

# AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY

## 2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 6

Analyze the ways in which the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation affected the culture of Europe in the period 1500 to 1700.

#### 9–8 Points

- Thesis explicitly and fully identifies specific cultural effects of both Protestant Reformation (PR) and Catholic Reformation (CR).
- Analysis of specific cultural effects of PR and CR effectively and consistently organized.
- Balanced treatment of PR and CR that analyzes specific cultural effects at length.
- Multiple pieces of relevant evidence used to support analysis of specific cultural effects.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

#### 7–6 Points

- Thesis explicitly mentions cultural effects of PR and CR with mixed specificity.
- Analysis of specific cultural effects of PR and CR effectively organized, though not consistently.
- Balanced treatment of PR and CR that briefly analyzes specific cultural effects.
- One piece of relevant evidence employed to analyze a specific cultural effect of both PR and CR.
- May contain an error that detracts from the argument.

#### 5–4 Points

- Thesis may invoke cultural effects of PR and CR with little specificity.
- Organization of analysis of specific cultural effects of PR and CR is not consistently followed.
- Imbalanced analysis of cultural effects that lacks specificity.
- Relevant piece of evidence analyzes at least one specific cultural effect.
- May contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

#### 3–2 Points

- No explicit thesis beyond a passing mention of cultural effects of PR and/or CR; restates prompt.
- Analysis of specific effects of PR and CR is ineffectively organized and insufficient.
- Discussion lacks specificity about cultural effects of PR and CR.
- Relevant pieces of evidence support up to two assertions, but not about specific cultural effects of PR and CR.
- May contain several errors that detract from the argument.

#### 1–0 Points

- Confused or indiscernible attempt at a thesis about the cultural effects of PR and CR.
- Analysis of effects of PR and CR lacks discernible organization.
- At best one specific effect is discussed but not analyzed appropriately.
- Little evidence offered to support discussion of effects of PR and CR.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

The Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation were a result of religious unrest and conflict during the years between 1500 - 1700s. ~~With~~ With ~~the~~ Martin Luther's declaration of his 95 thesis, European culture thus became divided between those in favor of tradition and Catholic rule, and those who opposed the social and religious structures of bygone years. Europe faced radical changes in faith, ~~own~~ sense of equality, art, education, and the role of women in society.

For the first time in European history, the continent would no longer be under the rule of one faith, one pope. The unity and political power of the Pope had been shattered by dissenters such as Martin Luther, who ~~was~~ criticized the Church's practices, especially in regards to indulgences. Martin Luther's ~~message~~ message changed the perspectives of princes and peasants alike, making ~~them~~ them question the papacy's infallibility and current practices. It also sparked

new ideologies based on equality within the commoners. The notion that all men and women ~~was~~ were equal in the eyes of God, and that every vocation has its own merit and ~~its own~~ importance, greatly affected their outlook on life. A peasant Revolt in Germany in the first half of the sixteenth century demonstrated the peasants' ~~the~~ resolve to bring down the tyranny that had been oppressing them for decades. Protestant religion also influenced European culture in the west with a new emphasis on simple clothing and housing, ~~the~~ stoic pietism, and ~~the~~ literacy for reading the Bible.

On the other hand, Catholic efforts in the Catholic Reformation affected culture mostly in baroque artwork and religious revival and education through new orders. Baroque, meaning "misshapen" pearl in Portuguese, was an art form that intended to awe the masses. The large, detailed portraits and ~~the~~ dramatic shading gave art a "larger than life" ~~the~~ appearance;

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These paintings were used to draw dissenters back into the ornate cathedrals of the Catholic Church. Education became a major focus by the Church as well, and the new order of the Jesuits (Society of Jesus) helped to establish schools for young men and women ~~at~~ across Europe. With the introduction of formal schooling, the culture of Europe was soon an educated one.

Women played a role in both Reformations, but in opposing ways. The Catholic Church encouraged women to join religious orders or convents, such as the Ursuline Nuns, for religious life was deemed the most important. The Protestant view on women, however, stated that motherhood and marriage is the highest calling for women. A mother ~~was~~ would be the primary ~~care~~ caretaker of the house and child rearing, a position that demanded respect ~~to~~ from men. This new admiration of women in the Protestant religion was extremely appealing. Additionally, Protestants ~~and~~ leaders like Martin Luther encouraged sexual activity within married couples ~~was~~

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6A-404

For the purpose of creating ~~a~~  
~~begin~~ a family as well as a healthy relationship  
~~spouse~~ among spouse, Catholic religion,  
however, discouraged sexual desires and  
lewd tendencies.

