

2022

AP[®]

CollegeBoard

AP[®] European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

Inside:

Short-Answer Question 1

- Scoring Guidelines**
- Student Samples**
- Scoring Commentary**

© 2022 College Board. College Board, Advanced Placement, AP, AP Central, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of College Board. Visit College Board on the web: collegeboard.org.

AP Central is the official online home for the AP Program: apcentral.collegeboard.org.

Question 1: Short Answer Secondary Source**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

(A) Describe the main argument the author makes about the Enlightenment in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The Enlightenment’s key feature was the increasing emphasis on secular rather than religious matters.
- The Enlightenment built on the secularization that had already occurred during the Scientific and Commercial Revolutions.
- Enlightenment thinkers increasingly sought secular solutions for social and political problems.
- The increasing emphasis on secular affairs generated a major increase in innovative thinking about social and political issues.

(B) Explain how one piece of evidence not in the passage supports the author’s claims regarding the Enlightenment. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Enlightenment thinkers such as Voltaire called for the decreased emphasis on religion, seeing it as a source of conflict and division.
- Enlightenment works such as the *Encyclopédie* concentrated on material and secular subjects, largely ignoring religion.
- Enlightenment thinkers accepted many ideas from the Scientific Revolution (like heliocentrism) that challenged religious teachings.
- Enlightenment thinkers such as Mary Wollstonecraft supported a new social order based on reason and not on traditional religious values.
- Economic theories such as Adam Smith’s concentrated on rational self-interest rather than ideas of “just price” or morality.
- Salons allowed for the spread of new intellectual ideas and broke away from the influence of traditional religious beliefs.
- Elites embraced Deism which questioned traditional ideals and valued human reason.

-
- (C)** Explain how secularization, as described in the passage, influenced one political change in the period 1750 to 1850. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- French revolutionaries challenged the principle of divine right monarchy and attempted to establish a secular basis for government.
- Because of their skepticism about established religion, French Revolutionaries in the liberal phase nationalized the Catholic Church.
- French Revolutionaries in the radical phase attempted to de-Christianize France.
- Revolution of 1830 in France was in part caused by hostility to the conservative Catholic regime of the Bourbon Restoration.
- Revolutions of 1848 were based on nationalistic ideas or economic causes; religion played little part for most revolutionaries.
- Enlightened monarchs supported more religious toleration and instituted political reforms.
- Secularization diminished the claim of divine right and led to constitutional governments founded on the basis of individual rights and separation of church and state.
- In general, revolutions sought to improve material conditions and secular government.

Total for question 1 3 points

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.
Do not skip lines.

a) In the passage, the author argues that the Enlightenment led to a more secular worldview in Europe. She argues that it made an international intellect that was not based ~~on~~ solely on religion.

b) The Enlightenment influenced many intellectual ways of thinking and it questioned prior thought and knowledge. Thinkers like Mary Wollstonecraft shed light on more of a women's role in society. Thinkers like Voltaire and Rousseau explored human nature and the idea of natural rights and equality.

c) From 1750 to 1850, the Enlightenment and secularization influenced the French Revolution. The French Revolution built on the ideas of natural rights and equality for men in France. This helped lead to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

End of response area for Q1

0098609

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

A) The author of the above passage tries to show the reader that the enlightenment shifted attention away from religion. People began to explore more ~~secular~~ secular beliefs during the enlightenment leading to a less religious way of life. Overall the authors main argument is that the enlightenment lessened the overall importance of religion.

B) This more secular belief shift can be seen in ~~ideas~~ belief in Deism. Deism is the belief that the world is like a clock. A god made everything and set it up but ~~is~~ is not involved anymore. This belief system stemmed from Europe moving away from religious belief, and shows the enlightenment shifting ideas towards religion.

C) Through 1750 - 1850 the political structure changed due to the enlightenment. For example, the Catholic Church had barely any power in the late 1700s due to the rising secular beliefs expressed in the passage ~~in~~ above. Socialism and liberalism, both secularist movements, got their ideas through the enlightenment.

