

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2010 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 4**

**Analyze the ways in which the two works, Perugino's *Christ Delivering the Keys of the Kingdom to Saint Peter* (1481–1483) and Michelangelo's *David* (1501–1504), represent the values of Italian Renaissance culture.**

**9–8 Points**

- The essay provides a sophisticated thesis that is clearly stated and addresses BOTH pieces of art and Renaissance cultural values.
- The organization is clear.
- The essay is well balanced and connects BOTH Perugino and Michelangelo to at least TWO or more Renaissance values.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by MULTIPLE pieces of relevant evidence.
- The essay may contain some errors that do not detract from the argument.

**7–6 Points**

- The essay provides a good thesis that is clearly stated and addresses BOTH pieces of art and Renaissance cultural values.
- The organization is clear and effective.
- The essay is well balanced with BOTH Perugino and Michelangelo connected to at least ONE Renaissance value.
- Assertions in the essay are supported by at least TWO pieces of evidence.
- The essay may contain minor errors.

**5–4 Points**

- The essay provides an adequate thesis that is clearly stated but uneven, OR the thesis restates the question.
- The organization is unbalanced and not necessarily effective. The essay tends to focus on Perugino and ONE or more Renaissance values or focuses primarily on Michelangelo and ONE or more Renaissance value.
- The primary focus of the essay is on Renaissance values with little or no application of the pieces of art to these values.
- Major assertions are supported by at least ONE piece of evidence.
- The essay tends to read as factual narrative with little analysis.
- The essay may contain minor errors.

**3–2 Points**

- The essay provides no thesis or just restates the question.
- The organization is unclear and ineffective.
- The essay shows serious imbalance.
- Statements are superficial, vague and general.
- The essay contains little historical proof or evidence.
- The essay may contain several errors that detract from the argument.

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2010 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 4 (continued)**

**1–0 Points**

- The essay provides no thesis.
- The essay is poorly organized.
- The essay is off task and irrelevant.
- There is little or no supporting evidence.
- The essay contains major errors.

**AP® EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2010 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 4 — Historical Background Notes**

This question is straightforward in delivering its task, asking students to tie two differing art types (painting and sculpture) to the values of the Italian Renaissance. Each of the noted texts makes an effort to discuss this topic at some length. The texts address the basic values of the Italian Renaissance as being:

- humanism (some refer to it as “Christian” humanism) — the art of studying the classics left by the Greeks and the Romans to learn what they revealed about human nature. Humanism emphasized human beings and their achievements, interests and capabilities. Those texts that refer to Christian humanism add the concept of using the classics to reveal their prophetic meanings toward Christianity.
- individualism — the attitude of stressing personality, unique genius and full development of one’s capabilities and talents. Individualism includes a thirst for fame, the quest for glory, a driving ambition and a burning desire for success.
- secularism — focus on the material world instead of the eternal world of spirit. Secular thinking tends to find the ultimate explanation of everything and the final end of human beings within the limits of what the senses can discover. Secularism places heavy emphasis on the here and now.

Within a framework of the noted values, two works of art are offered as models to show how the people of the times interpreted these ideas in their daily lives. Renaissance humanists used their knowledge and love of the classic to influence their poetry, historical views and philosophy. All the texts note individuals such as Petrarch (law, language and poetry), Quirini (demeaned the Turks and the East while praising the works of the Greeks and Romans), and Pico (saw man as able to master his world while rising to near angelic status). These men and others brought religious piety and patriotism to a shifting world. The texts note that the established Church was losing temporal power, and both of the works of art presented for consideration clearly demonstrate a secular rise at the expense of the Church.

The age saw a shifting of power from religious leaders to individual and secular leaders. Most texts reference Cesare Borgia’s military and political aid to Pope Alexander VI along with ties to Machiavelli. Italian politics demonstrated the ability of powerful men (families), such as the Medici and Sforza, to dominate the weaker entities of their times. Individuals such as Savonarola are shown to utilize individualism to show high morals, while Alberti, Vasari, Castiglione and Cellini demonstrate distinctive personalities and talents that lie outside traditional Church-held values left over from the medieval period.

