

2023

AP[®]



AP[®] European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

Set 2

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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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 one argument made in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- People began visiting cities such as Paris to see new fashions, cultural trends, etc.
- Paris was the first modern European city.
- Changes in the seventeenth century altered the urban experience.
- Visitors/travelers became more interested in the new (Paris) rather than the old (Rome).
- Motivations for travel became more secular and focused on consumption.
- Rome was old/ancient city that people visited for inspiration and/or history.

(B) Explain how a piece of evidence from the passage supports one of the author’s claims. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Discussion of ancient monuments in Rome vs. new architecture in Paris illustrates the shift in reasons for traveling to cities.
- New cafes and public gardens were constructed to appeal to travelers and encourage consumption.
- Public gardens and shops were increasingly appealing to visitors and travelers.
- Travelers were less interested in old cathedrals and cemeteries.

- C)** Explain how one development during the late 1600s and 1700s shaped the changes described in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Shift in economic power to Atlantic states facilitated the growth of Paris as a cultural center.
- New goods and products arriving from overseas, such as coffee, tea, and chocolate, created new types of consumption and spaces for consumption.
- Population rebound after the Little Ice Age encouraged urban growth and greater urban sophistication.
- Improvements in agricultural production (Agricultural Revolution) encouraged urban growth and greater urban sophistication.
- Cultural shifts after the Renaissance and Reformation toward more secular values (e.g., Enlightenment or Scientific Revolution) leads to shifting interests.
- Infrastructure improvements and state centralization under Louis XIV led to modernization of Paris, the capital city of France.
- Growth of trade and a consumer economy created a class of people with the money for leisure travel.
- Emergence of a wealthy merchant class led to increased consumption of goods and experiences.

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. One argument made in this passage is that Paris was the first example of "the modern city" ~~was~~ during the seventeenth century. The author also describes the changes in urban space and urban life as a result of this new urban model. These changes include tourists becoming interested in cafes, gardens, and shops, rather than cathedrals, cemeteries, ~~and~~ and pabces.
- b. One piece of evidence is ~~that~~ the pilgrimages that visitors before the 17th century made to Rome to tour its monuments and historic churches. This supports the author's claim that the modern city ~~oriented tourism from~~ re-oriented the motives of tourists from the past to the future, because instead of Rome's artistic inspiration from the past, as described in the evidence, Paris oriented tourists to be interested in the novelties of scientific and social innovation.
- c. The Enlightenment movement and rising way of thinking during the 17^m and 18th centuries, spread around Europe. These new ideas of rational thinking, reasoning, and ~~science~~ a new hunger for scientific explanations for phenomena fueled the new appeal of Paris, and other new modern, urban cities, which brought enlightened tourists technology, commerce, and culture, overshadowing the classical and traditional ways of thinking ~~and~~ and forms of art during this time.

End of response area for Q1

0066160



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

- a. One argument made by DeJean is that Paris became an exciting city, the modern example for cities to come.
- b. Evidence of this in the passage is that visitors who came to Paris had come to see new advancements in art, technology, or architecture. Paris offered new experiences that would be later replicated by other cities.
- c. In the 1600s, Enlightenment ideals and later the scientific revolution spread through Europe. New ways of thinking developed in France and were urged by philosophers such as Voltaire. In the 1700s, people called for reform and the revolution began. France modernized to protect the rights and suit the needs of its people by fostering new ideas and innovations.

End of response area for Q1

0005979



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 argues that Paris is the best city in Europe to travel to for those seeking the modern experience. B. The author uses the invention of the modern day city as evidence of how Paris embodies the best of modern cities by describing some of the sights and ~~ornate~~ buildings there. C. Movements from the importance of religion to a more worldly focused view explain the exclusion of large, ornate churches and cathedrals from the modern city scape.

End of response area for Q1

0080902



Short Answer Question 1

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

Overview

- a) Describe one argument the author makes in the passage about modernity, changes in tourism practices, and urban space in Rome and/or Paris in the 1600s/early 1700s.

Responses were expected to describe an argument, demonstrating comprehension of Joan DeJean’s arguments about the changes in touristic practices and what visitors would likely have seen had they come to Paris. The passage contrasts Paris’ “modernity” to that of Rome by giving examples of the modernity seen in Paris and listing the reasons why individuals would visit one city or the other at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Responses could argue about Paris and/or Rome, about the practices of tourism, or more generally about the modern city.

- b) Explain how a piece of evidence from the passage supports one of the author’s claims.

Responses were expected to look in Joan DeJean’s passage and use that evidence to tie it to one of the author’s claims. Within the passage, the author provides numerous pieces of evidence throughout the passage that could be used, including those that referenced Rome’s antiquatedness (churches, cemeteries, grand palaces) and Paris’ modernity (contemporary residential architecture, unprecedented urban infrastructure, cafés, public gardens, and shops). These concepts are addressed in the curriculum framework in topics 3.1 (Contextualizing State Building), 3.3 (Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development), 3.4 (Economic Development and Mercantilism), and 3.7 (Absolutist Approaches to Power).

- c) Explain how one development during the late 1600s and the 1700s shaped the changes described in the passage.

Responses were expected to make connections between the changes expressed in the passage and ideas and/or developments from the late 17th and 18th centuries. Successful responses explained a specific piece of evidence within the correct time frame. Explanations regarding the Scientific Revolution and the early Enlightenment’s move toward more secular ideas that challenged the status quo, the Triangular/Atlantic Trade system that brought new goods from overseas (coffee, tea, etc.) and also shifted power to Paris, infrastructure improvements and state centralization under King Louis XIV, the rise of improvements in agricultural production that specifically led to urbanization and sophistication, and the growth of trade and a wealthy merchant class which led to the rise of consumerism would be sufficient explanations. These concepts are addressed in the curriculum framework in topics 3.1 (Contextualizing State Building), 3.3 (Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development), 3.4 (Economic Development and Mercantilism), and 3.7 (Absolutist Approaches to Power).

Short Answer Question 1 (continued)

Sample: 1A

Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by accurately describing Paris as the first modern city.

The response earned 1 point for part (b) by explaining how one piece of evidence (“tour its monuments and historic churches”) ties to the author’s claim about re-orienting “the motives of tourists from the past to the future.”

The response earned 1 point for part (c) by explaining how the Enlightenment and its “rational thinking, reasoning” was important to the changes described in the passage.

Sample: 1B

Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by minimally describing Paris as a modern example for other cities.

The response earned 1 point for part (b) by explaining how people came to Paris “to see new advancements in art, technology, or architecture” and Paris offered them “new experiences.”

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because the Enlightenment and its reforms are not tied to changes described in the passage related to the city of Paris.

Sample: 1C

Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by minimally describing Paris as the first modern city.

The response did not earn the point for part (b). While the response mentions “some of the sights and buildings,” there is not an adequate explanation of how it relates to one of the author’s arguments. The statement that “the author uses the invention of the modern day city as evidence” misconstrues the logical relationship between the specific example of Paris and the generalization about modern cities.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because it does not adequately explain developments in the 1600s or 1700s related to changes described in the passage. While the response does discuss “movements from the importance of religion,” its lack of specificity keeps it from earning the point.