

2025



AP[®] European History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary Set 1

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Long Essay Question 2

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Question 2: Long Essay Question, Reformation in England vs. France

6 points

General Scoring Notes

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation in England and the Protestant Reformation in France.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are not historically defensible. • Only restate or rephrase the prompt. • Do not respond to the prompt. • Do not establish a line of reasoning. • Are overgeneralized. 		Responses that earn this point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation in England and the Protestant Reformation in France. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.
Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“There were many important differences between the Reformation as it played out in England and in France.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The Reformation led to different levels of religious diversity in the two countries.”</i> Are not historically defensible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Protestantism led to the permanent collapse of the monarchy in England and France.”</i> 		Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The most significant difference between the two countries’ experience with Protestantism was that it left the English monarchy stronger, but the French monarchy temporarily weaker.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The most important difference was the type of government that emerged in the two countries. Largely as a result of religious struggle, England became a constitutional monarchy while France went toward absolutism.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Most important was the fact that France remained officially Catholic while England became officially Protestant.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]
Additional Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs). • The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period. 		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria			
<p>Row B Contextualization (0–1 points)</p>	<p>0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p>1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.</p>		
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. • Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. • Provide a passing phrase or reference. <p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <p>Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The cultural change known as the Renaissance was spreading to England and France at this time.”</i> <p>Passing phrase or reference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Many individuals were seeking to reform religious life in the 1500s.”</i> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately describe a context relevant to the Reformation in England and France. <p>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant reformers and their critiques of the Roman Catholic Church [e.g., Luther, Calvin] • New monarchies and centralization of power • New monarchical dynasties and conflicts [e.g., Tudor, Valois, Bourbon] • The impact of the printing press • Economic expansion of trade including trade from the overseas colonies • Dynastic struggles in England [Wars of the Roses] and France [Valois-Bourbon struggle] • Christian humanism and its critiques of the Roman Catholic Church • The role of the papacy in pre-Reformation politics of France and England • The Hundred Years’ War <p>Example of acceptable contextualization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“In the early 1500s, both England and France were ruled by monarchs striving to increase their power and centralize their states.”</i> • <i>“Protestant reformers first attacked the Catholic Church for its corruption and failure to live up to its own values.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization] </td> </tr> </table>			<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. • Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. • Provide a passing phrase or reference. <p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <p>Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The cultural change known as the Renaissance was spreading to England and France at this time.”</i> <p>Passing phrase or reference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Many individuals were seeking to reform religious life in the 1500s.”</i> 	<p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately describe a context relevant to the Reformation in England and France. <p>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant reformers and their critiques of the Roman Catholic Church [e.g., Luther, Calvin] • New monarchies and centralization of power • New monarchical dynasties and conflicts [e.g., Tudor, Valois, Bourbon] • The impact of the printing press • Economic expansion of trade including trade from the overseas colonies • Dynastic struggles in England [Wars of the Roses] and France [Valois-Bourbon struggle] • Christian humanism and its critiques of the Roman Catholic Church • The role of the papacy in pre-Reformation politics of France and England • The Hundred Years’ War <p>Example of acceptable contextualization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“In the early 1500s, both England and France were ruled by monarchs striving to increase their power and centralize their states.”</i> • <i>“Protestant reformers first attacked the Catholic Church for its corruption and failure to live up to its own values.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. • Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. • Provide a passing phrase or reference. <p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <p>Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The cultural change known as the Renaissance was spreading to England and France at this time.”</i> <p>Passing phrase or reference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Many individuals were seeking to reform religious life in the 1500s.”</i> 	<p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately describe a context relevant to the Reformation in England and France. <p>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant reformers and their critiques of the Roman Catholic Church [e.g., Luther, Calvin] • New monarchies and centralization of power • New monarchical dynasties and conflicts [e.g., Tudor, Valois, Bourbon] • The impact of the printing press • Economic expansion of trade including trade from the overseas colonies • Dynastic struggles in England [Wars of the Roses] and France [Valois-Bourbon struggle] • Christian humanism and its critiques of the Roman Catholic Church • The role of the papacy in pre-Reformation politics of France and England • The Hundred Years’ War <p>Example of acceptable contextualization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“In the early 1500s, both England and France were ruled by monarchs striving to increase their power and centralize their states.”</i> • <i>“Protestant reformers first attacked the Catholic Church for its corruption and failure to live up to its own values.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization] 			
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. • To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference. 				

