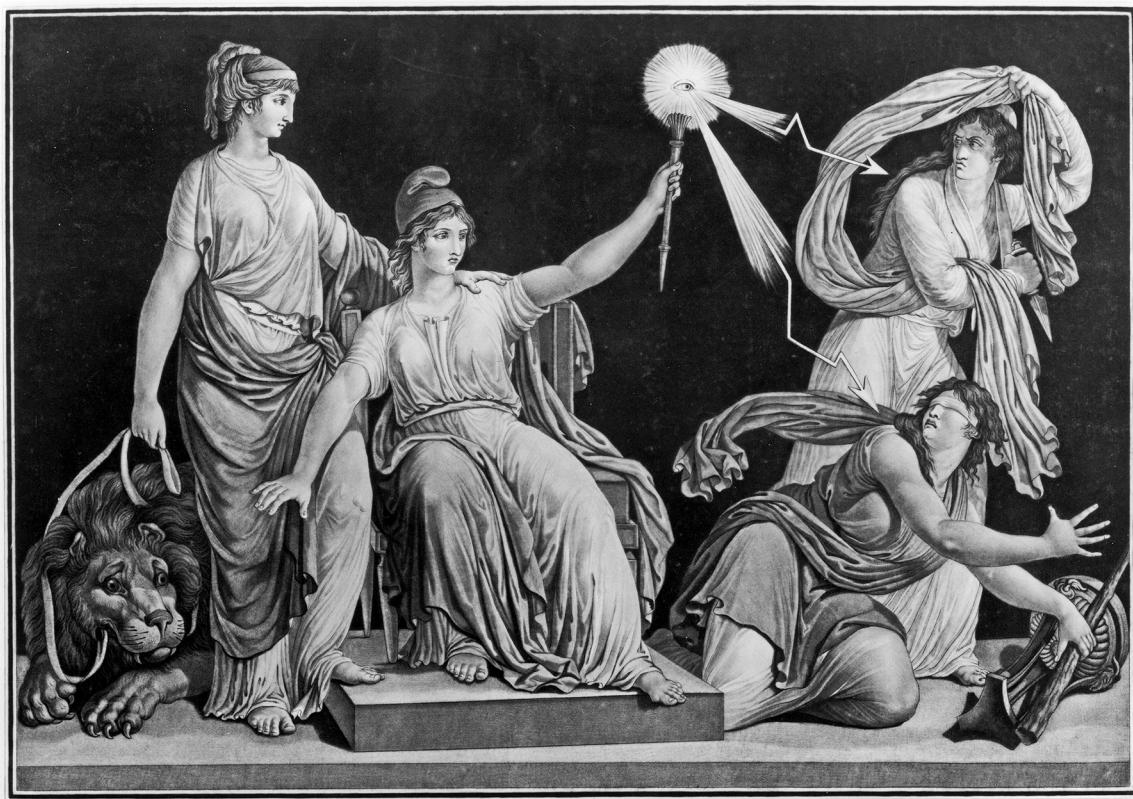


2019 AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Use the image below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

Louis-Simon Boizot, *Liberty Armed with the Scepter of Reason Striking down Ignorance and Fanaticism*, France, 1793



La Liberté armée du Sceptre de la Raison poudroye l'Ignorance et le fanatisme.

Liberty armed with the sceptre of reason striking down Ignorance and Fanaticism, 1793 (engraving) (b/w photo), Boizot, Simon Louis (1743-1809) (after) / Musee de la Ville de Paris, Musee Carnavalet, Paris, France / Bridgeman Images

2. a) Describe one way in which the image expresses ideas popularized during the Enlightenment.
b) Describe one way in which the image reflects the policies of the French Revolutionary government's radical phase.
c) Describe one way in which the ideas in the image continued to influence European political thought after 1815.

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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

AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 2

Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- One point for describing one way in which the image expresses ideas popularized during the Enlightenment.
- One point for describing one way in which the image reflects the policies of the French Revolutionary government's radical phase.
- One point for describing one way in which the ideas in the image continued to influence European political thought after 1815.

