

2006 AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested writing time—45 minutes)

Percent of Section II score—45

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-12. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. Write your answer on the lined pages of the Section II free-response booklet.

This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents. Write an essay that:

- Provides an appropriate, explicitly stated thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question and does NOT simply restate the question.
- Discusses a majority of the documents individually and specifically.
- Demonstrates understanding of the basic meaning of a majority of the documents.
- Supports the thesis with appropriate interpretations of a majority of the documents.
- Analyzes the documents by explicitly grouping them in at least three appropriate ways.
- Takes into account both the sources of the documents and the authors' points of view.

You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents.

1. How did Europeans perceive the role of organized sports in Europe during the period from 1860 to 1940 ?

Historical Background: In Europe after 1870, organized sports grew in popularity as leisure time expanded. Rules for football (also called soccer), the most popular and international of team sports, were standardized by 1860. In the late 1800's, numerous national sports associations and clubs were founded across Europe. Reflecting the rise in international sports competition, the modern Olympic Games were established in 1896 in Athens.

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Document 1

Source: Miroslav Tyrs, commemorative speech as cofounder, annual meeting, Czech National Gymnastics Organization, Prague, 1863.

Our work is difficult and our task sacred. We must create a new race, hardier than its predecessors. Combining a strong body with a strong will, we will once again unite the dovelike meekness of the Slav with the falcon-like boldness of more glorious times. This new race will not depend on foreigners for its rights. Rather by defending its own in days of storm and stress, this new race will create an unbreachable defense on which the assaults of our foes will be shattered.

Document 2

Source: Extracts from the Czech National Gymnastics Organization official publication, *The Czech Falcon*, 1865–1912.

THE CZECH FALCON NATIONAL GYMNASTICS ORGANIZATION 1865–1912

Year	Number of Clubs	Membership
1865	19	1,712
1875	72	7,191
1883	105	11,197
1888	171	19,817
1897	466	43,870
1902	605	50,238
1905	671	52,169
1910*	916	95,077

*1910: Women (14,585) were counted as part of the total for the first time.

Document 3

Source: Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, *Scouting for Boys*, London, 1908.

Football [soccer] in itself is a grand game for developing a lad physically and morally, for he learns to play with good temper and unselfishness, to play in his place and “play the game” and these are the best of training for any game of life. But it is a vicious game when it draws crowds of lads away from playing the game themselves to be merely onlookers at a few paid performers. There are thousands of boys and young men, pale, narrow-chested, hunched up, miserable specimens, smoking endless cigarettes, numbers of them betting, all of them learning to be hysterical as they groan and cheer in panic along with their neighbors.

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Document 4

Source: African delegate of a British colony to African Political Association, speech, “A Sound Mind in a Sound Body,” Cape Town, South Africa, 1910.

Great moral lessons can be learned on the cricket and rugby fields—two forms of sport of which our people are passionately fond.

In a rugby game the players sometimes pack into one inseparable whole, called a scrum, and press forward with a regular rhythmic movement and a steadiness of purpose. There is perfect union. Passing is accurate and well timed; finally, there is a complete subordination of self.

Our young men are good cricketers, but poor rugby players. In cricket, individual excellence often wins the game, while the result of a rugby match depends much more on union and combination. As on the rugby field, so in the battle of life. We lack union: we refuse to combine.

Document 5

Source: Martin Berner, Berlin journalist, “The Olympic Idea in the World,” *Soccer, Track and Field Journal*, Berlin, 1913.

The Olympic Games are a war, a real war. You can be sure that many participants are willing to offer—without hesitation—several years of their lives for a victory of the fatherland. The Olympic idea of the modern era has given us a symbol of world war, which does not show its military character very openly, but—for those who can read sports statistics—it gives enough insight into world ranking.

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Document 6

Source: British imperial government recruitment poster, First World War, 1914–1918.



SPORT, TIME, AND SOCIETY: The British at Play, by Dennis Brailford, © 1991, Routledge

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Document 7

Source: M. Fauré-Dujarric, “Practical Organization of a Sports Society,” *Paris Encyclopedia of Sports*, Paris, 1924.

The young sportsman, having arrived at the age of maturity, rediscovers in the struggles of life all the emotions, all the drama that he has known, all the victories that he has won on the green fields that were the theater of his youthful escapades. As then, so now, the focus of interest gathers around some ball that he must grasp firmly so that he can take it from the reach of his opponents’ desire!

Whether we like it or not, the law of national solidarity will make us dependent upon our fellow citizens, who make up the great national team of which we are obliged to be members.

Document 8

Source: Nikolai Semashko, physician and first Soviet Health Minister, “Tenth Anniversary of Soviet Medicine in Physical Education,” *Theory and Practice of Physical Education*, Moscow, 1928.

