

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2009 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 3

Analyze the impacts of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation (Counter Reformation) on the social order of sixteenth-century Europe.

9–8 Points

- Thesis is explicit and fully responsive to the question.
- Organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
 - Essay must explicitly analyze the impact of BOTH Reformations on the social order of the sixteenth century.
 - Essay must primarily address the social order.
 - Response is in the proper chronological context.
- Essay is well balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at some length.
 - Stronger essays in this category analyze multiple impacts.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence.
 - Specific evidence must be analyzed for BOTH Reformations.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

7–6 Points

- Thesis is explicit and responsive to the question.
 - May contain some unevenness but must address all elements of the question.
- Organization is clear and effective in support of the argument but not consistently followed.
 - Essay must analyze the impact of BOTH Reformations on the social order of the sixteenth century.
 - Response must address the proper chronological context.
- Essay is balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at least briefly.
 - Essays in this category will address at least one impact from both Reformations.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- May contain one major error or several minor errors that detract from the argument.

5–4 Points

- Thesis may be underdeveloped or not fully responsive to the question.
- Organization may be unclear but is still effective.
 - Response may contain material outside the proper chronological context.
 - Essay must analyze the impact of at least one of the Reformations on the social order of the sixteenth century and mention the other Reformation in some context.
 - Essay may address primarily political, economic, and/or religious impacts but must address questions of social order.
- Essay shows some imbalance; some major topics suggested by the prompt are neglected.
 - Response should primarily address the proper chronological context but may contain material from outside the sixteenth century.
- Most of the major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- May contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

3–2 Points

- May contain a weak thesis or a thesis that merely repeats/paraphrases the prompt.
- Organization is unclear and ineffective.

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Question 3 (continued)

- Essay shows serious imbalance and/or may mostly be a narrative of the Reformation or an assessment of political/religious impacts.
 - Essays in this category may address only one of the Reformations.
 - Essays in this category may mention the social order but not address it specifically.
- Essay may contain little relevant evidence.
- May contain several errors that detract from the argument.

1–0 Points

- May contain an exceptionally banal thesis, or there is no discernable attempt at a relevant thesis.
- Little discernable organization or may be completely off topic.
- Essays in this category may only provide a narrative of either or both Reformations or identify inappropriate or fallacious impacts.
- Little or no supporting evidence is used.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

3A1

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

~~Use~~ The Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation brought about many social changes in ~~the~~ 16th century Europe. The Protestant Reformation brought about changes in women's ~~domestic~~ lives; ~~they~~ ~~now~~ ~~they~~ ~~became~~ ~~recognized~~ ~~more~~ their role in life was recognized and they were encouraged to ~~change~~ live a ^{good} domestic life. The Protestant Reformation also brought about an increase in the piety of the individual. ~~Finally, the Catholic Reformation~~ ~~also~~ ~~made~~ Europe more religious. ~~Finally, the Reformation~~ ~~made~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~devoted~~ ~~to~~ ~~their~~ ~~faith~~ ~~before~~ ~~the~~ ~~reform~~

Women's lives greatly changed in 16th century Europe. The primary reason for that was the influence of the Protestant Reformation. Before ~~the~~ Luther, women's ~~social~~ ~~position~~ ~~in~~ ~~society~~ ~~was~~ ~~very~~ ~~low~~. ~~They~~ ~~were~~ ~~merely~~ ~~viewed~~ ~~as~~ ~~property~~ ~~that~~ ~~was~~ ~~owned~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~husband~~. ~~The~~ ~~woman~~ ~~was~~ ~~encouraged~~ ~~to~~ ~~stay~~ ~~at~~ ~~a~~ ~~nunnery~~, where she practiced celibacy. ~~But~~ ~~in~~ ~~this~~ ~~time~~ ~~period~~, it was better for them than marriage. ~~After~~ ~~the~~ ~~Reformation~~ Martin Luther (leader of the Reformation) was the first to ~~claim~~ ~~that~~ ~~a~~ ~~woman's~~ ~~role~~ ~~should~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~home~~. He encouraged the sacrament of marriage in opposition to clerical celibacy. Luther himself ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~a~~ ~~priest~~ ~~and~~ ~~he~~ ~~got~~ ~~married~~ to Katharina von Bora. An act like this pushed many to follow him, since he was a priest himself. The Protestant Reformation also taught that the woman is not just a piece of property;

