

2011 AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Part C

(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.

5. Analyze how industrialization and imperialism contributed to the development of consumer culture in the period 1850–1914.
6. Analyze the ways in which the policies of Joseph Stalin transformed the policies of Vladimir Lenin.
7. Analyze the ways in which Western European nations have pursued European economic and political integration from 1945 to the present, referring to at least two nations.

STOP

END OF EXAM

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 7

Analyze the ways in which Western European nations have pursued European economic and political integration from 1945 to the present, referring to at least two nations.

9–8 points

- Thesis explicitly addresses both economic and political integration.
- Essay is organized, clearly developing both parts of the question.
- At least two countries are referred to specifically and accurately connected to integration issue.
- Essay uses multiple pieces of specific evidence to support claims for both economic and political integration.
- Essay may contain errors that do not detract from argument.

7–6 points

- Thesis refers to both economic and political integration.
- Essay is organized; economic and political integration issues are covered with a few examples but may be somewhat uneven.
- Two countries are accurately referred to but with uneven connection to integration issues.
- Essay uses a few examples of specific evidence to support both economic and political integration but may be uneven.
- Essay may contain an error that detracts from argument.

5–4 points

- Thesis may only address one aspect of European integration or may only be contextual.
- Organization is clear, but there may be significant imbalance in the treatment of economic and political integration.
- Essay refers to two European countries relevantly, but one assertion may not be completely accurate.
- Essay supports claims for economic or political integration with specific evidence.
- Essay may contain a few errors that detract from argument.

3–2 points

- There is no explicit thesis, or one that merely paraphrases the question or is a generic response.
- Structure is disorganized, with minimal treatment of either economic or political integration, or completely omits one.
- Essay refers to only one specific country accurately.
- Essay supports only one or two claims with relevant specific evidence.
- Essay may contain several errors that detract from argument.

1–0 points

- There is no discernible attempt at a thesis or a completely inadequate attempt.
- There is no clear attempt to organize the essay in a manner that addresses the question.
- Essay makes little or no attempt to use relevant specific evidence.
- Essay may contain numerous errors that detract from argument.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 7 (continued)

Historical Background (continued)

Several European Free Trade Area (EFTA) nations joined the 12 EC nations in 1991 to create the European Economic Area.

Treaty of European Union (Maastricht Treaty, 1992) confirmed the arrangements of the Single European Act and created the European Union (EU), establishing the following:

- a stronger central banking system (European Monetary Institute)
- a common defense system
- common social policies regarding immigration and labor practices

More countries eventually joined the EU: Austria, Finland and Sweden (1995); Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta (2004); Romania and Bulgaria (2007).

In 1999 the euro was established as a virtual currency for settling financial accounts. In 2002 euro notes and coins were issued, replacing several national currencies in Western Europe.

Political Integration

Council of Europe was created in Strasbourg in 1948:

- Could not pass binding legislation but could provide forums for discussion.
- Mission was to uphold individual and political freedom and rule by law.
- Human Rights Commission began to hear petitions regarding violations.

NATO, a defensive alliance among Western European countries and the United States, was established in 1949 primarily as a counter to the perceived threat of the Soviet bloc.

In 1967 ECSC, EEC and Euratom were combined into the European Community. In the 1970s and 1980s the EC was more of an intergovernmental organization than a supranational entity; this trend was heightened by increased diversity of its member countries.

In 1979 citizens of member nations began voting directly for candidates to the European Parliament, but the Parliament's influence as a legislature did not grow significantly.

The EU is currently moving from an intergovernmental role toward a supranational one, opening the way for greater political integration. The Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) required member nations to demonstrate acceptable standards of democratic government and human rights. The treaty also introduced the idea of European citizenship. In addition to aspects of the treaty listed in the section on economic integration above, the treaty also included the following:

- Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)
- provisions for police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters
- expansion of the role of the European Parliament