

2017

AP[®] CollegeBoard

AP European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY 2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 2

0–3 points

Score 3

Response accomplishes **all three** tasks set by the question.

Score 2

Response accomplishes **two** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 1

Response accomplishes **one** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 0

Response accomplishes **none** of the tasks set by the question.

Score NR

Is completely blank

Scoring Guide

- One point for one cause, from 1450–1500, that contributed to the geographical distribution of printing centers in Europe.
- One point for one short-term cultural **OR** political effect, from 1500–1550, of the emergence of printing centers.
- One point for one long-term effect, from 1550–1789, of the spread of printing on European society.

Scoring Notes

Acceptable responses for part (a) (not an exhaustive list):

- Growing prosperity of trading cities in the Italian and German states, as well as the Low Countries
- Growing interest in classical learning
- Growth of humanism and vernacular literature
- Development of Gutenberg press in German states in 1440s
- Population distribution
- Patterns of urbanization

Acceptable responses for part (b) (not an exhaustive list.):

- Spread of Christian humanism in northern Europe
- Spread of Protestant ideas
- Diffusion of Renaissance values
- Vernacular bibles
- Spread of Scientific Revolution
- Development of literacy

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Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

- Emergence of censorship on written works
- Use of written work to enhance monarchical authority
- Use of written works to challenge the political authority of the Church or political entities

Acceptable responses for part (c) (not an exhaustive list):

- Growth of vernacular literature
- Development of national feeling and culture
- Popularization of science
- Enlightenment develops and spreads
- Challenges to political and social order
- Continuing growth of Scientific Revolution
- Growth and spread of literacy rates and education
- Aids the Catholic reformation
- Development of “public opinion” and political culture
- Peace of Augsburg (likely cued by 1550)
- Factor in French Revolution (likely cued by 1789)
- Political fragmentation
- Religious fragmentation

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2** on this page only.

2) a) From 1452–1500, a reason that made the the major printing centers rather ~~sporadic with the~~ sporadically placed, with the exception of Italy, is the Italian Renaissance. With much of culture and affluence centered not only in Italy, but to the Northern reaches of Italy, the printing presses cropped up in places of artistic ~~and~~ exploration, so it would make sense that places such as the German States and Swiss Confederacy, which are closest to the epicenter of culture, Northern Italy, would have more presses as well as Italy itself, before this news of invention and exploration of the arts reaches places further away.

b) In 1500–1550, the printing is primarily of the Bible and other such religious material, and what little events information is published does not reach everyone. Therefore, because places such as the Italian States and German States held much of the printing presses, they were practically the only ~~places~~ places more informed of events, and were the ones who had just a little bit more literacy, though still in the elite classes.

c) From 1550–1789, the printing press becomes far more common, and proves to be an infallible method of getting “the word” out to more people. For instance, leading up to the French Revolution, poor people would print pamphlets on their subjection to suffering from the nobility, something that likely helped unite many people in their common hatred for the aristocratic Marquis. Therefore, a long-term effect of the printing press is the public's accessibility to knowledge increases.

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2** on this page only.

One cause that contributed to the geographical distribution of printing centers in Europe was the competition of printing. When one city in a country becomes a printing center, other cities in other countries want to build one of their own to maintain their status-quo. From 1500-1550, one short-term ~~social~~^{political} effect of printing was the new ability to hear new ideas and philosophies about political activity in the local government. Printing allowed for the easier communication of political ideas and updates to all classes of society that had never been seen before. One long term effect of printing was the influence on society of political ideas and propaganda. With the major spread of printing, political parties were now able to easier spread their ideas through books and posters. Printing had many short and long term effects to Europe's Society.

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2** on this page only.

Some states were stealing ideas from each other and reproduced their own printing centers. It soon started to spread throughout the country, and soon everyone knew about it. In the period 1500-1550 people started to print their political views on the printing press. Peoples views were spread around towns then it spread everywhere. A lot of people disagreed with these views. In the period 1550-1789, a long term spread was that people could print things like books or blue prints to learn to build things. Books were made in large quantities to educate the people.

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Short Answer Question 2

Overview

Responses were expected to demonstrate chronological reasoning, specifically historical causation. Responses also needed to take into account the specific geographical information presented by the map as well as demonstrate an understanding of the general effects of the invention of the printing press. Due to the specific years attached to each part of the question (1452–1500, 1500–1550, and 1550–1789), responses were also expected to demonstrate the ability to distinguish causes and effects of the spread of print technology at different time scales.

Sample: 2A

Score: 3

The response to part a) earned 1 point for the discussion of how the appeal of Italian Renaissance culture explains the large number of printing centers in neighboring areas in the German States and the Swiss Confederacy. The response to part b) earned 1 point for the minimal discussion of the printing of the Bible and religious materials and how that slightly increased literacy. The response to part c) earned 1 point for the explanation of the influence of printing on the French Revolution and the statement about the increased accessibility of knowledge.

Sample: 2B

Score: 2

The response to part a) earned 1 point for explaining how the emergence of printing centers in cities and towns is linked to the competition between cities to maintain their status. The response to part b) earned 1 point for the mention of new ideas and political philosophies about political activity in the local government. The response to part c) did not earn a point because it essentially repeats the ideas already expressed in response to part b).

Sample: 2C

Score: 1

The response to part a) did not earn a point because it doesn't give enough information to answer the prompt. The response to part b) did not earn a point because the passing reference to political views is not specific enough. The response to part c) earned 1 point by connecting the production of large quantities of books to increased levels of education.