The effects of the Protestant and  
Counter Reformations ~~affected~~ ~~the~~ widely  
ranged from all different aspects of  
culture: equality, faith, loyalty, ~~and~~  
education, art, and gender roles. The  
~~admission~~ ~~the~~ culture of Europe  
would no longer be united, but instead  
divided ~~along~~ ~~sected~~

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Before the Protestant and the Catholic Reformation, the Roman Catholic Church played a large role in political affairs and were economically well-off due to the sale of indulgences and simony, ~~which allowed~~. However, in 1517 when Martin Luther, the leader of the Protestant Reformation ~~posted~~ <sup>wrote</sup> the 95 Theses stating his idea of what religion should be (later called Lutheranism), the Church faced major backlash and lost political power, money, and land. As a result, the Catholic Church began their Catholic Counter Reformation in an attempt to reform Catholicism. Thus, through the period 1500 to 1700, there was a change in <sup>culture of Europe regarding</sup> religion, power, as well as the introduction of Baroque Art.

In his ~~95~~ 95 theses, Martin Luther attacked the Church on its sale of indulgences. According to Luther, salvation could only be achieved through faith, and not good works. Furthermore, he stated that the Bible <sup>holds</sup> is the only power, not the Church. He believed that Clergy was not superior to the laity, ~~and~~ thus undermining the Church's authority. In fact, after the Diet of Worms where Luther was exiled, he translated the Bible to German, which allowed for more people to read the Bible themselves. Most importantly, Luther believed that the Church should be subordinate to the state, <sup>which many German princes</sup> ~~and all monarchs except the~~ liked <sup>particularly</sup> Frederick III. Protestantism attracted many German princes -

Since it allowed them to retain control over their lands instead of the Church. Thus, many princes created the League of Schmalkden in order to attack Catholic territories. Although this later crumbled, many princes were influenced to convert to Lutheranism. Eventually, the conflicts lead to the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 which allowed German Princes to choose ~~whether~~ Catholicism or Lutheranism as the main religion in their land.

Meanwhile, inspired by Luther, other religious sects began to form, including Calvinism created by John Calvin. Calvinism differed from Lutheranism primarily through the ideas that Calvinism believed that good works and faith were needed for salvation, the concept of predestination, and ~~that~~ the idea of theocracy where Church <sup>is</sup> ~~were~~ involved in the theological matters of the state.

~~In order to counter the spread of Lutheranism & Calvinism, the Counter Reformation~~

In England, Anglicanism begins during the Reformation as well. Since the Roman Catholic Church refused to allow Henry VIII to divorce Catherine of Aragon in order to marry Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII separates from the church and creates Anglicanism. Although Anglicanism holds Catholic beliefs, the monarch is ~~in~~ the head of the Church, which Henry VIII created in the Act of Supremacy. →

With the spread of Lutheranism and Calvinism, and England separating from the Church, the Church created the ~~Counter~~<sup>Catholic</sup> Reformation in order to try to change the culture ~~of~~ in Europe. Through the Council of Trent, reforms were made in the church which included the abolition ~~of~~ of indulgences & simony. In addition, bishops were required to live where they ruled; <sup>and the church stated that people needed the church in order to reach salvation.</sup> Furthermore, the Jesuits, formed by Ignatius Loyola, played a large role. They operated in blind faith with their goal to ~~repress~~ ~~Protestantism~~ repress Protestantism. They helped Catholic kings, created educational reforms in order to ~~industrial~~ teach Catholicism in schools, and also created the Inquisition in order to get rid of any Protestants. In addition, the Church tried to ~~bring~~ attract more people to come back to the Church through art. During this period, Baroque art played a large role regarding the church. Baroque architecture and art meant rich, extravagant decorations, which were used in order to persuade people to join the Church.

Eventually, the tensions between Protestantism and Catholicism leads to the 30 years war. The 30 years war was comprised of four phases which were the Bohemian Phase, the Danish Phase, the Swedish Phase, and the French-Swedish phase. The end result of the war was the Treaty of ~~Westphalia~~ ~~of 1648~~ → Westphalia of 1648.



