

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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2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 3

Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- One point for describing one cause of the Protestant Reformation in England during the reign of Henry VIII.
- One point for describing one political effect of the Protestant Reformation in England in the period 1500–1600.
- One point for explaining one difference between political effects of the Protestant Reformation in England and the Protestant Reformation in France in the period 1500–1600.

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 the Protestant Reformation in England. Although it is not necessary for an acceptable response to offer an explicit explanation of the relationship the Protestant Reformation and the stated cause or effect, the response must go beyond mere mention or name-dropping.

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

- Henry VIII’s need for a male heir led him to break with the Roman Catholic Church after the pope refused to let him divorce.
- Roman Catholic Church in England had large amounts of wealth that the royal government wanted to acquire.
- Roman Catholic clergy in England did not answer to the king and often had legal immunity from royal authority.
- Roman Catholic Church was seen as corrupt, not living up to its ideals such as poverty and clerical celibacy, by many people in England.

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

- English monarchy was strengthened as the king (or queen) became head of the English Church as well as head of the secular government.
- England became involved in religious wars, particularly with Spain.
- Religious strife and tension continued in England among mainstream Protestants (Anglicans), Catholics, and radical Protestants (Puritans), but Protestants came to dominate politics.

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Short Answer Question 3 (continued)

To meet the requirement of “explain” in part (c), the response must offer some account of how or why the Reformation had different effects in England and in France. Because politics and religion were intertwined in this era, reference to politics does not need to be explicit. It is not necessary for the response to offer a fully worked out explanation, but it must go beyond simple description or name-dropping and show how the effects in England and France can be compared.

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

- Because of the political settlement of the Edict of Nantes, France ended up with a religious minority (the Huguenots) that was a “state within a state,” unlike England which had no such arrangements for religious minorities.
- Since the French monarchy, unlike the English, did not break with papacy, France remained a majority-Catholic country.
- Because Protestantism did not gain such a wide hold in France, religious conflict within the country was largely Protestant vs. Catholic, rather than the increasing tensions between Protestants seen in England.