

2005 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This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents.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:

- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with evidence from the documents.
- Uses a majority of the documents.
- Addresses all parts of the question.
- Analyzes the documents by organizing them in as many appropriate ways as possible. **Does not simply summarize the documents individually.**
- 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. Analyze various views regarding Western European unity from 1946 to 1989.

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Historical Background:

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1989



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Document 1

Source: Sir Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, speech, University of Zurich, September 1946.

We must build a kind of United States of Europe. The first step in the re-creation of the European Family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany. The structure of the United States of Europe, if well and truly built, will make the material strength of a single state less important. Small nations will count as much as large ones. And the first practical step would be to form a Council of Europe.

In all this urgent work, France and Germany must take the lead together.

Therefore I say to you: let Europe arise!

Document 2

Source: Duncan Sandys, leader of the British European Movement, report to Winston Churchill on a conversation with Charles de Gaulle,* November 1946.

De Gaulle said that the reference in Mr. Churchill's Zurich Speech to a Franco-German partnership had been badly received in France. Germany, as a state, no longer existed. All Frenchmen were violently opposed to re-creating any kind of unified, centralized German state, and were gravely suspicious of the policy of the American and British governments. Unless steps were taken to prevent a revival of German power, there was a danger that a United Europe would become nothing else than an enlarged Germany. De Gaulle stressed that if French support for the idea of European Union was to be won, France must come in as a founding partner with Britain.

*President of France (1945-1946 and 1958-1969)

Document 3

Source: Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, speech to United Nations General Assembly, September 1947.

It is becoming more and more evident to everyone that the implementation of the Marshall Plan* will place European countries under the economic and political control of the United States. Moreover, this plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps and, with the help of the United Kingdom and France, to complete the formation of a bloc of several European countries hostile to the interests of the democratic countries of Eastern Europe and most particularly to the interests of the Soviet Union.

An important feature of this plan is to make use of western Germany's heavy industry as the basis for American expansion in Europe, in disregard of the national interests of the countries that suffered from German aggression. This policy is utterly incompatible with the fundamental principles of the United Nations.

*The United States plan to aid the economic recovery of Europe (1947-1951)

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Document 4

Source: Soviet newspaper cartoon of West German Finance Minister Ludwig Erhard, Moscow, November 1949.

"HOW AMERICA'S BIG STICK SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF THE MARKET"



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Document 5

Source: Robert Schuman, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing the plan to establish a common market in coal and steel, May 1950.

For peace really to have any chance, we first need a Europe. Five years almost to the day after the unconditional surrender of Germany, France is accomplishing the first decisive step in European construction and is inviting Germany to join in. This should completely transform conditions in Europe. Such a transformation makes possible further joint action, which until now has been impossible. Europe will be born out of all this, a Europe that is firmly united and solidly built. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany.

Document 6

Source: Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, “The End of Nationalism,” in his book *A World Indivisible*, New York, 1955.

As a result of the disaster that two world wars have brought to Germany, the great majority of our people have realized that nations cannot continue to live exclusively according to their own desires and inclinations. They must merge their interests with those of the other peoples of the world. There is no longer any important problem that is only a German or even only a European one. We must learn to think and to act in larger terms. The age of national states has come to an end. A new Europe will be built where our young people will once more lead active and peaceful lives.

Document 7

Source: Harold Macmillan, British finance minister, press statement, October 1956.

Of course, the United Kingdom might stand outside the European Economic Community (EEC*) altogether—but that would at least involve a loss of advantage for our exports to European markets. At the other extreme we might join the EEC—but this would involve the collapse of our system of favoring trade within the British Commonwealth.** Obviously, if this were the only choice we could not hesitate. We must choose the Commonwealth. But can we find a way of associating with this initiative in Europe in such a way as to benefit us all?

*An organization promoting economic integration among France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg

**A loose association of Great Britain and its former colonies

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Document 8

Source: Charles de Gaulle, President of France, press conference, May 1967.

Compared with the motives that led “The Six” to organize their unit, we understand why Britain did not join the EEC. Britain is not continental and remains, because of the Commonwealth and because it is an island, committed far beyond the seas. It is tied to the United States by all kinds of special agreements. While this Community was taking shape, Britain first refused to participate and even took a hostile attitude, as if the EEC were an economic and political threat.

If Britain enters the Community without being really subjected to the agricultural rules, this will completely upset the equilibrium of the Common Market and remove for France one of the main reasons we can have for participating in it.