Physical culture in the Soviet understanding of the term is concerned not with record breaking, but with people’s physical health. It is an integral part of the cultural revolution and therefore has personal and social hygiene as its major objective, teaching people to use the forces of nature—the sun, air, and water—the best proletarian doctors.

Document 9

Source: Y. Mihashi, Japanese traveler, account of a high school gymnastics exhibition in Ollerup, Denmark, unpublished article, Tokyo, 1930.

People became completely carried away. The sun shone and was reflected by the muscular, sweating bodies, who looked like statues come alive, moving with an unbelievable living rhythm. The unity of the animated responses of the gymnasts is difficult to describe in words. The time passed so quickly that more than an hour of instruction seemed like a mere moment. Suddenly, one heard voices raised in song and the gymnasts circled like victorious warriors, bearing the Danish flag before them. They symbolized happiness itself, and the applause of tens of thousands of spectators knew no limits. We were all in ecstasy.

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Document 10

Source: Alice Profe, German physician, “Recent Observations regarding the Physical Education of Women,” *Railroad Exercise and Sports Newspaper*, Berlin, 1930.

There is no muscle which is built and works in a female fashion and which reacts in a special manner to the exertion of physical exercises; there is no female blood, no female breathing, which makes the female particularly suitable for swinging movements. None of these claims has a scientific basis. Just as women do not eat differently from men to gain strength, neither do they need different exercises from men to achieve a strengthening of their bodies.

Document 11

Source: British National Workers Sports Association, “Peace Through Sport,” *Fifth Annual Report*, Cardiff, Wales, 1935.

The high standard of play and sportsmanship shown by the players, both Continental and English, made me feel sorry that such international matches are not held more frequently. It serves to show that the cause of Peace can be best achieved by the friendly rivalry between our Continental Brothers and ourselves on the Sports Field. When the Working Class of the World know one another better, and fraternize more freely, it will be much easier to talk Peace and infinitely harder for capitalists and Dictators to stir up nations to war against each other.

Document 12

Source: Ingeborg Schröder, Swedish gymnast, autobiography recalling the beginning of Swedish gymnastics in the 1880’s, published in 1940.

For the young girls of today, it will certainly be impossible to imagine the wonderful pleasure of putting on a gymnastics costume in which one could move freely, though the sleeves were long and the frock went down below the knees. This dress was still regarded as improper, and many years were to pass before we could do our exercises in the open air. But how beautiful it was to feel one’s strength growing from arm exercises on the horizontal bar, from climbing the rope and from those many wonderful vaults that required courage and agility.

END OF PART A

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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. Compare and contrast the relationship between the artist and society in the Renaissance/Reformation period to the relationship between the artist and society in the late nineteenth century.
 3. Analyze the aims, methods, and degree of success of the Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation) in the sixteenth century.
 4. Analyze the effects of the Columbian exchange (the interchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old World and the New World) on the population and economy of Europe in the period 1550 to 1700.

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Question 1—Document-Based Question

How did Europeans perceive the role of organized sports in Europe during the period from 1860 to 1940?

BASIC CORE: 1 point each to a total of 6 points

- 1. Provides an appropriate, explicitly stated, thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question. Thesis may not simply restate the question.**

The thesis must suggest a minimal level of analysis or context (drawn from the documents). It need not appear in the first paragraph.

- 2. Discusses a majority of the documents individually and specifically.**

The student must use at least seven documents—even if used incorrectly—by reference to anything in the box. Documents cannot be referenced together in order to get credit for this point (e.g., “Documents 1, 4, and 6 suggest . . . ”). Documents need not be cited by number or by name.

- 3. Demonstrates understanding of the basic meaning of a majority of the documents (may misinterpret no more than one).**

A student may not significantly misinterpret more than one document. A major misinterpretation is an incorrect analysis or one that leads to an inaccurate grouping or a false conclusion.

- 4. Supports the thesis with appropriate interpretations of a majority of the documents.**

The student must use at least seven documents, and the documents used in the body of the essay must provide support for the thesis. *A student cannot earn this point if no credit was awarded for point 1 (appropriate thesis).*

- 5. Analyzes point of view or bias in at least three documents.**

The student must make a reasonable effort to explain why a particular source expresses the stated view by

- Relating authorial point of view to author’s place in society (motive, position, status, etc.), OR
- Evaluating the reliability of the source, OR
- Recognizing that different kinds of documents serve different purposes, OR
- Analyzing the tone of the documents; must be well developed.

Note: Attribution alone is not sufficient to earn credit for point of view.

