

2023

AP<sup>®</sup>



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# AP<sup>®</sup> European History

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

### Set 2

#### **Inside:**

##### Long Essay Question 2

- Scoring Guidelines
- Student Samples
- Scoring Commentary

## Question 2: Long Essay Question, Protestant vs. Catholic Reformations

6 points

### General Scoring Notes

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation and the subsequent Catholic Reformation.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria			
<p><b>Row A</b> <b>Thesis/Claim</b>  <b>(0–1 points)</b></p>	<p><b>0 points</b> Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p><b>1 point</b> Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.</p>		
<b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b>				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Responses that do not earn this point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are not historically defensible.</li> <li>• Only restate or rephrase the prompt.</li> <li>• Do not respond to the prompt.</li> <li>• Do not establish a line of reasoning.</li> <li>• Are overgeneralized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples that do not earn this point:</b></p> <p><b>Do not focus on the topic of the prompt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between the two Reformations was the demand for religious texts during the Reformation.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Do not provide a historically defensible claim</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference was to encourage Protestants to create a new unified religious authority.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The Protestant Reformation led the Catholic Church to begin its own attempt at reformation at the Council of Trent.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Restate the prompt or are overgeneralized</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation was the difference of religious beliefs and the social effect the Reformations had on Europe.”</i></li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Responses that earn this point:</b> Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation. The thesis must suggest at least one main line of argument development or establish the analytic categories of the argument.</p> <p><b>Examples that earn this point:</b></p> <p><b>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between the Protestant and Catholic Reformations was that the Catholic Reformation maintained the hierarchies of the church, while the Protestant reformers created a priesthood of all believers.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference was that the Catholic Reformation attempted to make minor changes to the existing church while the Protestants attempted to make a fundamental change in the way people worshipped and lived.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Establish a line of reasoning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference in the Reformations was that the Protestants believed the Bible alone was the source of authority.”</i> (Minimally acceptable thesis/claim)</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>			<p><b>Responses that do not earn this point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are not historically defensible.</li> <li>• Only restate or rephrase the prompt.</li> <li>• Do not respond to the prompt.</li> <li>• Do not establish a line of reasoning.</li> <li>• Are overgeneralized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples that do not earn this point:</b></p> <p><b>Do not focus on the topic of the prompt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between the two Reformations was the demand for religious texts during the Reformation.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Do not provide a historically defensible claim</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference was to encourage Protestants to create a new unified religious authority.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The Protestant Reformation led the Catholic Church to begin its own attempt at reformation at the Council of Trent.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Restate the prompt or are overgeneralized</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation was the difference of religious beliefs and the social effect the Reformations had on Europe.”</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Responses that earn this point:</b> Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation. 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<p><b>Additional Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs).</li> <li>• The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.</li> </ul>				

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
<p><b>Row B</b> <b>Contextualization</b>  (0–1 points)</p>	<p><b>0 points</b> Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p><b>1 point</b> Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.</p>
<b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b>		
<p><b>Responses that do not earn this point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt.</li> <li>• Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt.</li> <li>• Provide a passing phrase or reference.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples that do not earn this point:</b></p> <p><b>Provide an overly generalized attempt at contextualization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“There were numerous religious issues in the 1500s.”</i></li> <li>• <i>“Before the printing press, ideas didn’t spread easily.”</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Provide a passing phrase or reference</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The Catholic Church was seen as corrupt.”</i></li> </ul>		<p><b>Responses that earn this point:</b> Accurately describe a context relevant to the difference between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation.</p> <p><b>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discontent with the Catholic Church</li> <li>• Medieval church’s growing corruption</li> <li>• Development of the printing press</li> <li>• Increased commercial activity and urbanization</li> <li>• Growing interest in classical texts during the Renaissance</li> <li>• Economic and cultural power of the Catholic Church before the Reformation</li> <li>• Peasant revolts</li> <li>• Christian humanism</li> <li>• Hand copying of books before the printing press</li> <li>• Religious wars</li> <li>• Prior challenges to the Catholic Church (e.g., Hus, Wycliffe, Lollards)</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of acceptable contextualization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“Christian humanists such as Erasmus criticized the corruption of the Catholic Church but did not break with it the way Protestants did.”</i></li> <li>• <i>“Even before the Reformation, the printing press was beginning to challenge the authority of the Catholic Church.”</i> (Minimally acceptable contextualization)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Additional Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question.</li> <li>• To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.</li> </ul>		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria					
<b>Row C Evidence</b>  <b>(0–2 points)</b>	<b>0 points</b> Does not meet the criteria for one point.	<b>1 point</b> Provides specific examples of evidence relevant to the <b>topic</b> of the prompt.	<b>2 points</b> Supports an <b>argument</b> in response to the prompt using specific and relevant examples of evidence.			
<b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b>						
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<p><b>Additional Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization.</li> </ul>						

