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AP[®]

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AP[®] European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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Question 4: Short Answer, No Stimulus**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 significant change in the relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world after 1945. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Western Europe's relationship with Eastern Europe, in particular with the Soviet Union, deteriorated and/or grew more tense.
- Western Europe increasingly relied on the United States for financial and/or political support.
- Western Europe no longer had direct control of large overseas colonial empires.
- Western Europe declined in economic and/or political power.
- Western European countries helped found and support international cooperative bodies such as the United Nations and/or NATO in an effort to replace older patterns of international competition.

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- (B)** Explain one cause for change in the relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world after 1945. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The rise of the United States and the Soviet Union to positions of dominance after the Second World War forced Western Europe into greater dependence on the United States during the Cold War.
- The growing economic rivalry between free-market capitalism and communism
- The destructive effects of the World Wars on Europe.
- The continued emergence of nationalist movements resistant to colonial rule in places like Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean.
- The development and increasing prominence of communism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

- (C)** Describe one continuity in the economic relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world in the period from the late 1800s through the late 1900s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Western Europe maintained significant economic relationships with former colonies even after decolonization.
- In both periods, Western Europe was a significant importer of raw materials from other parts of the world.
- In both periods, Western Europe was a significant exporter of manufactured goods to other parts of the world.
- In both periods, European investment capital was a significant driver of economic development in many parts of the world.

Total for question 4 3 points

Important: After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3

Question 4



Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3** or **4** on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

a. prior to 1945, the western Europe single handedly dominated the rest of the world through vast colonial empires. After 1945 however, the west lost for the most part lost control of these empires, and the process of decolonization post WWII precipitated that.

b. The main cause of this change was the rise of separatist and nationalist movements in the former colonies. For example in French Indochina, where the Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh removed french influence forcibly. or in India where the British created an independent Indian and Pakistani nation as a result of Gandhi's independence movement.

c. one thing that did not change from the previous century was the economic exploitation of other countries, which continued extensively into the cold war in places like Algeria and especially the dutch east Indies.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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Important: After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3

Question 4



Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3** or **4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

A.) One significant change western Europe faced after 1945 was international trade with most countries, but mostly mixing and cooperation with the USA. After WWII western countries adopted democratic policies and capitalist forms of government. This would inevitably lead to the cold war victory for the US. Due to uprisings and revolutions in countries like Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany regarding capitalism.

B.) A big cause of change in relationship with western Europe and other parts of the world was the fear and growth of Communism. Western countries did not want to be consumed by the Soviet Union so they revolutionized and allied with other countries during the cold war.

C.) One consistency between western Europe and other parts of the world in 1800's - 1900's was trade. It was the main reason for western European countries to involve themselves with other countries. Whether they enjoyed the country or not trade was a necessity for western European countries.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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Important: After you have completed your response to either Question 3 or Question 4, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you answered.

Question 3

Question 4



Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3** or **4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

- a) one significant change in the relationship between western Europe & other parts of the world was the "Iron Curtain". The Iron curtain was a symbolic ~~division~~ division b/w. Europe & the other parts of the world. It was where ~~if~~ you were either democratic, or Communist, there wasn't an in between. This caused many divisions w/in countries themselves, which lead to U.S. intervention and then the Korean & Vietnam wars.
- b) one cause for the change in relationship b/w. Europe & other parts of the world was the Cuban Missile Crisis. This was the peak of the cold war - when America was threatening to set of nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe, and ~~the~~ the Soviet Union was threatening the same thing in Cuba. This caused a significant change, b/c it ~~was~~ ^{pretty much} ended the Cold war.
- c) one continuity in the Economic relationship b/w. Europe was the continued trade with overseas colonies, in some cases however (the Cuban Missile Crisis) this lead to greater conflicts.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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Short Answer Question 4

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

Overview

a) Describe one significant change in the relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world after 1945.

Responses to this part of the prompt needed to provide an adequate description of a relevant change in the relationship between Western Europe and the rest of the world. The most likely routes to earning this point included descriptions of the processes of decolonization or the changing nature of the relationship between Western and Eastern Europe. Descriptions of the relationship with the United States were also a route to answering this part of the prompt. These topics are addressed in Unit 9 (Cold War and Contemporary Europe) including topics 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.9, 9.11, and 9.13.

b) Explain one cause for a change in the relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world after 1945.

Responses to this part of the prompt needed to offer an accurate explanation of a major change in the relationship between Western European and other parts of the world after 1945. The most likely route to earning this point was to discuss political or economic causation as it related to either decolonization (focusing particularly on the impact of nationalist movements) or the ideological struggles prompted by the rise of communism. These topics are addressed in Unit 9 (Cold War and Contemporary Europe) including topics 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.9, 9.11, and 9.13.

c) Describe one continuity in the economic relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world in the period from the late 1800s through the late 1900s.

Responses to this part of the prompt needed to offer an accurate and specific description of a point of continuity in the economic relationship between Western Europe and the rest of the world. The most effective route to earning this point focused on colonial trade in raw materials in the late 19th century and then on the continued reliance on overseas trade (frequently with territories that were former European colonies). Comparisons between Unit 9 (Cold War and Contemporary Europe) and Unit 7 (Nineteenth-Century Perspectives and Political Developments)—including topics 7.4, 7.6, and 7.7—are required by the prompt.

Sample: 4A

Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for part (a) because it successfully describes the process of decolonization as being a major change in Western Europe’s relationship with other parts of the world in the post-1945 period.

The response earned 1 point for part (b) because it successfully explains how the rise of nationalist and separatist movements, such as those in French Indochina and British India, resulted in decolonization after World War II.

Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

The response earned 1 point for part (c) because it successfully describes the continued economic exploitation of some former colonies (citing Algeria and the Dutch East Indies) both before and after decolonization occurred.

Sample: 4B

Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for part (a) by describing how Western Europe became more closely connected to the United States because they shared similar political and economic systems in the post-war period.

The response earned 1 point for part (b) by explaining that the reason why Western Europe aligned with the United States was because of the growth of communism and the increasing power of the Soviet Union, which threatened to “consume” Western European countries.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because it fails to offer any specifics on the nature of trade between Europe and other parts of the world from the late 1800s to the late 1900s. The simple assertion that trade continued is not specific enough to be credited.

Sample: 4C

Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for part (a) because it successfully describes the development of a divide between Western and Eastern Europe in the form of the Iron Curtain dividing communist states from democratic states.

The response did not earn the point for part (b) because the Cuban Missile Crisis is an example of a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union that occurred when the Cold War was at its height. Therefore, it cannot be credited as explaining a cause for a change in the relationship between Western and Eastern Europe.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because it only mentions that colonial trade continued without offering any specifics. The second parenthetical mention of the Cuban Missile Crisis is also not an example of an economic continuity.