What is necessary is that students recognize the traditional Renaissance values and link them to the works of art utilizing the abundant examples provided by the texts.

Note: Several of the texts mention that “religious” ideas of the Italian Renaissance extend to the Reformation. Thus students may tend to drift into this time frame with their references. However, they must not lose focus, and the terms of the question clearly state Italian Renaissance.

[ ]

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

The values of the Italian Renaissance <sup>in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries</sup> were often represented and even epitomized in the arts of the time, <sup>such as</sup> painting, <sup>sculpting and</sup> architecture.

Raphael's Christ Delivering the Keys of the Kingdom to Saint Peter (1481-1483) and Michelangelo's David (1501-1504), are two significant works of thousands that represent the Renaissance values of classicism, humanism, <sup>individualism,</sup> and secularism.

The Italian Renaissance represented a return to the classics, the themes of Greco-Roman culture and art. This is shown in Raphael's painting particularly by the buildings and architecture pictured in the background. The ~~the~~ architecture represents moving away from the Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages and a return to ~~the~~ Roman architecture. This can be seen in especially in the rounded top, dome roof of the middle building and the arches in all three of the buildings. Not only this, but the use of columns also ~~also~~ symbolize the value of classicism, a return to the classics. Classicism was also depicted through sculpture, as in David by Michelangelo. This sculpture shows a movement towards using marble for sculpture, as well as taking away clothing as an element. This sculpture was celebrated as the ~~the~~ symbol of Florence.

Both humanism and individualism were important trends during the Italian Renaissance. In Raphael's Christ Delivering the Keys of the Kingdom to Saint Peter, this value of individualism can be seen in the different features of everybody's faces. The people ~~are~~ <sup>do not</sup> all <sup>look</sup> the same but instead have individual ~~distinct~~ features that distinguish ~~each~~ each individual.\*

The value of humanism is clearly portrayed in ~~the~~ Michelangelo's David, as it celebrates the beauty and the perfection of the human body. By depicting this, it also celebrates <sup>all</sup> humans reaching their full potential, a characteristic of

\*This differs from medieval art, in which all the faces looked the same and had the same expressions.

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

4-A<sup>2</sup>

## Renaissance humanism

Finally, a major trend in mostly all Renaissance works was the value of secularism, ~~is~~ moving away from domination of church-related themes. This did not mean that Renaissance artists ~~stopped~~ depicting Biblical events, but rather moved away from ~~emphasizing~~ <sup>emphasizing</sup> works on ~~the~~ the glory of God and ~~is~~ incorporating other values such as classicism and humanism. This secular trend can be seen in both Perugino and Michelangelo's works. ~~is~~ Even though they both contain elements of Christianity and Biblical scenes, they are also both secular. ~~is~~ In Perugino's painting, he does not focus on glorifying Christ but rather puts him on the same level as the other individuals. Moreover, Christ is not the only major scene in the painting; the background images depict everyday life. ~~is~~ At first glance, Michelangelo's David might not even be immediately recognized as a Biblical figure. Instead, it focuses on depicting the beauty of the human body, the strength and also elegance of David.

The Italian Renaissance was definitely a period of rebirth, as can be seen by the return to classics, but also ~~is~~ a period of introducing ~~is~~ <sup>new</sup> ~~is~~ new trends like humanism, individualism, and secularism; all of which are exemplified in Perugino's Christ Reliving the keys of the Kingdom to Saint Peter and Michelangelo's David.

Part B

The Italian Renaissance marks the rebirth of man's mind and the status of the individual as a force unto himself in the world. The rediscovery of reason and the <sup>the</sup> vast capacities of the human condition led to an outburst of artistic, literary and cultural growth. These striking and magnificent techniques can be examined in Perugino's *Painting* and ~~Painting~~ the sculpture of ~~Michel~~ Michelangelo's *David*, reflecting not only the new breeds of ~~art and method~~ <sup>artistic method</sup>, but also of the values that permeated ~~through society~~ throughout contemporary society and philosophy.