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.</li> </ul>		
<b>Reporting Category</b>	<b>Scoring Criteria</b>		
<b>Row D Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points)</b>	<p><b>0 points</b> Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p><b>1 point</b> Uses historical reasoning (e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change) to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.</p>	<p><b>2 points</b> Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt, using evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the question.</p>
	<b>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</b>		
	<p><b>Responses that do not earn points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument.</li> <li>May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Responses that earn 1 point:</b> Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument that addresses the difference between the religious ideas of the Protestant Reformation and the religious ideas of the Catholic Reformation, although the reasoning may be uneven, limited, or imbalanced.</p>	<p><b>Responses that earn 2 points:</b> May demonstrate a complex understanding in a variety of ways, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explaining the nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables.</li> <li>Explaining both similarity and difference, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects.</li> <li>Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods.</li> <li>Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes.</li> <li>Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative views or evidence.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Examples that do not earn points:</b></p> <p><b>Provide evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The anabaptists challenged Catholic ideas on the rite of baptism.”</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Using a historical thinking skill to frame or structure an argument could include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using comparative reasoning to explain significant cultural, economic, political, or intellectual differences between the religious ideas of the Protestant Reformation and the religious ideas of the Catholic Reformation.</li> <li>• Structuring an argument thematically to highlight the differences between Protestant and Catholic Reformation ideas across themes.</li> <li>• Arranging an argument to recount differences over the course of the period showing change over time.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of acceptable use of historical reasoning:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“The reliance on the Bible as the sole source of religious authority was a key difference in Protestant ideas.”</i> (Uses comparative reasoning to explain a significant difference between the religious ideas of the Protestant Reformation and the religious ideas of the Catholic Reformation. This statement would need to be followed with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning.)</li> <li>• Religious figures of the Protestant Reformation wished to reform Christianity even if it meant destroying the existing church, but Catholic reformers, while they wanted change too, were also interested in preserving what they considered to be key aspects of Catholicism. (Uses causal reasoning to explain a significant difference between the religious ideas of the Protestant Reformation and the religious ideas of the Catholic Reformation. This statement would need to be followed up with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Demonstrating complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explaining how the differences between the two religious movements persisted into later periods or contributed to later political or religious developments, for instance the contrast between absolutism and constitutionalism in the 1600s. (Provides insightful connections within and across periods.)</li> <li>• Explaining regional differences in the two religious movements, for instance differences between Protestantism in France and in England. (Explains nuance, multiple variables.)</li> <li>• Evaluating whether the differences between the two movements were more significant than the similarities, for instance by considering the effects of both movements on secular structures of power. (Qualifies or modifies an argument.)</li> <li>• Considering more than one social/intellectual/political difference between the two movements in the course of establishing one as more significant than other differences explicitly discussed. (Confirms the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Additional Notes:</b> This demonstration of complex understanding must be part of the argument, not merely a phrase or reference.</p>		

**Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1

Question 2

Choose one  
Question 3

Question 4

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

The invention of the printing press in 1436 allowed for a spread of information and ideas across Europe. So, when Martin Luther began to vocalize his criticisms of the Catholic Church, those ideas had the ability to spread across Europe. As opposition to the practices of a corrupt Catholic Church increased, the Protestant Reformation was born. The Protestant Reformation was then followed by the extremely different Catholic Reformation. The Protestant and Catholic Reformation differed in their beliefs, Protestants being those of salvation through faith alone <sup>and</sup> the sacredness of the Bible, ~~and only two sacraments~~ Catholics believed in the power of the Church, the practice of all seven sacraments, salvation through faith and good works, and ~~used the Roman Inquisition~~ <sup>tried</sup> to return people to the Catholic faith.

