

2015 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 1-11. 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This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents.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 point of view or bias in at least three documents.
- Analyzes the documents by explicitly grouping them in at least three appropriate ways.

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

1. Analyze changing conceptions of French national identity and culture in the period since 1960.

Historical background: In the wake of the Second World War, France became increasingly integrated into the global economy. Beginning in the 1960s, France also experienced growing rates of immigration, mostly from former French colonies.

Document 1

Source: Maurice Duverger, political analyst, newspaper interview, 1964.

It must be said, it must be written. There is only one immediate danger for Europe, and that is American civilization. There will be no Stalinism or communism in France. They are scarecrows that frighten only sparrows now. . . . Today, all that belongs to the past. On the other hand, the pressure of American society, the domination of the American economy, the invasion of the American mentality—all that is very dangerous. . . . [But the French] cultural ensemble that is at the core of [our] attitudes is shaped by a completely different historical legacy. I think this element will help us resist pressure from America.

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Document 2

Source: Poster from the French Democratic Confederation of Labor, the largest trade union organization in France, 1970.



Translation: “French Workers and Immigrant Workers—All Together in Solidarity”

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Document 3

Source: Jack Lang, French Minister of Culture, speech to United Nations conference in Mexico City, 1982.

Culture and economy—one and the same battle. I ask myself: why should we accept this homogenization? Is this really mankind's destiny? The same films, the same music, the same clothes? . . . We wish to proclaim a real cultural revolt, to embark on a crusade against—let us call it by its name—against the financial and intellectual imperialism [of globalization].

Document 4

Source: Maurice Arreckx, mayor of the Mediterranean port city of Toulon, newspaper article, 1983.

As an elected politician it is my duty to say out loud what everyone is thinking to themselves but does not dare to say. France has, and must preserve, a great tradition of welcome, but she does not have the obligation to be the refuge of the unemployed of Europe and Africa. Our country has become a dustbin where revolutionaries, delinquents and anarchists of every sort have collected. We must get rid of them.

Document 5

Source: Image of Marianne, symbol of France, and a veiled woman, on the cover of *Le Figaro Magazine*, 1991.



Translation: “Immigration or Invasion? Valéry Giscard d’Estaing analyzes the results of our opinion poll.”