Document 9

Source: Willy Brandt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), speech, Harvard University, June 1972.

With his plan, George Marshall roused Europe’s stifled self-confidence. He gave many citizens of the old continent a concrete stimulus to bring down from the stars a vision of a Europe united in lasting peace. The Marshall Plan and the European Coal and Steel Community were the first steps of a European renaissance. Progressive thinkers in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Britain, and Germany were prepared for this change.

Document 10

Source: Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of Irish Parliament, speech, parliamentary debate, December 1980.

We have no traditional policy of neutrality in this country unlike countries such as Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria. I do not think that the word “neutrality” is relevant in the context of our membership in the EEC. Being members of the EEC, we would naturally be interested in the defense of the territories embraced by that community. There is no question of neutrality.

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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. 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 1—Document-Based Question

Analyze various views regarding Western European unity from 1946 to 1989.

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

1. Has an acceptable thesis.

The thesis must be explicit, responsive to the charge, and based on one or more documents. It may not be a simple rewording of the question or a simplistic enumeration of groups. The thesis must suggest a minimal level of analysis or context. It need not appear in the first paragraph; it may be elsewhere in the essay.

2. Uses a majority of documents.

Students must use at least seven documents by reference to anything in the box, even if used incorrectly. They need not be cited by number or name. Asterisked material is to be treated as historical background.

3. Addresses all parts of the question.

Students must discuss more than one type of opinion (view) and draw from early (1–7) and late (8–12) documents.

4. Understands the basic meaning of the documents cited in the essay.

Students *must 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. Errors in attempts to provide point of view or in use of outside information should be judged less severely. One major error plus any minor error means loss of this point.

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

- Relates authorial point of view to author's place (motive, position, status, etc.) OR
- Evaluates the reliability of the source OR
- Recognizes that different kinds of documents serve different purposes OR
- Analyzes tone of documents; counts as a weak point of view unless well developed.
- Point of view can be achieved collectively through analysis of motives of a group or explanations of reasons for group's attitudes; counts as one point of view.
- Any three weak attempts at point of view equal one point of view.

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Question 1—Document-Based Question (continued)

- 6. Analyzes documents by grouping them in at least three groups. A group must have at least two documents.** *A fallacious grouping receives no credit.* Examples of possible groups (not exhaustive):

Political concerns	All
Economic concerns	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
Social/moral/cultural	1, 6, 9, 12
Military	10, 11
Cold War	3, 4, 10, 11
Early	1–7 (1940s, 1950s)
Middle	8, 9 (1960s, 1970s)
Late	10, 11, 12 (1980s)
Peace	1, 5, 6, 9
Revival of Europe	1, 9
Pro	1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11
Anti	3, 4
Ambivalent	2, 7, 8, 12
UK authors	1, 2, 7, 12
About UK	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12
French authors	5, 8
About France	1, 2, 3, 5
German authors	6, 9
About Germany	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9
USSR	3, 4
Small states	10, 11
About U.S.	1, 2, 3, 4

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

Students must earn all 6 points in the basic core before earning points in the expanded core. A student earns points to the degree to which he or she does one or more of the following:

- Has a clear, analytical, and comprehensive thesis.
- Uses all or almost all documents (using 10 or more documents is not unusual for this question).
- Uses documents persuasively as evidence.
- Shows careful and insightful analysis of the documents.
- Analyzes bias or point of view in at least 4 documents cited in the essay.
- Analyzes the documents in additional ways; e.g., has additional groupings or other forms of analysis, *accurately* discusses change over time.
- Brings in relevant “outside” historical content.

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Question 1 Document Summary

Historical Background: Provided by a map showing the six original members (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, without specifically identifying the organization), with England, Denmark, and Ireland joining in 1973, Spain, Portugal, and Greece in the early 1980s.

Document 1: Sir Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, speech, University of Zurich, September 1946.

Churchill advocates a United States of Europe. France must lead in forming a partnership with Germany as the first step in re-creation of the European family and restoration of their spiritual greatness. Small nations will be as important as large ones. The first step would be a Council of Europe.

Document 2: Duncan Sandys, leader of British European Movement, report to Churchill on a conversation with Charles de Gaulle, November 1946.

Churchill's speech is badly received in France. The French are violently opposed to re-creating united, centralized German state and are gravely suspicious of American and British policy in Germany. Britain must be founding partner with France to avoid revival of German power.

Document 3: Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, speech to United Nations General Assembly, September 1947.