The Protestant Reformation established a new set of ideas and practices such as salvation through faith alone and the importance of following the Bible. Martin Luther proposed the idea of salvation through faith, and not good works, after finding no mention of it in the Bible. This new theory differed greatly from the ideas of Catholicism, and was one of the main components of ~~these~~ <sup>these</sup> new Protestant religions, such as Lutheranism and Calvinism. Also, Luther promoted the power of the Bible over the Church. Protestants severed their connection to the influence of the Catholic Church, and instead used ~~their~~ the Bible as their guide. This was able to happen because according to Protestants, the Bible could be printed in the vernacular. The increased use of the Bible as a reference was supported by this ability to read it. Also, in following

Page 6

Use a pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.



- **Important:** Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory  
Question 1

Question 2

Choose one  
Question 3

Question 4

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

the Bible, Protestants established the need for only two sacraments, ~~communion and~~. This opposed the Catholic church's beliefs, but according to Protestants, only two sacraments were found in the Bible, so they were the only two of importance. Also the Protestant Reformation established entirely new religions, ranging from Lutheranism to Calvinism to Anabaptism. <sup>In addition, the creation of the Anglican church established the king as the head of the church, instead of the Pope.</sup>

The Catholic Reformation was ~~extre~~ very different from the Protestant Reformation. The Catholic Reformation, headed by Pope Paul, required a change in the practices of the church, but reaffirmed beliefs such as the necessity of good works, the power of the church, and the practice of all seven sacraments. ~~through the~~ Pope Paul called for the Council of Trent, ~~at~~ a body meant to identify corruption in the Catholic Church and develop ways to fix it. The Council of Trent however, reaffirmed all existing Catholic beliefs, those included the practice of all seven sacraments, salvation only through faith and good works, ~~and~~ the necessity of only Latin ~~B~~ Bibles, and the power of the <sup>Catholic</sup> church. All of these ideas opposed those of Protestantism. Along with the Council of Trent, the Catholic Church also established religious academic institutions to create a more educated priesthood. The Catholic Church retained their hierarchy, unlike Protestantism which developed a priesthood of all believers. In addition, the main goal of the Catholic Reformation was to return people to Catholicism, so they created new religious orders, such as the Jesuits under Ignatius Loyola or the Ursulines. They new religious orders, particularly the Jesuits, traveled to colonies to spread the ideas of Catholicism. The

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Choose one Question 3

Question 4

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Protestant Reformation remained very much on the European continent (and England).

The Protestant and Catholic Reformations were incredibly different, in the ideas that protestants developed a new system of beliefs involving the power of the Bible, faith leading to salvation, and the lack of the Pope as the leader of the church.

~~The Catholic~~ Catholics reaffirmed previous beliefs of the necessity of good works and faith for salvation, the importance of a Latin Bible, and the use of seven sacraments, but also spread their ideas further with the Jesuits and retained the church hierarchy, with the Pope at the top. These reformations each had a dramatic impact on Europe and the world. The split from the Catholic church led to a decrease in the power of religion on society, and eventually led to the separation of church and state. That is an important concept of modern societies.

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Due to enlightenment thought and prior catholic corruption, the protestant reformation was formed in hopes to establish a new form of Christianity. ~~It was~~ Additionally, the catholic reformation took place as well as a response to the protestant reformation. The protestant reformation sought to establish a new form of religion, while the catholic reformation aimed to strengthen a present ~~was~~ one and this contrast results in the most significant difference between the protestant reformation and the catholic reformation.

