them with a popular message and universal appeal, inspiring them to rise up.

In countries everywhere, populist movements such as nationalism, fascism, and communism galvanized the people with promises of change and reform. In India, Mohandas Gandhi activated a huge movement of passive resistance based of nationalism and called for reforms to prevent the British from ever abusing or oppressing the Indians again. Via this movement both the political and social order was rapidly changed, as Britain ultimately needed political control to the Indians, and Indian, for the first time, dealt with the British as social equals. Gandhi's nationalist movement only succeeded because he managed to get the great majority of Indians to rise up united by their national pride and tired of British dominance. In a similar method to Gandhi, albeit much more violently and controversially, Mao Zedong headed the rise of communism in China, and he also uprooted the existing social and political order. This popular movement grew to the people's resentment to year so Japanese occupation and abuses and anger at the wealthy for controlling all the land and unfairly treating the peasantry. Mao also promised reform, offering redistribution of land and the building of new communal places and policies. While the infamous backyard steel forges that he adfsaf Vin this communist movement, the communist deposed the Japanese, the landed elite, and the nationalist, drastically altering the political landscape of China for years to come Intriguingly, it is apparent to see that one populist movement deposed another communist led by Mao us. Nationalist led by Chimj Kai-shek) and so it must be acknowledged that the people were not always satisfied with the results of the ideologies and at times continued to struggle to change the existing system.

Besides relying on reforms, these ideologies oftentimes spread and grew in power of their message and universal appeal. In past WWI Germany, fascism grew in popularity under the rising Adolf Hitler. Due to his personal charism and strong messages regarding, national pride and anger the victors of WWI, fascism and nationals concurrently grew in Germany as a popular message of national anger and recovering pride allowed citizens to give more control to Hitler's government, which ultimately ended the war in prepublafdlfj Hitler struck against Communism which forces one to conclude that sometimes the populist ideologies grew in power because they climbed to make a more potent movement while they degraded each other in some causes. Another instance of a popular message and wide appeal sponsoring the rise of populist ideologies was in Cuba. Under Fidel Castro and

The response earned 1 point for **thesis/claim**. The response argues that "nationalism, fascism, and communism inspire people to rise up."

(1/1 Point)

The response earned 1 point for **contextualization**. The response situates the emergence of German leader Adolf Hitler in the aftermath of World War I

(1/1 Point)

The response earned 1 point for using **evidence**. There are numerous examples of evidence, and this evidence is used in support of an arugment. For example, in paragraph 2, the response contends that Gandhi led a passive resistance movement in India.

(2/2 Point)

The response earned 1 point for **historical reasoning**. The response provides and extensive discussion of how Indian nationalists pursued an independence movement against British rule.

(1/1 Point)

Score: 6/6

the help of revolutionary Che Guevara, the communist overthrew the existing dictatorship of Fulascio Batiatan, uprooting the political order. The peasantry was emboldened by Castro's message of liberty and fairness and is also struck against the wealthy elite uprooting the social order. Since his message reached galamized many of the peasant and appealed to the vast majority of Cubans, communism took over ended the old system.

Score 3/6

Score 1/6

The response earned 1 point for **complexity**. The response offers corroborating evidence in paragraph 2. It contrasts Indian nationalist with Chinese leader Mao Zedong. Later in the same paragraph, the response qualifies an earlier argument by contrasting the populist movements of Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-Shek.

(1/1 Point)

2018 LEQ Question 4 Scoring Commentary: 4B

In the period 1900 to 2001, people and states around the world adopted political ideologies such as communism, fascism, or nationalism to challenge the existing political and/or social order.

Develop an argument that evaluates how one or more of these political ideologies challenged the existing political and/or social order.

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During the Modern Era, 1900-2003, multiple states around the world adopted communism and fascism, such as Russia and Germany, to overthrow the current political system.

At the time that both Germany and Russia became fascist and communist, they had both recently fought in World War I, in which Germany got stuck with all war debt for.

Hitler fought in World War I, and as a result had predisposed feelings towards most European countries, because of this when he had a chance to join a workers party that opposed what the government had done, he took his shot. This party later would be known as the Nazi party. The Nazi party fought the current political system and when elections for chancellor of Germany came around, Hitler was the number one candidate. Hitler slowly turned Germany into, Nazi Germany

Unlike in Germany, Russia was communist before Stalin had taken over, but Stalin's predecessor strongly opposed Stalin taking over once he passes. The people did not listen however and once Stalin was in power, almost all regretted their choice. Stalin was an oppressive, communist leader who believed equality for his people despite that lack of food and harsh temperatures that led to death.

The response earned 1 point for **thesis/claim**. The response establishes a line of reasoning about how communism and fascism sought to overthrow existing political systems.

(1/1 Point)

The response earned 1 point for **contextualization**. The response situates the emergence of fascism and communism within World War I.

(1/1 Point)

The response earned 1 point for using **evidence**. The response correctly identifies two historical figures (e.g., Hitler in Germany and Stalin in Russia) relevant to European fascism and communism. The response does not use evidence in support of an argument.

(1/2 Point)

The response earned 1 point for **complexity**. The response does not make an attempt to qualify, modify, or offer corroborating additional evidence to one or more larger arguments.

(1/1 Point)

The response did not earn a point for **historical reasoning**. The response does not offer an extended discussion to frame one or more larger arguments within the essay.

(0/1 Point)

2018 LEQ Question 4 Scoring Commentary: 4C

In the period 1900 to 2001, people and states around the world adopted political ideologies such as communism, fascism, or nationalism to challenge the existing political and/or social order.

Develop an argument that evaluates how one or more of these political ideologies challenged the existing political and/or social order.
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In the Period 1900-2001, Social revolutions seemed to be viewed as necessary and people began proposing different ideologies. Communism and fascism both challenged existing political and social order.

Communism began to spread, challenging capitalism and it's position in the world. Many of the major powers of the world tried to contain it and keep it from spreading past were it already was but eventually it's ideology spread to either nations. For example in Cuba, the communist party quickly took over.

The response **did not** earn a point for **thesis/claim**. The response does not offer a line of reasoning related to the prompt.

(0/1 Point)

The response **did not** earn a point for **contextualization**. The response does not offer a discussion of a relevant broader historical process or event.

(0/1 Point)

The response earned 1 point for using **evidence**. The response identifies capitalism as oppositional to communism and accurately notes that cuba is a communist country. The response does not use evidence in support of an argument.

(1/2 Point)

The response **did not** earn a point for **historical reasoning**. The response does not apply historical reasoning skills.

(0/1 Point)

The response **did not** earn a point for **complexity**. The response does not make an attempt to qualify, modify, or offer corroborating additional evidence to one or more larger arguments.

(0/1 Point)