

2018 AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

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

- a) Describe one reason for Martin Luther's critique of the Catholic Church in the early 1500s.
- b) Describe one Catholic response in the 1500s to Luther's critique.
- c) Explain how Luther's protest contributed to social change in Europe in the period 1517 to 1600.

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

- a) Describe one of Lenin's critiques of the Russian monarchy.
- b) Describe one effect of Lenin's critique on Russian politics.
- c) Explain how Stalin's policies departed from Lenin's policies.

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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Short Answer Question 4

Generic Scoring Guide

0–3 points

Score 3

Response accomplishes **all three** tasks set by the question.

Score 2

Response accomplishes **two** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 1

Response accomplishes **one** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 0

Response accomplishes **none** of the tasks set by the question.

Score NR

Is completely blank

Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- One point for describing one of Lenin’s critiques of the Russian monarchy
- One point for describing one effect of Lenin’s critique on Russian politics
- One point for explaining how Stalin’s policies departed from Lenin’s policies

Scoring Notes

Acceptable responses to part (a) (not exhaustive):

To meet the minimal standard of “describe,” the response must accurately recount a feature of the Russian monarchy under the Romanovs that Lenin critiqued. The response does not have to offer an explicit explanation linking Lenin’s Marxist beliefs to aspects of the Russian monarchy that he criticized, but it must do more than name-drop.

- Oppressive nature of the Russian monarchy (censorship, secret police, political prosecutions)
- Political and economic ineptitude of the Russian government under the monarchy (it is backward, “Asian”)
- Involvement of the Russian monarchy in a disastrous war with Germany
- Extreme economic inequality under the Russian monarchy
- Mistreatment of workers and peasants under the Russian monarchy
- Use of government force to support the interests of landowners and capitalists in Russia
- Use of religious authority and symbolism to support the Russian monarchy
- Colossal bureaucratic apparatus of the Russian state
- Discrimination against non-Russian nationalities

Additional note: The response must describe a criticism Lenin makes of the Russian monarchy. Simply discussing Lenin’s political positions and goals will not earn the response a point.

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

Acceptable responses to part (b) (not exhaustive):

To meet the minimal standard of “describe,” the response must accurately recount a political effect of Lenin’s critiques on Russian politics. The response does not have to offer an explicit linkage between a specific critique by Lenin and a particular political effect, but it must do more than name-drop. The response can deal with effects in the period before the Bolshevik Revolution (October Revolution) or afterward.

- Growth of a Marxist-oriented socialist revolutionary movement in Russia in the period before 1917 (the Bolsheviks)
- Weakening of the Russian war effort during World War I through Bolshevik (and other dissenters’) agitation and propaganda
- Continued discontent with the Provisional Government’s policies after the February Revolution of 1917
- Overthrow of the Provisional Government and the establishment of a communist government in the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917
- Withdrawal of Soviet Russia from World War I
- Establishment of socialist policies, such as land redistribution, government ownership of industry, and control of the economy (also includes the New Economic Policy or NEP)
- Encouragement of national independence movements (in Poland, Ukraine, etc.)

Additional note: While Lenin’s criticisms of the Russian monarchy did lead to his being exiled, stating this alone will not earn a response for part (b). To earn a point the response needs to describe the effect of Lenin’s critique on the Russian political situation, and not just the consequences for Lenin personally.

Acceptable responses to part (c) (not exhaustive):

To meet the minimal standard of “explain,” the response must accurately recount at least one way in which political, economic, social, diplomatic, or cultural policies of the Soviet Union under Stalin departed from policies under Lenin’s regime. It is not necessary for the response to deal with multiple, distinct policies, but the response should not be limited only to a description of either Lenin’s or Stalin’s policies.

- Stalin abandoned Lenin’s New Economic Policy (NEP), which had allowed for limited free markets, and reimposed strict state control over most of the economy.
- Stalin gave up Lenin’s foreign policy of trying to encourage Bolshevik-style revolutions in other countries, concentrating instead on developing “socialism in one country” and trading and cooperating to a limited extent with noncommunist countries.
- Stalin more actively fostered a cult of personality centered on himself as opposed to Lenin’s more ideological style of leadership.
- Stalin encouraged the bureaucratization of the Soviet state and communist party, whereas Lenin had sought to limit the bureaucracy and its importance.
- Stalin made the “politics of fear” (use of terror, secret police, GULAG, purges) a normative part of governance, whereas Lenin resorted to such measures primarily in exceptional situations (notably civil war).

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

- Stalin discouraged experimentation and innovation in the arts and culture — such as Soviet Expressionism, which had flourished under Lenin — and instead encouraged Socialist Realism as a more effective form of pro-Soviet propaganda

Additional notes:

- It will not be acceptable to distinguish between Lenin's and Stalin's policies simply by saying that Lenin promoted socialism/Marxism and Stalin promoted communism.
- Care needs to be taken with assertions that Stalin pushed the Soviet Union in a more totalitarian direction than had Lenin. In fact, Lenin had championed many developments that came to be associated with the Stalinist “police” state, most importantly the Communist party's presence and a leading role in every aspect of state and society.
- Generally the response will need to explain both Lenin's and Stalin's policies. However, if the response to part (c) clearly reads as a follow-up to the response to part (b) (e.g., in the discussion of economic policies), a point may be awarded for part (c) for this more implicit comparison.