To begin, the protestant reformation sought to establish ~~a~~ a new form of Christianity. A man named Martin Luther began studying the bible in his free time and decided that the ideals behind ~~the~~ catholicism were not what he believed. As a result, Martin Luther drafted the 95 theses to speak against the catholic church resulting in a new religion protestantism. Within this reformation Luther establish protestantism which differed from the catholic reformation which aimed to revise a preexisting religion - catholicism. Within his reformation, Luther stated that the bible should be printed in vernacular, the pope should not have ultimate authority, and that faith alone is the basis of religion. Luther reformed these ideals and created protestantism which differed in catholicism in almost every way possible. Within the reformation Luther and

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reformation.

To conclude, the catholic and protestant reformations possessed different reforms and purposes. The protestant reformation aimed to create a new religious practice that counter acted catholicism. ~~and~~. On the other hand, the catholic reformation aimed to correct present corruption within the Church. The most significant difference between the catholic and protestant reformation was the motivation behind them regarding the ideal that the protestant reformation aimed to establish a new religion that challenged catholicism while the catholic reformation aimed to fix and revise a current religious structure.

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Martin Luther posted a list of reasons on the front of a church in order to stand up against a corrupt church that used God in order to gain wealth and manipulate people. This sparked a great debate and subsequent change in the way that religion was ~~practiced~~ practiced. However, the Catholic and Protestant religions still resulted in different structures and practices. There are the most significant difference between the Catholic and Protestant reformation is the resulting number of religions.

As we look at the two branches of these religions we can see that the Protestant ~~religion~~ religion has a vast ~~number~~ number more branches ~~than~~ while the Catholic religion has one main one. The Protestants have ~~two~~ religions such as Baptist, Methodists, and Lutherans that resulted. This therefore also led to a more diverse way of practicing religion as each section of <sup>the</sup> Protestant religion worships God in a different way. This has continued ~~to~~ even in to the modern world as religion grows with the changing times and allows people to practice in new and diverse ways.

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## Long Essay Question 2

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

### Overview

The Long Essay Question (LEQ) asks students to formulate a thesis/argument in response to a prompt about a particular historical development or episode in European history. In 2023 each LEQ asked students to determine the most significant difference between two events or processes in European history. LEQs require students to formulate arguments, utilize evidence, address historical context, and display an ability to employ historical reasoning skills. In the case of LEQ 2, responses were expected to demonstrate historical reasoning, specifically analyzing the most significant difference between the Protestant and subsequent Catholic Reformations (topics 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5). Responses were expected to relate the topic of the prompt to the broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame specified in the prompt. Responses were expected to provide specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the differences between the Protestant and Catholic Reformations and to use this specific evidence to support an argument in response to the prompt.

Responses were expected to demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument that addressed the prompt, and although the prompt directed students toward the historical reasoning process of comparison, responses could also frame their arguments around other types of historical reasoning (continuity, causation, and change over time). Responses were expected to demonstrate a complex understanding of the differences between the Reformations. This demonstrated understanding could be demonstrated in various ways. Responses could explain a variety of motivations for the Protestant Reformation, such as concern over Catholic Church practices such as simony or sale of indulgences, versus the motivations for the subsequent Catholic Reformation, such as the desire to maintain a united Christendom. They could also demonstrate this understanding by contrasting the differences in belief, such as salvation by faith versus salvation by faith and works or the disagreement over the sacraments. They could also explain a difference while acknowledging a similarity such as noting that both Reformations were motivated by concern over the road to salvation, but they differed in their interpretation what was necessary for salvation. Responses could also demonstrate relevant and insightful connections across time by extending their arguments about the most significant difference to analyze the subsequent impact the Reformations had on European politics. Responses were assessed on the extent to which they performed in the following four categories: thesis, contextualization, evidence, and analysis and reasoning.

## Long Essay Question 2 (continued)

**Sample: 2A**

**Score: 6**

**Thesis: 1**

**Contextualization: 1**

**Evidence: 2**

**Analysis and Reasoning: 2**

### **A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1**

The response earned 1 point for thesis for the first two sentences in the last paragraph by identifying a significant factor (systems of beliefs) and establishing a line of reasoning (changing ideas vs. reinforcing practices).