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence (0–2 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
<p>Row D Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points)</p>	<p>0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.</p>	<p>1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g. comparison, causation, continuity and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.</p>	<p>2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.</p>
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
<p>Responses that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument. 	<p>Responses that earn 1 point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about the most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation in England and the Protestant Reformation in France. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity. 	<p>Responses that earn 2 points:</p> <p>May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. <p>May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt. 	
<p>Examples that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument <i>“Henry’s divorce led to a split from the papacy.”</i> 	<p>Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing the Reformation in England and France by using continuity and change over time to describe how the nature and strength of Protestantism changed in England and France in the 1500s and 1600. Explaining the differences between the Reformation in England and in France, to point out differences in the consequences of the Reformation in each country. 	<p>Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing the long-term consequences of the Reformation in both England and France into the 1700s, such as discussing the Act of Union creating the United Kingdom and imposing a requirement for a Protestant monarch, compared with the critiques of the French Catholic Church by Voltaire and other <i>philosophes</i>. [Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods] Considering more than one difference between the Reformation in the two countries before arguing for one as more significant. [Explaining multiple similarities or differences] 	

	<p>Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Ultimately, Protestantism in England became the dominant religion, appealing to people in all regions and social classes, but it remained a minority religion in France.”</i> [Indicates a difference between the Reformation in the two countries] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing both political and social aspects of the Reformation in England and France. [Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance]
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. • This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. • While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference. 		

Sample 2A 1 of 2

The Protestant Reformation began in 1517 when Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses to Wittenberg Cathedral, outlining his criticisms against the Catholic Church. The Church had become growingly more corrupt through nepotism, simony, and the highly profitable yet unethical sale of indulgences. The Church also maintained significant political power within Europe and the European states. The Reformation created a new religion known as Protestantism, a new branch of Christianity. At this time, Europe was nearly 100% Catholic, and this new branch of Christianity would gain more followers due to people being angered at the actions of the Catholic Church, leading to religious tensions. Significant conflict occurred between Protestant and Catholic forces, such as fighting in the Germanic states and the Thirty Years War, a massive religious conflict. The Reformation created a split within many countries, and forced rulers to determine what to do with these new minority groups and the wishes of the people. The most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation in England and the Protestant Reformation in France was the level of centralization of power that rulers were able to gain through the Reformation. In England, the Reformation the monarch was able to gain significant amount of power, while in France the monarch did not gain significant amounts of power.

King Henry VIII, the king of England, in an attempt to gain more power onto himself, officially declared that England would break from the Catholic Church, known as the Break from Rome. Henry created the Church of England, declared Anglicanism as the official religion of England, and made himself the head of the church. Henry outlined this in the Acts of Supremacy in 1534, which granted him control of the Church of England and declared he no longer had to listen to any outside influence (The Catholic Church). Previously in England, the Catholic Church played a major role and had significant political influence over the country. This meant that Henry assumed a significant amount of power as he removed a powerful foreign entity from his land. Furthermore, Henry gained significant political power through the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which was the sale of former lands owned by the Catholic Church in England to landowners within England. This further demonstrated the lack of control the Catholic Church had within England, as Henry now controlled 100% of the land within England (Formerly, the Catholic Church owned about 30% of English land). This also made Henry extremely wealthy, with furthered his power as he could now afford a larger military. In conclusion, Henry significantly centralized power onto himself by removing a strong political foreign entity and replacing the previously held power onto himself. The Reformation in England was marked by a significant increase in the power of the monarch.

In France, significant fighting occurred in what was known as the French Wars of Religion. This fighting between Protestants and Catholics was consistent and lasted up until 1598, with the Edict of Nantes. This fighting created a strong division within France, and ultimately restricted the French King's ability to gain more power. The introduction of a new minority group into the country created stark divisions, and the Wars of Religion prevented the monarch from continuing to centralize power onto himself. Though the Edict of Nantes granted religious toleration within France and ended these harmful wars, this Protestant group within France known as the Huguenots was still a problem to the monarch. Political decisions made by the King would need to please both religious groups, which was extremely hard, or upset the Huguenots, creating more division and protests within France. It is only when King Louis XIV issued the Edict of Fontainebleau in the 1630s that France finally removed the Huguenots and became a fully Catholic country. It was only then that Louis XIV could truly begin to centralize more power onto the French monarch since the existence of a minority group hindered this progress. In conclusion, the Reformation in France created a significant minority group known as the Huguenots, which prevented the continued centralization of power and development of a nation-state. It was only significantly after the Reformation began that Louis was able to continue the process of

Sample 2A 2 of 2

power centralizing. The Reformation in France was marked by a significant stagnation in increasing the power of the monarch.

