2024

AP®

AP® European History
Sample Student Responses
and Scoring Commentary
Set 1

Inside:

Short-Answer Question 2

☑ **Scoring Guidelines**

☑ **Student Samples**

☑ **Scoring Commentary**

Question 2: Short Answer Primary 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.

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[a]   Describe a goal that the artist likely intended to support in the painting.   **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The German states should become a unified country under a single government.
- Germany should embrace modernization while preserving its past traditions.
- Germany should revive the Holy Roman Empire as a means of unifying the German nation.
- A unified Germany would afford greater protection to German peoples.

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[b]   Explain one way in which political conditions in the period 1800 to 1850 hindered the   **1 point**
goal referenced in the painting.

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The conservative Concert of Europe was attempting to maintain traditional political divisions such as the German states.
- Metternich attempted to suppress the nationalist movements that followed the French Revolution.
- The governments of the various small German states were often wary of giving up too much independence.
- Disagreements between liberal reformers who sought a unified Germany under a constitutional government and conservatives and traditionalists who preferred a monarchical form of government prevented the formation of a single movement for German unification.
- Napoleon formally abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and it was not revived after his defeat, which eliminated a possible means of unification.
- Rivalry between Prussia and Austria after the Napoleonic Wars slowed Prussian efforts to unify German-speaking areas outside the Austrian Empire.

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[c] Explain one way in which political developments in the period after 1850 helped to achieve the goal referenced in the painting. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, Prussia led an aggressive campaign of unification through war, military alliances, and manipulation of nationalist sentiment.
- The fall of Metternich and the decline of Austrian influence in the German States after the Revolutions of 1848 removed a major obstacle to unification.
- The collapse of the Concert of Europe, which marked the end of the cooperation of conservative regimes to restrain nationalist movements, allowed German unification efforts to gain momentum.
- Liberal revolutionaries in 1848 tried but failed to achieve German unification under a constitutional form of government, giving Prussia the opportunity to lead a more conservative effort.

Total for question 2   3 points

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

a. One goal of the artist when making this painting was Germany's nationlist movement. Many of the German States wanted to unify to create a new, strong german state. The artists use of an olive branch for peace and the germany flag shows they supported this movement.

b. One political condition in the 1800-1850's that stopped this nationalism was the conservative movement. Klemens von Metternich and the Concert of Europe wanted to ~~create~~ create a ~~new~~ Europe that stopped revolutions and relyied on absolute Monarchs. They ~~opposed~~ this nationalist move and tried to push it down.

c. One political developement after 1850 that helped to achieve German unification was the appointment of Otto von Bismarck to ~~Prussia's~~ prime minister. He greatly helped centralize Prussian government and took many steps, like the Franco-Prussian and Austro-Prussia wars, to create unity within the german states.

End of response area for Q2

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

0040061

Q5391/3

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

A) One goal would be to create peace within Germany and to unify it together. Germany during this time was not as strong as it once had been and not as unified as it could be. By creating peace within the different pieces it would be easier for Germany to become a major world power again.

B) Conservative powers that wanted to maintain the European balance of power made it very hard for Germany to become great. The Europeans were all about maintaining balance of power ~~to~~ ~~B~~ between the countries and if Germany could completely unify it would through ~~it~~ this off. This became politically hard due to alliances ~~that~~ in place just to stop Germany from messing with the system in place.

C) Political developements German states became useful once they started to understand the power Germany could have. The nobility of Germany worked together to unify it knowing that they could be strong. This was a new political developement because these leaders generally had a hard time working together.

End of response area for Q2

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

0054150

Q5391/3

**Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.
Do not skip lines.**

2a. A goal that the artist was most likely intending to support was the unification of Germany. With the painting the artist most likely wanted to strike people with a nationalistic feeling that could help boost the unification of of Germany. The olive branch may have been there to encourage the unification by showing that together there is peace. 2b One way that political conditions between 1800 and 1850 hindered a goal that the painting is after is that of a certain agreement. In this agreement Germany got the least favorable side which consisted of Germany looing land and therefore power. Germany having lost the land they had fought to get would have hindered the goal of unification shown in the painting.

2c. Political developments after 1850 helped achieve a goal in the painting by Germany getting what they wanted. After world war I germany got more nationalism and had during world war II. The goal of the painting is to promote nationalism which was achieved in the second world war in germany.

End of response area for Q2

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

0039809

Q5391/3

Short Answer Question 2

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

Overview

Responses to part (a) of the prompt were expected to offer a minimally accurate description of the artist's support for the unity of the German states. Some responses described how a unified Germany could provide political stability under a single government, revive the Holy Roman Empire, or provide greater protection to German peoples.

Responses to part (b) were expected to look at Philipp Veit's *Germania* and explain one political condition from 1800 to 1850 that hindered a goal expressed in the painting, such as the conservative movement established at the Concert of Europe; Metternich's desire to suppress nationalist movements; the division of Germany into smaller, warring states; rivalries between Prussia and Austria; or disagreements between liberal and conservative movements within the German states. These concepts are addressed in the curriculum framework in topics 5.6 (Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat), 6.5 (The Concert of Europe and European Conservatism), 6.6 (Reactions and Revolutions).

Responses to part (c) were expected to look at Philipp Veit's *Germania* and explain one political development after 1850 that helped achieve the goal referenced in the painting such as the Bismarck's use of warfare, military alliances and diplomacy to unite the German states; the decline of Austria after the Revolutions of 1848 as an obstacle to unification; the collapse of the Concert of Europe/Conservativism; or the emergence of a conservative unification process following the failure of the liberal movement in 1848. These concepts are addressed in the curriculum framework under topics 7.2 (Nationalism) and 7.3 (National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions).

Sample: 2A
Score: 3

The response earned the point for part (a) for describing the artist's support for a unified and stronger Germany.

The response earned the point for part (b) because the response examines the political resistance of the conservative Concert of Europe and Metternich to nationalistic movements such as German unification.

The response earned the point for part (c) by explaining the role of Otto von Bismarck in unifying Germany through centralizing government and wars such as the Franco-Prussian War and Austro-Prussian War.

Sample: 2B
Score: 2

The response earned the point for part (a) for describing the artist's support of "peace within Germany" and the unification of Germany.

Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

The response earned the point for part (b) for explaining the role of the conservative powers maintaining the balance of power making it "politically hard" to unify.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because the response makes a historically inaccurate claim about the "nobility of Germany" working together to unify Germany.

Sample: 2C
Score: 1

The response earned the point for part (a) for describing the artist's goal of unifying Germany.

The response did not earn the point for part (b) because the response only makes generalized mentions of agreements and those agreements being unfavorable to Germany.

The response did not earn the point for part (c) because the response does not explain a political development after 1850. The reference to World War I and II does not address the prompt.