### **B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1**

The response earned 1 point for contextualization in the first paragraph by mentioning the impact of the printing press and Luther’s criticisms of the Catholic Church.

### **C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2**

#### **Providing Specific Examples of Evidence**

The response earned 1 point for specific evidence by using relevant pieces of evidence (Luther, salvation by faith alone, Calvinism, authority of the Bible, vernacular in paragraph two; and the Council of Trent, Jesuits, Ignatius of Loyola and Ursulines in paragraph three).

#### **Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument**

The response earned 1 point for using evidence in support of an argument by providing evidence in every paragraph to support arguments. In paragraph two, the response uses the new denominations of Christianity and their practices to show a difference from the Catholic Church. In paragraph three, the new orders within the Catholic Church are used to support that the Catholic Church strengthened its practices.

### **D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 2**

#### **Using Historical Reasoning**

The response earned 1 point for using historical reasoning to frame a comparison between the Protestant and Catholic Reformations throughout the essay.

#### **Demonstrating Complex Understanding**

The response earned 1 point for making relevant and insightful connections. The response uses causation to discuss how the power of religion decreased and led to separations of church and state.



## Long Essay Question 2 (continued)

**Sample: 2B**

**Score: 5**

**Thesis: 1**

**Contextualization: 1**

**Evidence: 2**

**Analysis and Reasoning: 1**

### **A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1**

The response earned 1 point for thesis in the last paragraph through its identification of a significant factor (literature) and a line of reasoning (different access to books between Protestants and Catholics).

### **B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1**

The response earned 1 point for contextualization in the first paragraph by explaining how the practices of simony and selling indulgences created conflict between Christians.

### **C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2**

#### **Providing Specific Examples of Evidence**

The response earned 1 point for evidence by using two specific and relevant pieces of evidence (Calvin and Luther) in paragraph two and additional evidence (banned books by the Catholic Church) in paragraph three.

#### **Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument**

The response earned 1 point for using evidence in support of an argument by using provided evidence in paragraphs two and three to show how printed literature (95 Theses, Calvinist texts, Index of Banned Books) expressed the different approaches to accessing religious texts.

### **D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 1**

#### **Using Historical Reasoning**

The response earned 1 point for using historical reasoning to frame a comparison between the Protestant and Catholic practices around access to texts throughout the response.

#### **Demonstrating Complex Understanding**

The response did not earn a point for demonstrating complex understanding because the response does not attempt to qualify or modify its argument.

## Long Essay Question 2 (continued)

**Sample: 2C**

**Score: 4**

**Thesis: 1**

**Contextualization: 0**

**Evidence: 2**

**Analysis and Reasoning: 1**

### **A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1**

The response earned 1 point for thesis because it establishes a claim that the Protestant Reformation created a new faith while the Catholic Reformation strengthened the already existing Catholic Church at the end of the first paragraph. The response establishes a line of reasoning by situating that difference in the disagreement over problems in the Catholic Church.

### **B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 0**

The response did not earn a point for contextualization despite two attempts in the first paragraph. The reference to the Enlightenment is chronologically incorrect, and the reference to prior Catholic corruption is a passing reference.

### **C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2**

#### **Providing Specific Examples of Evidence**

The response earned 1 point for evidence using specific and relevant examples in paragraph two (vernacular literature, salvation by faith alone) and paragraph three (sale of indulgences).

#### **Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument**

The response earned 1 point for using evidence in the third paragraph (sale of indulgences, upholding the idea of works) to show how the Catholic Church made different changes than the Protestant churches.

### **D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 1**

#### **Using Historical Reasoning**

The response earned 1 point for using historical reasoning to frame a comparison between the practices that Protestants created and Catholics reaffirmed.

#### **Demonstrating Complex Understanding**

The response did not earn a point for complex understanding because there is no corroboration, qualification, or modification of the argument.