

2019 AP European History SAQ Responses

The 2019 Free Response Questions can be found here:

<https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/apc/ap19-frq-european-history.pdf>

This is template for our collaborative discussion in the upcoming debriefing webinar. Participants will be able to discuss my responses and also to share their own responses if they wish to do so.

1.	Russian Revolution
a)	Before the Bolshevik Revolution, Russia was an autocracy because the tsar had absolute power until 1905. Even after the October Manifesto technically created a constitutional monarchy, the Duma's powers were weak and the tsar had a veto.
b)	The interpretation of Russia as a "new autocracy" can be supported by Stalin's total control over the economy after the Russian Revolution, which is shown by the forced starvation of the kulaks who resisted collective farming when he confiscated all of their grain. Only someone with autocratic authority would be able to create an artificial famine.
c)	One way that the Bolshevik regime did not resemble the old tsarist regime was the tsarist regime's support for the Orthodox Church. The Orthodox Church enjoyed a privileged position in tsarist Russia but was persecuted by Soviet authorities.

We will discuss other possible answers during tonight's debriefing session.

2.	Neoclassical Art, the Enlightenment, and the French Revolution
a)	Liberty is depicted using reason rather than violence, which is represented by the lion that is lying down in the corner. Enlightenment philosophes believed that enlightenment would be achieved by freedom of expression (free speech, free press, etc.) rather than by violence, which was how kings enforced intolerant policies before the Enlightenment.
b)	Liberty is depicted wearing a republican cap, which was worn by Jacobins during the radical phase of the French Revolution to show support for republican government and opposition to the monarchy.
c)	Enlightenment ideas continued to be influential in the nineteenth century as these ideas evolved into classical liberalism, which favored a free market economy, secularization, and freedom of expression. Classical liberals believed that the use of force or coercion by governments should be kept at a minimal, keeping with the Enlightenment idea of freedom as the cure for social ills.

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3.	English Reformation
a)	One cause of the Protestant Reformation in England was that the pope would not grant Henry VIII a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. In response, Henry VIII got Parliament to declare him to be the Supreme Head of the Church of England and fully independent from the pope's authority.
b)	One political consequence of the English Reformation was the Elizabethan Religious Settlement, which re-established the Church of England after Bloody Mary had abolished it. In order to appease English Catholics, the Church of England's services and doctrines were aligned closely with the Catholic Church, although the Anglican Church remained independent and Protestant in name.
c)	The French Wars of Religion resulted in the Edict of Nantes, which Henry IV issued in order to grant toleration to French Huguenots, who were Calvinist. The Elizabethan Religious Settlement still mandated religious uniformity and Calvinists were not tolerated. This would eventually lead to the English Civil War in the next century.

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4.	Industrial Revolution
a)	One cause of Great Britain's early industrialization was an abundance of natural resources. Britain had a lot of natural rivers to allow for water transportation and water power and a lot of coal that would provide power for steam engines.
b)	Industrialization put Britain on a level of economic and technological superiority over the rest of Europe in the nineteenth century, which resulted in the British Empire being the most successful empire during the period of New Imperialism. At the turn of the twentieth century, the British Empire included about a fourth of the world's population and it was said that the sun never sets on it.
c)	One political reaction to industrialization was the Chartist movement, which was organized in the 1830s by members of the British working class. At the time, the working class was not able to vote and only property owners were able to participate in the government. The Chartists demanded universal male suffrage, secret ballots, and pay for members of Parliament.

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