

2005 AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION II

Part B

(Suggested planning and writing time—35 minutes)

Percent of Section II score—27 1/2

Directions: You are to answer ONE question from the three questions below. Make your selection carefully, choosing the question that you are best prepared to answer thoroughly in the time permitted. You should spend 5 minutes organizing or outlining your answer. Write your answer to the question on the lined pages of the Section II free-response booklet, making sure to indicate the question you are answering by writing the appropriate question number at the top of each page.

Write an essay that:

- Has a relevant thesis.
 - Addresses all parts of the question.
 - Supports thesis with specific evidence.
 - Is well organized.
2. Analyze how economic and social developments affected women in England in the period from 1700 to 1850.
 3. Using examples from **at least two** different states, analyze the key features of the “new monarchies” and the factors responsible for their rise in the period 1450 to 1550.
 4. Compare and contrast the motives and actions of Martin Luther in the German states and King Henry VIII in England in bringing about religious change during the Reformation.

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Question 3

Using examples from **at least two** different states, analyze the key features of the “new monarchies” and the factors responsible for their rise in the period 1450 to 1550.

9–6: Stronger

- Has a clear, well-developed thesis.
- Is well organized.
- Addresses the terms of the question.
- Supports the thesis with specific evidence.
- May contain minor errors; even a 9 need not be flawless.

Indicators for 9–8

- Thesis refers to the way monarchs created strong governments or to the factors that allowed new monarchies to arise.
- Addresses both key features of the new monarchies and the factors responsible for their rise.
- Addresses a minimum of two countries with balance and depth.
- Uses specific factual evidence to support the analysis of both parts of the question.

Indicators for 7–6

- Addresses key features of the monarchies but may allude to the factors causing the rise.
- Addresses two countries with perhaps only two pertinent features.
- Uses specific factual references to support at least one of the countries chosen.
- May mention a monarch slightly out of the time period as an example as long as others are correct and factual support is strong.

5–4: Mixed

- Contains a thesis, perhaps superficial or simplistic.
- Uneven response to the question's terms.
- May contain errors, factual or interpretive.

Indicators

- Contains a thesis, perhaps superficial or simplistic.
- Provides uneven response to the question's terms.
- May contain errors, factual or interpretive.
- May discuss two countries but unevenly.
- May mention both rise and features but unevenly.
- May use only monarchs somewhat outside the time period but *not* Absolutists.
- Discussion may be generalized with a few pertinent details.

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Question 3 (continued)

3–0 Weaker

Indicators for 3–2

- Thesis is confused, or absent, or merely restates the question.
- Misconstrues the question or omits major tasks.
- May contain major errors.
- May use only absolute monarchs.
- May use wrong time periods.

Indicators for 1–0

- Essays scored 1 or 0 may attempt to address the question but fail to do so.
- May have no specific evidence.
- May have purely generic references to “monarchs.”
- May contain a number of glaring errors.

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Question 3 Historical Background

Factors responsible for the rise of the new monarchies:

Population increase
Economic growth based on new industries
Growth of banking and/or capitalism
New world discoveries and their products
Growth of towns
Social distress
Wars
Ferdinand and Isabella marriage

Features of the new monarchies:

Centralization of administration
Control of nobility
Finding new funding sources
Standing army
Use of pike, longbow, cannon, guns
Diplomacy
Dynastic alliances through marriage
Control of the Church
Common legal system
Rise of middle class
Development of bureaucracy
Hereditary monarchy

Specifics of each to indicate analysis:

England

Henry VII

War of Roses ended
Star Chamber
Ending livery and maintenance
Bureaucrats from gentry
Avoiding war to avoid noble-controlled Parliament
Rebuilding of wool industry
Increased power of JPs

Henry VIII

Creation of new Church
Sale of Church lands
Refining of administrative departments by T. Cromwell
Managing of Parliament by T. Cromwell

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Question 3 Historical Background (continued)

France

Charles VII

Established royal army with cavalry and archers
Taille established with consent of Estates-General

Louis XI

End of Hundred Years' War
Annexation of Burgundy
Diplomatic negotiation—the “Spider King”
Inherited Anjou, Maine, Provence
Taille, gabelle
Jacques Coeur—postal system, silk trade, king’s banker

Charles VIII

Invasion of Italy
Sale of offices increased bureaucracy

Francis I

Concordat of Bologna
Did not call Estates-General

Spain

Ferdinand and Isabella

Reduced number of nobles on royal council
Hidalgos (lesser aristocrats) became bureaucrats
Right to make major ecclesiastical appointments, 1492
Columbus, 1492
Corregidores became chief officials in regions
Monarchs sometimes heard legal cases personally
Granada capitulated, 1492
Jews (converses) and Moriscos expelled, 1492
Use of Inquisition
Use of ambassadors and diplomats
Dynastic marriages of their children
Use of alcabala tax

Charles V

Elected Holy Roman Emperor
Put down revolt of Communes
Conquest of Mexico
War against Turks

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Question 3 Historical Background (continued)

Muscovy

Ivan III

Eliminated Mongol influence

Took title Tsar

Added territory to Moscow

Ivan IV

“The Terrible” (d. 1584)

Added lands in Kievan Rus and Tatar states

Created new ranks of officials loyal only to him