End of response area for Q1

0024203



Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

a) The main argument the author makes about Enlightenment ~~was~~ was it included secular ideas along with religious ideas. The ~~Enlightenment~~ Enlightenment was an age of questioning and reasoning, where scientists were able to discover answers for many lingering questions. This is significant because it shifted the main focus of questions from ~~the~~ strictly religious to include secular questions as well.

b) One piece of evidence not in the passage is that many scientists were religious. Most scientists during this time were Catholic, Protestant, or Lutheran. The importance of this is they wanted to grasp a better understanding of both the secular and religious ideals and teachings.

c) Secularization influenced one political change in the period of 1750 to 1850 by changing how monarchies were run. Monarchies saw a change of being a religious monarchy to being more political, so that they saw more scientific reasoning. The relevance of this was it offered funding to scientists.

End of response area for Q1

0042272



Short Answer Question 1

Note: Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain spelling and grammatical errors.

Overview

a) Describe the main argument the author makes about the Enlightenment in the passage.

Responses were expected to describe the main argument within the passage, demonstrating comprehension of the ideas Jacob presents regarding the Enlightenment (topic 4.3) and the transition from a religious society to a more secular society.

b) Explain how one piece of evidence not in the passage supports the author’s claims regarding the Enlightenment.

Responses were expected to provide a piece of evidence and explain how that evidence supports the claim that the Enlightenment led to the development of secular ideas. Evidence from a variety of topics in the 17th and 18th centuries, such as the Scientific Revolution or Enlightenment philosophy could be utilized. These concepts are addressed in the curriculum framework in topics 4.2 (The Scientific Revolution) and 4.3 (The Enlightenment). Students could also use evidence from earlier periods to illustrate the intellectual precursors to Enlightenment secularism or to establish the contrast between the secular concerns of the Enlightenment and the religious concerns of earlier periods.

c) Explain how secularization as described in the passage influenced one political change in the period 1750 to 1850.

Responses were expected to make connections between secularization and a political change within the time period. Successful responses explained a specific piece of evidence within the correct time frame. Explanations regarding Enlightened Monarchs’ policies, the French Revolutionaries’ shift away from religion, or the transition from Divine Right to a constitutional government would be sufficient explanations. These concepts are addressed in the curriculum framework in topics 4.3 (The Enlightenment), 4.6 (Enlightened and Other Approaches to Power), 5.4 (The French Revolution), and 6.6 (Reactions and Revolutions).

Sample: 1A

Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for part (a) because it states the author’s position that the Enlightenment led to a more secular world view that “was not solely based on religion.”

The response earned 1 point for part (b) for explaining how Enlightenment thinkers (Wollstonecraft, Voltaire, Rousseau) challenged previous ideas and “explored human nature and the idea of natural rights.”

The response earned 1 point for part (c) for explaining how secularization affected the French Revolution, noting that the Revolution was built upon ideas of rights and equality that had originated in the Enlightenment.

Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

Sample: 1B

Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for part (a) because it asserts that the author argues that the Enlightenment “lessened the overall importance of religion.”

The response earned 1 point for part (b) for explaining how Deist beliefs about a non-intervening God reflected a secularizing tendency of the Enlightenment.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because the mention of the Catholic Church barely having any power does not go beyond description. The response also does not explain how socialism and liberalism were specifically connected to secularism.

Sample: 1C

Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for part (a) because it describes a main argument of the author as a shift of the “main focus of questions from strictly religious to include secular questions as well.”

The response did not earn the point for part (b) because the explanation regarding the religion of scientists and “grasp a better understanding” fails to focus on a claim the author makes and instead offers overgeneralized statements about scientists during the period.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because the explanation of monarchs “being more political ... [and] more scientific” is unclear. The response offers some overgeneralized statements, which do not explain a specific political change resulting from the Enlightenment.