6B4 +4

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Westphalia of 1648. As a result of the Treaty of Westphalia, the Church lost all the lands the Protestants took from it. Furthermore, the Peace of Augsburg was reinstated and included Calvinism. However, the most important change in culture of Europe from the treaty was that it was the start of the rise of nation states and the diminution of dynastic claims.

Overall, the 1500-1700 saw a large change in the culture of Europe regarding the influence of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation. The Church, which used to be the supreme power, ~~was~~ lost land, power, and influence. Many leaders such as the German Princes and Henry VIII separated themselves from the Church. Furthermore, the Church creates reforms and introduces a new art movement in attempts to gain back their followers. Nevertheless, the Church is unable to return everything back to the pre 1500s ways, and thus after the 30 Years War, the rise of nation states and lowering of the dynastic claims paved way for a new period in the 18th century.

During the 1600's - 1700's, religion was a dominant force involved with politics, class systems and war. The protestant and catholic reformations were both huge events that happened throughout Europe. These reformations shaped the cultures of many European nations during this time.

Many nations which had been prominently catholic faced protestant uprisings due to persecution that they had faced for many years. Many nations such as France, gave in to protestant calls for religious freedom. The Edict of Nantes is a great example of protestant freedom, as they gained land where they were allowed to live without persecution, given by Henry of Navarre. In other areas like Britain, rulers like Elizabeth I acted as a politique, she supported both religions and granted religious toleration for both.

Private  
Mentor  
Rights

Catholic uprisings ~~usually~~ occurred earlier in this time period and were normally against monarchs rather than opposing religions. However, the catholic reformation was more of a movement rather than war. The catholic reformation introduced new artistic ideas as well as different beliefs. Catholicism became a symbol for many nations and the Pope often times held more power than the monarch in power. Nations remained this way often times until they were threatened by different religions.

Both of these reformations had lasting effects

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on populations, governments and cultures throughout all of Europe. The catholic reformation was more of a spiritual movement while the protestant reformation was violence filled chaos at times. Both ~~however~~ however affected the cultures and ideas in Europe lastingly during ~~this~~ this time period.

# AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY 2015 SCORING COMMENTARY

## Question 6

### Overview

This question was intended to determine students' understanding of historical causation. The question's focus on the impact of the Protestant Reformation and Catholic Reformation provided students with opportunities to demonstrate a wide and varied understanding of the specific cultural effects that these religious reform movements had on European society during the period 1500–1700. Cultural history encompasses a broad array of themes, including the development and diffusion of new ideas and practices in the arts, literature, science, politics, and popular culture. Students thus had a number of choices to make when deciding which specific cultural effects to analyze. For this question, effective analysis required an assessment of the changing nature and scale of those specific cultural effects over time. Students had to apply a vital form of historical reasoning — causation — to demonstrate their understanding of the relationship between religious changes and cultural developments in Europe in the period from 1500 to 1700.

### Sample: 6A

#### Score: 9

The introduction lays out a clear and explicit thesis that identifies five specific ways in which the Reformation affected the culture of Europe between 1500 and 1700. The essay then presents a well-organized and effective analysis of each specific cultural effect. The essay is well balanced and sustains the analysis of each specific cultural effect at length. It also offers multiple pieces of relevant evidence to support the analysis of each specific cultural effect. A minor error on the bottom of page 1 does not detract from the essay. It therefore earned the score of 9.

### Sample: 6B

#### Score: 6

The essay only begins explicitly to take up the prompt at the end of the introduction. A better articulated thesis identifying specific cultural effects of the Reformations comes at the end of essay. Those sections devoted to the cultural effects of the Protestant Reformation are less consistently organized than the one on page 3 about the cultural effects of the Catholic Reformation. Similarly, the analysis of the cultural effects of the Protestant Reformation is more uneven than the sustained, integrated analysis of the cultural effects of the Catholic Reformation. Despite extraneous material in the sections on the Protestant Reformation, overall the essay offers multiple pieces of relevant evidence to support specific cultural effects for each Reformation. There are no errors. It therefore earned the score of 6.

### Sample: 6C

#### Score: 2

The essay simply restates the prompt at the end of the introduction. Its attempt to organize its analysis of the cultural effects of each Reformation proves ineffective and insufficient. The cultural effects that it identifies lack specificity. The evidence the essay offers supports some effects, but not any specific cultural effects. Errors also undermine the essay's attempts to develop an effective response to the prompt. It therefore earned the score of 2.