Scoring Notes

To meet the requirement of “describe” in parts (a), (b), and (c), the response must offer a minimally accurate description of some aspect of French Revolutionary ideas referenced by the image and some indication of how that idea relates to the topic of the prompt. Although it is not necessary for an acceptable response to offer an explicit explanation of the relationship between a particular Revolutionary idea and the task of the prompt, the response must go beyond mere mention or name-dropping. For parts (a) and (b) of the question, although the response does not need to explicitly reference the image, it must make at least an implicit reference that signals understanding that ideas from the Enlightenment and/or policies of the French Revolution’s radical phase have a defensible connection to the concepts depicted in the image.

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

- Image stresses the power of reason — a central belief of the Enlightenment.
- Image portrays “ignorance and fanaticism” as the great enemies — reflecting the Enlightenment’s critique of traditional sources of authority and belief systems.
- Image portrays the Enlightenment as a process of universal reform, offering broad social benefits such as liberty.
- Image stresses the importance of “liberty,” a concept that many Enlightenment philosophes discussed in relation to ideas about natural rights, social contracts, religion, and government.

Additional notes:

- Simply describing the visual details of the image by itself or rephrasing the image caption is not enough to earn the point; the response must link the image in some way to the ideas it references.
- Some responses are attempting art historical readings of the image, particularly noting the Classical themes in the image. This is acceptable as long as the response also responds to the task of the question prompt.

AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

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

- Image's attack on fanaticism reflects the Jacobin policies of de-Christianization.
- Violent imagery of the engraving reflects Robespierre's/the Jacobins' willingness to use force to enact their policies.
- Image's championing of reason reflects the Jacobin attempt to establish the Cult of Reason and the Cult of the Supreme Being, as well as providing the support for Robespierre's Republic of Virtue.
- Image's portrayal of liberty reflects the Jacobin establishment of a new, republican form of government replacing the monarchy.
- Image's portrayal of Liberty's Phrygian cap, a symbol of the sans-culottes, reflects the significance of popular support for the radical phase of the Revolution, including policies of universal male suffrage and republicanism.

Additional note:

Although responses do not have to specifically discuss the Jacobins, the prompt specifies that their analysis should focus on the “radical phase” of the Revolution (i.e., 1792–1794). Mentions of Robespierre, the Committee of Public Safety, the Reign of Terror, guillotines and mass executions, the republican calendar, etc. will be important indicators of student knowledge about the shift from the liberal to the radical phase in 1792.

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

- Post-1815 liberals (in France and elsewhere) continued to portray their struggle in the same terms of rationality and liberty against oppressive tradition.
- Revolution of 1830 in France was aimed at broadening liberty, overthrowing a conservative regime to form a more rational, representative government.
- Many revolutionaries of 1848 also conceived of their movements in the same terms, as struggles for rational order against reactionary forces.
- Metternich (Concert of Europe) and the ideology of conservatism emerged in Europe after 1815 as a reaction against the Enlightenment and French Revolution in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars.
- Romanticism inspired nationalism during the 19th century as a reaction against the spread of French Revolutionary ideas during the Napoleonic Wars.
- European governments gradually secularized over the 19th century through the implementation of liberal policies, including the legal separation of church and state.
- Europeans justified the expansion of overseas empires and the domination of colonized peoples (e.g., “The White Man’s Burden”) through the explanation that Europeans were more “enlightened” and colonized peoples were “ignorant” and “fanatical.”

**AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY
2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

Additional notes:

- Responses that describe Enlightenment/French Revolutionary influences on European political thought during the 20th century are also acceptable, as long as the response can make a historically defensible case for them.
- Responses that focus solely on post-1815 intellectual or scientific influences of the Enlightenment (e.g., germ theory, Darwin's theory of evolution, Romanticism in literature and art) and do not make any connection to political thought will not earn the point.