

# 2022 AP EUROPEAN HISTORY SAQ SAMPLE RESPONSES

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COLOR CODES:    **Insufficient**    **Likely Sufficient**    **Above and Beyond**

## QUESTION 1 (SECONDARY SOURCE ANALYSIS)

- a) The author argues that the Enlightenment built on an already existing foundation of secularization – made it more institutionalized and official. She also argues that Enlightenment philosophes did not have a problem with religion itself, but with religion as a controlling force in society.
- b) The Civil Constitution of the Clergy, which passed during the liberal phase of the French Revolution (and was inspired by the Enlightenment), brought the French Catholic Church under the control of the French national government. Previously, it had been a state religion with privileges. This supports the author’s claim because it did not eliminate the Catholic Church in France, but stripped it of independent power and control.
- c) The secularization of France during the French Revolution prompted a conservative reaction. After Napoleon’s defeat, the Congress of Vienna, led by Metternich, established conservative governments in Europe that were more friendly toward religion and resisted continuing secularization for a time.

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One political change resulting from secularization between 1750 and 1850 was the repeal of the Test Acts in Britain. The Test Acts, passed near the time of the Glorious Revolution, mandated that people in government positions be members of the Anglican Church. The repeal of the Test Acts opened up officeholding in Britain to people of any religious sect, which goes along with the principles of secularization in the Enlightenment.

## QUESTION 2 (PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS)

- a) The attitude toward poverty expressed in the painting is that it is a problem that prosperous Europeans should do something about. The artist shows a sad mother with her children – including a baby – rather than an able-bodied man who people would think should get a job. The little girl is hustling trying to sell flowers, which shows that the artist does not think that poverty is due to laziness.
- b) The broader context of this painting is the Second Industrial Revolution, which was a time of record technological progress and unprecedented wealth in Europe. Urban poverty stood side by side with middle-class prosperity and massive fortunes of the wealthy.

- c) Otto von Bismarck, chancellor of Germany, pushed through welfare-state reforms, such as old age pensions, accident insurance, and health insurance in order to combat the problem of urban poverty. His main motive was to stop a socialist uprising from happening in Germany.

### QUESTION 3 (NO STIMULUS - 1450-1815)

- a) One significant intellectual change during the Renaissance was the prevalence of humanistic studies, which were based on the study of classical texts from ancient Greece and Rome. Greek and Roman philosophy were put on equal footing with Christian teachings and the Bible.
- b) One cause of the rise of humanistic studies in Renaissance Europe was that Petrarch – the father of humanism – found old classical texts that were written by Cicero (a Roman philosopher), and brought people’s attention to them. Later on, the printing press aided the spread of humanistic studies by making it easier to reproduce texts, making classical texts more plentiful and easier for people to get their hands on and read them.
- c) One significant difference between the art of the Renaissance and the art of the Protestant Reformation was that Italian Renaissance art was full of nudity – like in Botticelli’s The Birth of Venus – while the art of the Protestant Reformation was based on modesty with little nudity. Some Protestants – especially Calvinists – destroyed religious art because they believed that it was idolatry, whereas Renaissance art pieces filled Catholic Churches.

### QUESTION 4 (NO STIMULUS - 1815-Present)

- a) One significant change in the relationship between Western Europe and the other parts of the world after 1945 was a close relationship with the United States. After World War II, the United States poured Marshall Plan money into Western Europe to discourage the spread of communism. Most Western European nations also joined NATO – a military alliance that included the United States and Canada. Before World War II, the United States kept more of a distance from Europe.

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One significant change in the relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world after 1945 was decolonization. Before World War II, Britain and France still maintained colonies in Africa and Asia. After World War II, the British granted independence to India and Pakistan, while the French fought unsuccessfully to maintain control of their colonies in Algeria and Indochina.

- b) The source of this change in the relationship between the United States and Western Europe was the Cold War. After World War II, Stalin demanded a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe that became the Eastern Bloc. Nations like Poland and Romania had Soviet-backed puppet governments. The United States and Western Europe allied together to keep communism from spreading (containment of communism).
  
- c) One continuity in the economic relationship between Western Europe and other parts of the world between 1850 and 2000 is that Europe stayed ahead of the developing world and passed off obsolete parts of its economy to less-developed countries. In the late 1800s, this took the form of the developing world providing raw materials and buying European manufactured goods. By the late twentieth century, manufacturing industries, such as textiles, began moving to the developing world where there was cheaper labor.