

2019 AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Answer (a), (b), and (c).

3. a) Describe one cause of the Protestant Reformation in England during the reign of Henry VIII (1509–1547).
- b) Describe one political effect of the Protestant Reformation in England in the period 1500–1600.
- c) Explain one difference between political effects of the Protestant Reformation in England and political effects of the Protestant Reformation in France in the period 1500–1600.

Answer (a), (b), and (c).

4. a) Describe one cause of Great Britain’s early industrialization in the period 1700–1800.
- b) Describe one effect of Great Britain’s industrialization on the European balance of power in the period 1800–1900.
- c) Explain one political reaction to industrialization within Great Britain in the period 1800–1900.

END OF SECTION I

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EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Total Time—1 hour and 40 minutes

Question 1 (Document-Based Question)

Suggested reading and writing time: 1 hour

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 45 minutes writing your response.

Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following.

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.
- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least three documents, explain how or why the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4

Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- One point for describing one cause of Great Britain’s early industrialization in the period 1700–1800.
- One point for describing one effect of Great Britain’s industrialization on the European balance of power in the period 1800–1900.
- One point for explaining one political reaction to industrialization within Great Britain in the period 1800–1900.

Scoring Notes

To meet the requirement of “describe” in parts (a) and (b), the response must offer a minimally accurate description of a cause or effect of British industrialization. Although it is not necessary for an acceptable response to offer an explicit explanation of the relationship between British industrialization and the stated cause or effect, the response must go beyond mere mention or name-dropping. Although responses do not need an explanation, vague statements such as “the population grew” should not receive credit. In addition, inaccurate responses such as “Britain was not engaged in war during this time” or “railroads caused industrialization” should not receive credit. Some responses might cite the printing press or the cotton gin as a cause and should not receive credit. The evidence should indicate a clear and valid cause of British industrialization.

Possible acceptable responses for part (a) (not exhaustive):

- Britain had a stable well-developed banking system that could easily fund industrial development.
- Britain had easy access to key raw materials such as coal and iron.
- Britain had a tradition of entrepreneurship and limited government intervention in the market.
- Britain was geographically compact and easily formed a national market.
- Britain had no internal tariffs or trade barriers.
- Britain had large amounts of wealth accumulated from global trade.
- Britain was politically stable, which encouraged economic growth and innovation.
- Britain did not have to devote as much money or resources to its military as did many Continental countries.
- Britain had many rivers and ports, which enabled trade and shipping.
- Britain had many rivers and canals, which allowed for developments in water power and/or inventions such as the Spinning Jenny.
- The Enclosure Movement created a labor force for factories.
- Britain was not impacted internally from warfare and therefore could focus more on industrialization.
- Britain embraced the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment thought, which encouraged research, science, and new technical inventions.
- Britain funded the development of science through the Royal Academy.
- The cottage industry or putting-out system created a foundation for the textile industry and/or early manufacturing.

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

- Britain harnessed and improved steam power.
- Britain had a strong navy and controlled the seas.
- The Agricultural Revolution promoted greater mechanization and production, which created more technological advancements.

Note on chronological scope for part (b): It is not necessary for a response to cover the entire century as long as it touches on a significant effect within the correct time period. To earn credit, the response only needs to state a general or minimal shift in the balance of power.

Possible acceptable responses for part (b) (not exhaustive):

- As a result of industrialization, Britain became a more powerful nation.
- Britain was the top power in Europe due to new technology and industry.
- As Britain industrialized, the balance of power tipped in its favor.
- Industrial power and wealth allowed Britain to solidify its position as one of the dominant European powers in the 1800s.
- Britain's greater wealth (in part from industrialization) was a key element in defeating Napoleon.
- Britain's colonial expansion, fueled by industrialization, encouraged other European countries to compete for colonies in the 1800s.
- The benefits of industrialization to Britain led Continental governments to intervene to encourage industrial development, leading to greater economic competition.
- Britain and France won the Crimean war over less industrialized Russia.
- The failure of the Continental System exemplified Britain's dominant role in Europe.
- Germany's efforts to industrialize created competition with Britain and a shift in the balance of power.
- Industrialization provided Britain with advantages when nations scrambled for Africa, which fueled competition.
- Western Europe industrialized more successfully than Eastern Europe, which shifted the balance of power to the western countries.

To meet the requirement of “explain” in part (c), the response must offer some account of how or why the British political system responded to industrialization in the 1800s. It is not necessary for the response to offer a fully worked out explanation, but it must go beyond simple description or name-dropping. Responses must address a political reaction within Great Britain.

Possible acceptable responses for part (c) (not exhaustive):

- Increased wealth and influence of industrial regions led to political reform and expanded representation (Chartist movement, Reform Bills).
- Social and economic problems associated with factories and rapid urbanization encouraged social reform movements.
- Social and economic problems associated with factories and rapid urbanization led the British government to begin to regulate working conditions (Factory Act, Ten-Hour Act, Mines Act).
- Growth of working class led to politically active trade unions and eventually the formation of the Labour Party.

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

- The Luddites protested and attacked factories and smashed machinery.
- Workers embraced the ideas of Karl Marx and communism.
- Women protested working conditions, organized, and created suffrage movements.
- The movement of population to urban centers created a shift in voting and representation in Parliament.
- The repeal of the Corn Laws was promoted by industrialists.
- Due to superior technology such as that displayed at the Crystal Palace exhibition, Britain experienced a rise in pride and nationalism.