In the painting by Perugino, the first noticeable characteristic is detail, and depth of perception. Not only is each character uniquely recognizable as an individual due to the artist's efforts ~~of the painting~~, but also an awareness of a ~~three~~ three-dimensional perspective indicates specific importance placed on positioning and focus within the world. This echoes what many believed to be ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> traits human's at the time. That each individual was not simply an anonymous entity in society but had the ability to become a true human being with identity, purpose and quality. Perception and depth indicate ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> position of a man <sup>in</sup> in space that is uniquely <sup>his own</sup>, such

a ~~key technique~~ technique cannot be found in artwork of the middle ages. And although the Italian Renaissance was the beginning of secularism, the religious content in the painting is not a contradiction to the spirit of the Age. Secularism is not the rejection of religion, but the elevation of other interests to the same (or higher) level. The fact that Jesus Christ looks no different than any other man, and is not artistically glorified beyond the other people in the picture is in fact a completely acceptable mirror of Italian secularism.

The statue of David once again glorifies the individual. The nakedness and bold features of his body symbolize man not as a weakened creature, but as a noble and strong being. And again, although the ~~sculpture~~ sculpture depicts yet another instance of Biblical scripture, the most notable observation to make is that the piece of art is not intended to glorify God, but David himself, as a man with strength and courage who was able to slay a Goliath.

Both works of art are fine examples of the intrinsic ideas that the Renaissance Italian Renaissance promoted. Not rejection of Religion or God, as those ~~men~~ who would call it "pagan" would say, but rather the promotion of the individual to stand alongside in importance and capability.

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

④ The two extracts show the difference the Renaissance caused. Before the Renaissance, the church and religion controlled every aspect of life. Perugino's work shows a painting dedicated to religion whereas Michelangelo's work concentrates more directly on humans.

The word Renaissance means '~~Re-life~~' 'Re-Birth.' When the Renaissance took place in Italy, it concentrated ~~on~~ ~~to~~ on things like human behaviour. The overall art and sculptures were changed. Famous artists of the Italian Renaissance, such as Bellini, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael concentrated their paintings ~~on~~ and sculptures on the human body. The human body was greatly admired and studied. Architecture also changed. It now followed the Greco-Roman designs. ~~Columns~~ Pillars and columns were common. The humanists also encouraged philosophy and made words to express emotion and feelings. In paintings, oil paints were used for the first time. People took time to concentrate on the way they looked, on the way they talked & behaviour was very important. Michelangelo's David, admires the human body and shows us all the change, the Italian Renaissance brought in this world. Religion was not that stressed upon at this time mainly due to the fall in the prestige of the Church. There was corruption in the church and

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

so this made way for these Renaissance thinkers. The Renaissance was a very secular experience. Everything before it was dedicated to the church or the religion. ~~the~~ Greco-Roman designs were very popular in this period. ~~The Renaissance~~

The Renaissance changed the whole concept of life. However it was the upper middle class that was effected by it. The locals or the peasants still lived in misery, without these changes.

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2010 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)**

**Question 4**

**Sample: 4A**

**Score: 9**

This essay provides a sophisticated thesis and discusses both Perugino and Michelangelo. It provides multiple examples illustrating Renaissance values and offers insightful analysis. It demonstrates a thorough understanding of how Renaissance art represented Renaissance values. Four values are discussed in detail, as opposed to the required two. It is a sophisticated, well-written essay.

**Sample: 4B**

**Score: 7**

This essay provides a good thesis and discusses both Perugino and Michelangelo. It applies the artwork of Perugino to two Renaissance values, but it applies the artwork of Michelangelo to only one Renaissance value. The essay's assertions are supported by historical examples and explanations. The essay earned a score of 7 because of its depth and sophistication. It has a reasonably sophisticated treatment of Perugino.

**Sample: 4C**

**Score: 4**

This essay provides a weak, problematic thesis that is only partially correct. It alludes to Renaissance values but does not articulate any of these values by name until the second page. There is a brief reference to *David*, but there is no application of Perugino to Renaissance values. The essay does not provide a sufficiently thorough treatment of Renaissance values, Michelangelo or Perugino. However, there is at least an attempt to relate values to the artwork.