
AP[®] European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

Inside:

Short Answer Question 3

- Scoring Guideline**
- Student Samples**
- Scoring Commentary**

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 3

Question-Specific Scoring Guide

- One point for describing one cause of the Protestant Reformation in England during the reign of Henry VIII.
- One point for describing one political effect of the Protestant Reformation in England in the period 1500–1600.
- One point for explaining one difference between political effects of the Protestant Reformation in England and the Protestant Reformation in France in the period 1500–1600.

Scoring Notes

To meet the requirement of “describe” in parts (a) and (b), the response must offer a minimally accurate description of a cause or effect of the Protestant Reformation in England. Although it is not necessary for an acceptable response to offer an explicit explanation of the relationship the Protestant Reformation and the stated cause or effect, the response must go beyond mere mention or name-dropping.

Possible acceptable responses for part (a) (not exhaustive):

- Henry VIII’s need for a male heir led him to break with the Roman Catholic Church after the pope refused to let him divorce.
- Roman Catholic Church in England had large amounts of wealth that the royal government wanted to acquire.
- Roman Catholic clergy in England did not answer to the king and often had legal immunity from royal authority.
- Roman Catholic Church was seen as corrupt, not living up to its ideals such as poverty and clerical celibacy, by many people in England.

Possible acceptable responses for part (b) (not exhaustive):

- English monarchy was strengthened as the king (or queen) became head of the English Church as well as head of the secular government.
- England became involved in religious wars, particularly with Spain.
- Religious strife and tension continued in England among mainstream Protestants (Anglicans), Catholics, and radical Protestants (Puritans), but Protestants came to dominate politics.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 3 (continued)

To meet the requirement of “explain” in part (c), the response must offer some account of how or why the Reformation had different effects in England and in France. Because politics and religion were intertwined in this era, reference to politics does not need to be explicit. It is not necessary for the response to offer a fully worked out explanation, but it must go beyond simple description or name-dropping and show how the effects in England and France can be compared.

Possible acceptable responses for part (c) (not exhaustive):

- Because of the political settlement of the Edict of Nantes, France ended up with a religious minority (the Huguenots) that was a “state within a state,” unlike England which had no such arrangements for religious minorities.
- Since the French monarchy, unlike the English, did not break with papacy, France remained a majority-Catholic country.
- Because Protestantism did not gain such a wide hold in France, religious conflict within the country was largely Protestant vs. Catholic, rather than the increasing tensions between Protestants seen in England.

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 3A



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 cause of the Protestant Reformation in England under Henry VIII was his desire to divorce his wife. The Catholic Church would not allow for this divorce for both political and moral reasons, so, despite being a devout Catholic, Henry VIII established his own Church to get a divorce.
- b.) One political effect of the Protestant Reformation in England was the increased power of the monarch due to the fact he or she now controlled the religion. The Act of Supremacy put the monarch in charge of the Church of England, which spread his or her influence and, therefore, their political power as well.
- c.) The Protestant Reformation in France, unlike that of England, was more tolerant. Henry of Navarre established the Edict of Nantes allowing him to consolidate his power, but it also brought tolerance to France's political realm. In England, however, the monarch, especially Henry VIII, was very oppressive and allowed for no dissenters as displayed in the execution of Thomas More. This was due to the fact that the English monarch was the head of the Church, so because there was no separation of Church and state, unlike France, dissenters of the Church of England were dissenters of England itself.

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 3B



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 cause of the protestant Reformation in England during the reign of Henry VIII was his desire to get a divorce from his wife due to her inability to produce a male heir.

B.) One political effect of the protestant Reformation in England was the creation of the Anglican church in which the king ruled both the state and religious means, whereas prior to the reformation, the king had only control of the state and was limited to the church.

C.) One difference in the political effects of the protestant Reformation in England than in France is that where the English established their own church and the king became head of both church and state, the French ~~remained~~ had a new pope reside in Avignon, causing the Great Schism. This means that where the English king gained ultimate power of church and state, the French gained somewhat more power, not ultimate, as they were easier able to persuade the pope and what he preached.

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 3C



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

Henry VIII wanted a son and kept remarrying in order to have a son, but the Catholic Church wouldn't allow it, so he reformed the church. ~~for~~ The sale of indulgences was also a cause.

The Council of Trent came about and began educating priest, as well as stopping the sale of indulgences. Simony was also terminated.

The Protestant Reformation in England entailed less conflicts since the Protestant Reformation ~~et~~ entailed the French Wars of Religion.

End of response area for Question 3 or Question 4

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AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2019 SCORING COMMENTARY

Short Answer Question 3

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

Overview

a) Describe one cause of the Protestant Reformation in England during the reign of Henry VIII (1509–1547).

Responses were expected to demonstrate an understanding of the causes of the Reformation in England. This and the other two parts of this question relate to Unit 2 of the curriculum framework on the Age of Reformation, with this element focusing on Key Concept 1.5.

b) Describe one political effect of the Protestant Reformation in England in the period 1500–1600.

Responses were expected to demonstrate an understanding of the political effects of the Reformation, including the Act of Supremacy’s expansion of political power into the spiritual realm and the increased power of the monarch as derived from the economic profits from the dissolution of the monasteries. This portion of the prompt focuses on Topic 1.2, especially Key Concept 1.2.I and 1.2.II.

c) Explain one difference between political effects of the Protestant Reformation in England and political effects of the Protestant Reformation in France in the period 1500–1600.

Responses were expected to demonstrate the historical reasoning process of comparison by explaining a difference between the political effects of the religious reformations in England and France. This portion of the prompt focuses on Key Concept 1.2, especially sub-concept 1.2.III. Responses could also address Key Concept 1.2.III.A and Key Concept 1.2.III.D.

Sample: 3A

Score: 3

The response to part a) earned 1 point because it clearly links Henry’s inability to “divorce” his wife to the establishment of “his own church.”

The response to part b) earned 1 point because it explains how the Act of Supremacy increased the monarch’s influence and, thus, his or her political power.

The response to part c) earned 1 point because it pairs a degree of toleration of Huguenots in France via the Edict of Nantes with a lack of toleration for Catholics in England via the execution of Thomas Moore. The explanation that there was no separation of church and state in England, as there was in France, and that because of that those who dissented against the Anglican Church also dissented against the English state further elaborates on that claim.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2019 SCORING COMMENTARY

Short Answer Question 3 (continued)

Sample: 3B

Score: 2

The response to part a) earned 1 point because it clearly states that Henry’s inability to obtain a “divorce,” which he desired because of his inability to produce a male heir, was a cause of the English Reformation.

The response to part b) earned 1 point because it shows how the Reformation made the king head of both church and state.

The response to part c) did not earn a point because the reference to the “Great Schism” is outside the scope of the prompt and does not explain a difference between the political effects of the Protestant Reformation in England and France in this era.

Sample: 3C

Score: 1

The response to part a) earned 1 point because it identifies Henry’s desire to remarry so that he could produce a male heir.

The response to part b) did not earn a point because the results of the Council of Trent were not a political effect of the Reformation in England.

The response to part c) did not earn a point because the mention of “less conflicts” in England and “French Wars of Religion” does not offer an account of how or why the Reformation was different in those states.