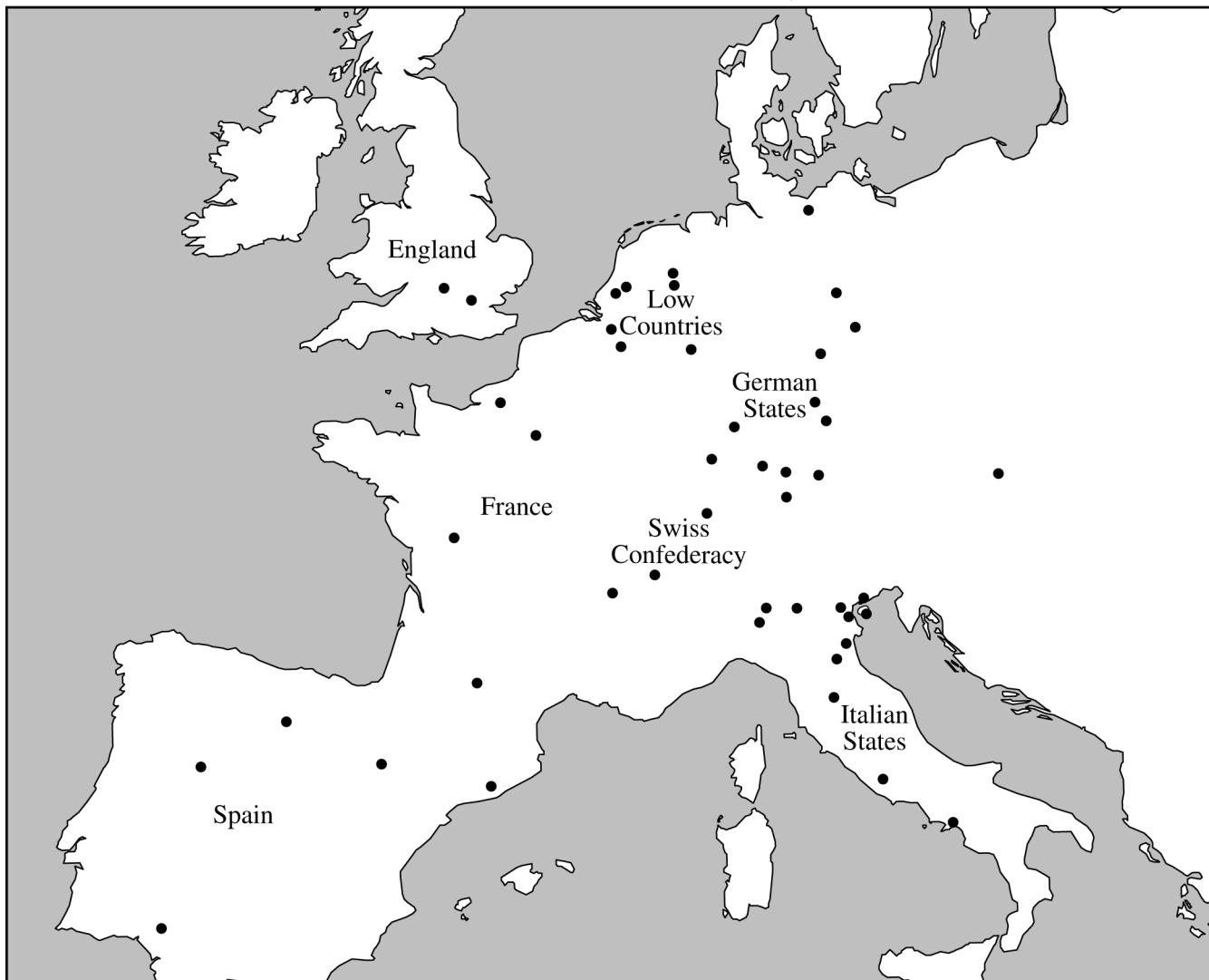


2017 AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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

MAJOR PRINTING CENTERS IN EUROPE, 1452–1500



Each dot represents a city that produced at least 50 different books or book editions during the period 1452–1500.

2. a) For the period 1452–1500, identify and explain ONE cause that contributed to the geographical distribution of printing centers in Europe shown on the map.
- b) For the period 1500–1550, identify and explain ONE short-term cultural or political effect of the emergence of printing centers such as the ones shown on the map.
- c) For the period 1550–1789, identify and explain ONE long-term effect of the spread of printing on European society.

2017 AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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

“The welfare state, in short, was born of a cross-party twentieth-century consensus. . . . Moreover, and here the memory of war once again played an important role, the twentieth-century ‘socialist’ welfare states were constructed not as an advance guard of egalitarian revolution but to provide a barrier against the return of the past: against economic depression and its polarizing, violent political outcome in the desperate politics of Fascism and Communism alike. The welfare states were thus *prophylactic* [preventive]. . . . Thanks to a half century of prosperity and safety, we in the West have forgotten the political and social traumas of mass insecurity. And thus we have forgotten why we have inherited those welfare states and what brought them about.”

Tony Judt, British historian, *Reappraisals: Reflections on the Forgotten Twentieth Century*, 2008

3. a) Provide ONE piece of evidence that would support Judt’s argument regarding the creation of welfare states.
- b) Provide ONE piece of evidence that would support Judt’s characterization of political and economic conditions in the period 1960 to 2000.
- c) Briefly analyze ONE way in which Judt’s argument is a response to the political and intellectual trends in late-twentieth-century Europe.

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Short Answer Question 2

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

Scoring Guide

- a) One point for one cause, from 1450–1500, that contributed to the geographical distribution of printing centers in Europe.
- b) One point for one short-term cultural **OR** political effect, from 1500–1550, of the emergence of printing centers.
- c) One point for one long-term effect, from 1550–1789, of the spread of printing on European society.

Scoring Notes

Acceptable responses for part (a) (not an exhaustive list):

- Growing prosperity of trading cities in the Italian and German states, as well as the Low Countries
- Growing interest in classical learning
- Growth of humanism and vernacular literature
- Development of Gutenberg press in German states in 1440s
- Population distribution
- Patterns of urbanization

Acceptable responses for part (b) (not an exhaustive list.):

- Spread of Christian humanism in northern Europe
- Spread of Protestant ideas
- Diffusion of Renaissance values
- Vernacular bibles
- Spread of Scientific Revolution
- Development of literacy

**AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY
2017 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

- Emergence of censorship on written works
- Use of written work to enhance monarchical authority
- Use of written works to challenge the political authority of the Church or political entities

Acceptable responses for part (c) (not an exhaustive list):

- Growth of vernacular literature
- Development of national feeling and culture
- Popularization of science
- Enlightenment develops and spreads
- Challenges to political and social order
- Continuing growth of Scientific Revolution
- Growth and spread of literacy rates and education
- Aids the Catholic reformation
- Development of “public opinion” and political culture
- Peace of Augsburg (likely cued by 1550)
- Factor in French Revolution (likely cued by 1789)
- Political fragmentation
- Religious fragmentation