Marshall Plan puts European countries under U.S. economic and political control. Plan is meant to split Europe and to make Western bloc hostile to interests of "democratic" countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, a policy incompatible with U.N. principles.

Document 4: Soviet political cartoon of West German Finance Minister, Ludwig Erhard, Moscow, November 1949. "How America's Big Stick Solves the Problem of the Market."

Germany uses America's economic power (or America uses Germany) to destroy sovereignty of Western European countries and tariff barriers.

Document 5: Robert Schuman, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, public announcement, May 1950.

Schuman announces plan to establish common market in coal and steel and invites Germany to join as the basis for further joint action. Eliminating the age-old French-German opposition will establish a peaceful, united, and solidly built Europe.

Document 6: Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, "The End of Nationalism" from his book *A World Indivisible*, New York, 1955.

The two world wars have taught nations that they can no longer live exclusively for themselves and must merge their interests. The age of national states has come to an end. This will make a more peaceful world for the next generation.

Document 7: Harold Macmillan, British Finance Minister, press statement, October 1956.

UK might stay out of EEC, which would lose advantages for exports to European markets. Or UK might join EEC, which would destroy current system favoring trade within British Commonwealth. Can Britain have it both ways?

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Question 1 Document Summary (continued)

Document 8: Charles de Gaulle, President of France, press conference, May 1967.

Britain had different motives than The Six—overseas commitments and special relationship with the U.S.—and did not join the EEC, which it saw as a political and economic threat. If Britain is to join the EEC, it must be subject to its agricultural rules, which were a main factor for France's participation.

Document 9: Willy Brandt, Chancellor of West Germany, speech at Harvard, June 1972.

Marshall Plan and European Coal and Steel Community were concrete stimuli to Europe's renaissance. Progressive thinkers in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Britain, and Germany were ready to bring about a united Europe in lasting peace.

Document 10: Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of Irish Parliament, speech, parliamentary debate, December 1980.

Ireland has no traditional policy of neutrality. As a member of EEC, Ireland must be concerned for defense of territories of the community.

Document 11: Felipe González, Prime Minister of Spain, press statement, January 1983.

Joining NATO and the EEC are both necessary to consolidate democracy and end Spain's traditional isolation.

Document 12: Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister, speech on Single European Act, Bruges, Belgium, September 1988.

To suppress nationhood and concentrate power at the center of a European union would be highly damaging. There is no standardized European personality. Europe should be united but in ways that preserve different traditions, parliamentary powers, and national pride of member nations.

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Question 1 Background Information

IMPORTANT DATES IN THE CHRONOLOGY OF EUROPEAN UNION

- 1945 End of World War II; Germany and Austria occupied by four Allied powers.
- 1946 Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech.
- 1947 Truman Doctrine enunciated.
Marshall Plan announced.
- 1948 Representatives from parliaments of 10 countries met in Strasbourg to establish Council of Europe.
Benelux created—customs unions of Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg.
- 1949 Federal Republic of Germany established; Adenauer first Chancellor; introduction of new German currency.
NATO established (with France, West Germany, Britain among the members).
- 1950 Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman call for steel and coal community.
- 1952 The Six establish the Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).
- 1957 Treaty of Rome: formation of European Economic Community (Common Market) by the six members of the ECSC.
- 1960 Britain helps create European Free Trade Association with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, and Portugal.
- 1963 Britain applies for membership in the EEC, twice vetoed by De Gaulle.
- 1966 De Gaulle pulls France out of NATO military command.
- 1967 European Community formed.
- 1968 Last internal tariff in Common Market canceled; common agricultural policies agreed upon.
De Gaulle vetoes the planned advent of majority rule in the EEC; later that year leaves Presidency of France and dies the next.
- 1973 Britain, Denmark, and Ireland join EEC, now 9 members.
Britain opposes agricultural subsidies to France and Italy as consuming too much of EC budget and keeping prices high.
Government leaders begin meeting on a regular basis; rotating presidency established.
- 1979 European parliament elected by a Europe-wide electorate.
- 1981 Greece joins EC.
- 1986 Spain and Portugal join EC, now 12 members.
- 1987 Single European Act, agreement of 12 members to create a single Europe with free flow of goods and people.

NOTE: The following dates refer to events outside the specified time period of the Document-Based Question and are included for reference only.

- 1991 Maastricht (Treaty of European Union).
1990s Expansion of EC to former Eastern European satellite states.
2001 Euro introduced.
2005 Voters in France and the Netherlands reject European Constitution.