she has rights and roles for life. ~~During and after the Protestant Reformation, women were encouraged to get married and become good housewives and mothers. These ideas were actually implemented, and many women did the~~ For example, in ^{Germany} ~~France~~, many nuns left their nunneries and became mothers and housewives. ~~When~~ The Protestant support for ~~and~~ the rise in the ~~role of~~ status of women pushed ~~some~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~more~~ ~~active~~ in ~~programs~~ like ~~the~~ ~~new~~ Catholic movements to also raise the status of women. This is how ~~movements~~ ^{orders} like the Ursuline order were formed for the education of women.

Another consequence ~~of~~ of the Reformation was an increase in the piety of the individual. ~~Before~~ Before the Reformation, only the priest could read the bible; ~~and the individual~~ ~~could not read or understand it for himself.~~ This ~~changed~~ This changed when the Bible was translated into many languages like German by Luther and English by Wycliffe. These translations took place because of views ~~by~~ by reformers such as Luther that ~~there~~ there was a priesthood of all believers; anyone could read and interpret the bible for himself. This reduced the importance of the clergy and pushed for the rise of individual piety. People could now interpret ~~the~~ ~~bible~~ the bible and act however they ~~was~~ ^{saw} ~~deemed~~ right. The printing press of Gutenberg furthered this cause even more because more bibles ^{especially} ~~in~~ ~~German~~ because Gutenberg was Lutheran could be printed all around. This ~~of~~ individual piety also led to the

3A3

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decrease in the power of the pope and the church. People now chose who they wanted to ally themselves with. An example of this would be in Germany. After the 30 years war, and the Peace of Augsburg, many Germans chose to ally themselves with their prince, not the pope. This to a certain extent, this ~~had~~ even happened in Catholic areas, where the people's loyalty was to their prince and then the pope. This changed the social order in Europe.

The Catholic ^{and Protestant} Reformation ~~produced~~ also contributed to the ~~overall~~ increase in religion in Europe. This ~~was a result of~~ An example of this would be a result of the Catholic ~~own~~ reformation. During the Council of Trent, it was affirmed that the ~~pre~~ clergy should become more educated and that the corruptions (Indulgences, Simony, etc.) in the church should be fixed. When these changes were implemented, the church attendance in the Catholic areas increased. Also, in opposition to the Protestant Reformation, the Catholic Reformation contributed to the rise of groups like the Jesuits, ~~and~~ whose aim was to ~~merge~~ ~~Christ~~ make as much people as possible Catholic. This in turn increased the number of religious people in ~~the area~~ Europe. Also, the increasing rivalry between the Protestants and the Catholics produced ~~religious~~ ethnic tensions that led to wars in Europe. ~~For example, Spain~~ An example of this would be the French Religious Wars between the Huguenots and Catholics.

The Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation would have a permanent mark on history. They shaped the way our society would evolve and be run in the future. The Protestant Reformation led to the challenging of the Status Quo and allowing Europe to open up to new ideas whereas the ~~Catholic~~ counter reformation ~~tried~~ tried to reaffirm the Catholic doctrine in order to reverse this.

Before Martin Luther's thesis the Catholic Church had never had a major threat to its existence. Now that Luther's ideas had spread both the status quo and paradigm were in jeopardy. Lutheranism did away with all the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ extras of Catholicism and allowed people for the first time in ^{recent} history to ~~to~~ challenge the Catholic church. Ideas such as the "divine right of kings" as supported by James IV now became outdated and

illogical. The Protestant reformation paved the way for enlightenment thinkers to challenge what we know and developed a concrete set of rules via empiricism. Many historians also agree the protestantism is what helped and caused capitalism to develop, causing us to end up at the society we currently live in.