Though in the end both countries ultimately ended up being able to centralize power, England was significantly more effective and quicker in achieving this goal. While France didn't lose any centralized power during the Reformation, they also didn't really gain any. It was ultimately Louis XIV's Edict of Fountainbleu that allowed him to continue the centralization of power effectively. Despite the large difference between France and England during the Reformation, there were some similarities. Both countries ultimately ended up with a state religion being declared and an overall lack of religious plurality. Additionally, the monarchs of both countries had to remove threats within the country in order to greatly increase the power they possessed. In England this was the Catholic Church, while in France this was the Huguenots. Despite some of these similarities, the Reformation in France and England was marked by a significant difference, being the ability of the monarch to centralize power onto themselves.

In Conclusion, the main difference between the Reformation in France and the Reformation in England was the ability of the monarch to centralize power onto themselves. In England, Henry was able to take advantage of the situation and establish himself as the supreme leader of England without any foreign political bodies. In France, the lengthy French Wars of Religion created a sharp divide within the country between Huguenots and Catholics, and made it difficult for the monarch to continue to gain power.

Sample 2B 1 of 1

The most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation in England and the Protestant Reformation in France was the way their governments treated the Reformation because England accepted the Reformation and the French fought amongst themselves over it. England before the Protestant Reformation had already cut ties with the Roman Catholic Church when King Henry VIII became the supreme head of the Anglican Church, however France had Roman Catholicism as its main religion before the Protestant Reformation reached France.

Queen Elizabeth I used the Protestant Reformation as a way to create peace in England in comparison to the French where it was used to tear the country apart until the people could find a balance. The Anglican Church wasn't solely Catholic due to King Henry VIII becoming supreme head of the Anglican Church, he brought England out of Papal Authority over Religion. The French Church had always been Roman Catholic and had heavy ties to the Pope such as when popes resided in Avignon, which led to views on any other religion being regarded as causes for violence. Queen Elizabeth was the primary leader of England along with Parliament and this allowed for a balance to be created in England to ensure peace when it came to religion. Though in France the first leader to endorse the Protestant Reformation was Henry of Navarre who issues the Edict of Nantes allowing French Huguenots the ability to worship without consequence. But this wouldn't last long because the French Wars of Religion would start over the St. Bartholemew's Day Massacre, a wedding between a Huguenot and a Catholic that ended in Bloodshed, and wouldn't end until peace could be obtained again.

Ultimately, the most significant difference between the Protestant Reformation in England and France was the way their monarchs dealt with it due to their country's views on religion and the history of their people.

Sample 2C 1 of 1

There was a significant difference between how England handled the Protestant reformation, and how France handled it. Both countries started off similarly, with it purely being a fight over belief. Especially with how long Catholicism dominated Europe, it being the main present religion across the continent and influencing much of the government in Europe. However, over time the goals and purpose of the Reformation shifted in the different kingdoms. The main difference between the two being that England was more focused on the beliefs of its own country, and the control that came with it; France, however, was more so focused on the way the religious conflict affected the political balance of the other European countries at the time.

England was more focused on itself than anything else during the Protestant Reformation. As a large part of the conflict in that country was the shift of power in the church as Henry VIII sought to change the state religion so he could divorce his wives. This led to a heavy conflict between the more religious focused side of the Reformation in England, as opposed to the more political turmoil that affected the other European nations. England's Reformation was largely contained to itself because of the more internal machinations of what a change in the standards of religion meant for it. The focus in England was to contain the Reformation in its own lands, and the potential political turmoil that it could cause itself rather than any other country. This is especially so because England is somewhat isolated from the rest of Europe, seeing as it is an island away from the main continent. Furthermore, the conflict between the Catholics and the Protestants in England was heightened because of the strict rules set in place by the Clergy through the Monarchy. There was no religious tolerance at the time, which is why the Protestant Reformation was so outrageous for England at the time that they could not focus on anyone or anything other than themselves and their own internal issues. The main factor of the Reformation in England was the emphasis placed on what was happening in England specifically, and a lack of regard for the Reformation across the rest of Europe.

