

## **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