The Counter Reformation was an attempt by the Catholic church to suppress the protestant movement by reaffirming Catholic doctrine at the Council of Trent. Although the council of Trent became an epic failure it did have an impact on social order in ~~some~~ Europe. It created a list of banned books, bring an end to the selling of indulgences, reaffirmed the negative position of clerical marriage and much more. Another impact was the 30 years war which dragged on for its self

named time period and claimed many lives. It was primarily a war of religious ideals but also contained political motives.

Both reformations had a considerable impact on social order. The Protestant movement caused the peasant uprisings in Germany, although Luther did not actually support their struggle and the Counter Reformation could be seen as a cause of the 30 year war. Both of these events also had a large impact on how Europe will be shaped in the future.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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After centuries governed by religion in the Middle Ages, people began to think different from before. Some recognized discrepancy in their belief of God and some voluntarily refused to admit the absolute power of the Churches. So the Renaissance began and the Humanistic ideas emerged. Humanistic ideas encouraged people to think more ~~from a person's~~ from a view of humanity. Such thinkings eventually led to the Protestant Reformation. ~~Impacts~~ Impacts of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation greatly affected the social status of the church and the monarchs.

The ^Protestant Reformation led by Luther discredited the ~~status~~ status of the Catholic Church. By criticizing corruption of the Church, he could convince people to Protestant beliefs. He specifically organized the Protestant religion claiming Predestination and a strong belief, not ~~work~~ ~~that work~~ ~~with~~ money, can lead people to God. He won supports from various ~~parts~~ parts of Europe and the ~~power~~ power of the Pope ~~was~~ declined. Monarchs, at then, had chance to increase ~~the~~ their power. Henry VIII, for example, could earn almost an absolute monarchy and ~~the~~ great power by becoming the head of the nation and the head of the religion. Countries like the Netherlands and Germany were also influenced in a similar way. The power and the influence of the Pope, therefore, decreased significantly.

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Admitting some points mentioned by Protestants and justifying themselves of their beliefs, Catholics proceeded Counter Reformation. The head of the church had to admit that attitudes ~~of~~ and actions of religious people were not perfectly clean. The Church decided to reorganize the religion with reforms such as eliminating simony and urging for more pious attitude toward God and not preference of paying money to the Church. Through this Reformation, the church could gain and return some supports from people. ~~By this~~ At this point, however, the Pope was no longer stronger than monarchs.

Therefore, ~~the~~ society became more free from the Catholic Church overall. The Pope's power declined, and monarchs started to gain much power as the head of state.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2009 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 3

Sample: 3A

Score: 8

The thesis in this essay is stronger on the Protestant Reformation than on the Catholic Reformation but remains explicit and responsive to the question. The essay is primarily about the social order and provides a strong and focused analysis of the social impacts of the Protestant Reformation. It does not have an effective discussion of the Catholic Reformation. The essay clearly supports its contention about the great social and educational changes for women that resulted from both Reformations. It includes the social impacts of egalitarian ideas, the increased religiosity of individuals, and the emphasis on education, thus providing strong evidence of multiple impacts of the Reformations.

Sample: 3B

Score: 4

The thesis in this essay has an uncertain introduction but does address the Reformations' impact on the social order. The essay contains material outside the proper chronological context and at times diverges into a summary of the two Reformations. It attempts to address questions of social order and doctrinal changes that were made during the Catholic Reformation. The final paragraph contains a weak analysis of the impacts of the Protestant Reformation.

Sample: 3C

Score: 2

This essay contains a specific thesis about papal and monarchical power but does not address the issue of social order. Within the essay there is little or no linkage between either of the Reformations and the social order.