The Protestant Reformation in France was very different from England, in the sense that France could not keep to themselves. France was more focused on how the Reformation was affecting the other countries around them, and how it would impact their views and interactions with France. This was seen in political art at the time, where the Protestant Reformation was depicted as leashing the European countries around France and including France. While England was more focused on the actual religious aspect, along with their own internal workings. France was more focused on the potential political fallout caused by the Protestant Reformation. France did not necessarily seem as engrained in the actual conflict between its citizens over religion and tolerance of their differences. However, it was very keenly aware of how the tolerance was shifting in other neighboring countries. France was looking for political gain out of the Reformation more than anything, seeming to want to maybe gain land or power over a surrounding country that is becoming more unstable due to the Reformation. France was not the only country to have this kind of mindset at the time, but this is the main difference between it and England. So, France was heavily focused on the outside affected by the Protestant Reformation rather than the inside.

While England was busy trying to control the Protestant Reformation inside its own borders, France was keen to scope out potential political advantages and was on the lookout for political disadvantages because of how the Reformation was affecting those outside its borders.

Long Essay Question 2

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

Overview

NEW for 2025: The question overviews can be found in the *Chief Reader Report on Student Responses on AP Central*.

Sample: 2A

Thesis Score: 1

Contextualization Score: 1

Evidence Score: 2

Analysis and Reasoning Score: 2

Total Score: 6

Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim because it offers a valid thesis at the end of the first paragraph, stating that the Reformation increased the power of the English monarchy, whereas in France it weakened the power of the monarchy.

Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization by providing background on the beginning of the Reformation and its unfolding in the Holy Roman Empire.

Evidence (0–2 points): 2

Providing Specific Examples of Evidence: 1

The response earned 1 point for providing specific examples of evidence because it provides at least two specific pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt, including a reference to the Act of Supremacy, the dissolution of the monasteries in England, and the proclamation of the Edict of Nantes.

Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument: 1

The response earned 1 point for using specific evidence in support of a relevant argument because it uses all these pieces of specific evidence to support its arguments about the Reformation's impact on monarchical authority, first in England, then in France.

Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 2

Using Historical Reasoning: 1

The response earned 1 point for using historical reasoning because the body paragraphs structure an argument around a comparison between England and France.

Long Essay Question 2 (continued)

Demonstrating Complex Understanding: 1

The response earned 1 point for demonstrating complex understanding by effectively using more than four specific pieces of information in support of a nuanced argument about the relationship between religion and state power.

Sample: 2B

Thesis Score: 1

Contextualization Score: 0

Evidence Score: 1

Analysis and Reasoning Score: 1

Total Score: 3

Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point because its first sentence makes a claim that responds to the prompt and establishes a line of reasoning that England accepted the Reformation and the French fought over it.

Contextualization (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point because it does not describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt. The passing reference to the papal presence in Avignon in the second paragraph is not sufficient to receive credit.

Evidence (0–2 points): 1

Providing Specific Examples of Evidence

The response earned 1 point because it identifies at least two specific examples of relevant evidence: Henry VIII’s “becoming supreme head of the Anglican Church” and Henri IV’s issuance of the Edict of Nantes.

Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument

The response did not earn a point because the relevant pieces of evidence are not used effectively to support an argument. Namely, the structure of the second paragraph, with its chronological errors and inconsistencies, undermines the effort to marshal effectively the evidence to support a relevant argument.

Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 1

Using Historical Reasoning

The response earned 1 point because it structures the response to promote an argument that turns around a comparison of England and France.

Demonstrating Complex Understanding

The response did not earn a point because it does not demonstrate a complex understanding of the subject of the prompt, nor does it advance a sophisticated argument in response to it.

Long Essay Question 2 (continued)**Sample: 2C****Thesis Score: 1****Contextualization Score: 0****Evidence Score: 0****Analysis and Reasoning Score: 1****Total Score: 2****Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1**

The response earned 1 point because it makes a claim with a line of reasoning in both the introduction and conclusion that England was more focused on controlling the Reformation inside its borders and France was focused on external issues.

Contextualization (0–1 points): 0

The response did not earn the point because it fails to discuss a broader historical context relevant to the prompt. The reference to political art in the third paragraph has the potential to function as historical context but it is too vague.

Evidence (0–2 points): 0**Providing Specific Examples of Evidence**

The response did not earn the point because it does not provide at least two specific examples of relevant evidence. Although this is a long response, the only specific example appears at the beginning of the second paragraph, namely Henry VIII's desire to "change the state religion so he could divorce his wives."

Using Specific Evidence in Support of a Relevant Argument

The response did not earn the point as the response does not provide at least two specific examples of evidence to support an argument.

Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 1**Using Historical Reasoning**

The response earned 1 point because it is structured to develop an argument centered around a comparison of England and France.

Demonstrating Complex Understanding

The response did not earn the point because it does not develop a more complex or nuanced argument in response to the prompt or use evidence in a sophisticated way.