- 6. Analyzes documents by explicitly organizing them in at least three appropriate groups.**

A group must contain at least two documents that are used correctly. Groupings and corresponding documents (not inclusive) *may* include the following:

Nationalism/national unity	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9
Political	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11
Militarism/war	1, 5, 6
Spectator activity	3, 9
Health	3, 8, 9 10, 12
Social Darwinism/advancement	1, 3, 5, 7, 8

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Question 1 (continued)

Moral strengthening/lessons	3, 4, 7, 8
Team building/camaraderie	4, 6, 7
Women/feminism	2, 10, 12
Rivalry	1, 3, 4, 5, 11
Prowar propaganda	5, 6
Cultural revolution	1, 8

EXPANDED CORE: 0–3 points to a total of 9 points

Expands beyond the basic core of 1–6. The basic score of 6 must be achieved before a student can earn expanded core points.

Examples:

- Has a clear, analytical, and comprehensive thesis.
- Uses all or almost all of the documents (11–12 documents).
- Uses the documents persuasively as evidence.
- Shows understanding of nuances of the documents.
- Analyzes point of view or bias in at least four documents cited in the essay.
- Analyzes the documents in additional ways/additional groupings or other.
- Brings in relevant “outside” information.

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Question 1 Document Summary

Document 1: Miroslav Tyrs, commemorative speech as a cofounder, annual meeting, Czech National Gymnastics Organization, Prague, 1863

“We must create a new race . . . Combining a strong body with a strong will” that “will not depend on foreigners for its rights . . . this new race will create an unbreachable defense.”

Document 2: Extracts from the Czech National Gymnastics Organization official publication, *The Czech Falcon*, 1865–1912

Huge growth in number of clubs and membership between 1865 and 1910; women were counted for the first time in 1910.

Document 3: Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, *Scouting for Boys*, London, 1908

Playing football is good for physical and moral development, unselfishness, and teamwork as training for any “game of life.” As a spectator sport, however, it is a “vicious game” that promotes poor health, betting, and hysteria.

Document 4: African delegate of a British colony to African Political Association, speech, “A Sound Mind in a Sound Body,” Cape Town, South Africa, 1910

“Great moral lessons can be learned on the cricket and rugby fields.” Rugby requires teamwork and “subordination of self” while cricket relies on “individual excellence.” Our young men are poor rugby players, a fact that also reflects our lack of union in the “battle of life.”

Document 5: Martin Berner, Berlin journalist, “The Olympic Idea in the World,” *Soccer, Track, and Field Journal*, Berlin, 1913

The Olympic Games are a way of glorifying the fatherland; they are not openly militaristic, but sports statistics provide insight into world ranking. The Games provide the Germans with a “symbol of world war.”

Document 6: British imperial government recruitment poster, First World War, 1914–1918

Poster uses a sports motif and an emphasis on teamwork to encourage young men to join “the game” of war.

Document 7: M. Fauré-Dujarric, “Practical Organization of a Sports Society,” *Paris Encyclopedia of Sports*, Paris, 1924

The activities of the young sportsman are good preparation for the “struggles of life.” Competition reminds us of the need for national solidarity and dependence on our fellow citizens and on the “great national team” to which we all belong.

Document 8: Nikolai Semashko, physician and first Soviet Health Minister, “Tenth Anniversary of Soviet Medicine in Physical Education,” *Theory and Practice of Physical Education*, Moscow, 1928

Sports are not about record breaking. The goal of physical education should be physical health, which is an integral part of the Soviet cultural revolution.

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Question 1 Document Summary (continued)

Document 9: Y. Mihashi, Japanese traveler, account of a high school gymnastics exhibition in Ollerup, Denmark, unpublished article, Tokyo, 1930

People were “completely carried away” by the gymnastics exhibition; “the muscular, sweating bodies . . . looked like statues come alive.” The gymnasts rallied around the Danish flag “like victorious warriors,” leading to much applause among the spectators.

Document 10: Alice Profe, German physician, “Recent Observations regarding the Physical Education of Women,” *Railroad Exercise and Sports Newspaper*, Berlin, 1930

There is no scientific basis to support the claim that women need different exercises from men to achieve improved strength.

Document 11: British National Workers Sports Association, “Peace Through Sport,” *Fifth Annual Report*, Cardiff, Wales, 1935

Good sportsmanship leads to “friendly rivalry” in a match between Continental and English players and serves to promote “the cause of Peace.” This will make it “harder for capitalists and Dictators to stir up nations to war against each other.”

Document 12: Ingeborg Schröder, Swedish gymnast, autobiography recalling the beginning of Swedish gymnastics in the 1880’s, published in 1940

Young girls today cannot imagine the restrictions that were placed on women’s activity and clothing when they first began to pursue gymnastics. Despite perceived impropriety, women enjoyed the strength, courage, and agility that came from physical pursuits.