Question 3: Short Answer No Stimulus — 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.

A Describe one significant motivation for European overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1600. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- European overseas expansion was often motivated by the desire to spread Christianity, especially in Catholic Spain and Portugal.
- Europeans wanted to find commodities like precious metals and spices.
- Competition between the Portuguese and the Spanish motivated both nations to colonize other lands.

B Describe one significant change in European overseas expansion in the period 1600 to 1700. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- In the 1600s, powers like England, France, and the Netherlands became more active in colonization.
- Spanish and Portuguese dominance began to decline in the 1600s.
- Principles of mercantilism encouraged European states to extract as much wealth from colonies as possible.
- The risks and complexity of long-distance trade led to the creation of more sophisticated financial institutions such as joint-stock companies.
- There was an increased reliance on slavery in the transatlantic or triangular trade.

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C Explain one way that European overseas expansion affected Europe’s economy in the period 1700 to 1900. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Overseas expansion, global trade, and colonial settlement increased the wealth of the European commercial classes because it opened new markets for their goods.
- The European economy benefitted from the raw materials exported from the colonies because they were essential to industrial production.
- As industrialization expanded across Europe, foreign countries began to provide new markets for European manufactured goods, encouraging competition between European states for imperial territory.

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[a] Describe one similarity between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Both countries sought overseas sources of valuable luxury goods, such as gold and spices.
- Both countries made use of advances in military and maritime technology to support their exploration and conquest.
- Both countries' colonization efforts were centrally directed under control of the monarchy.
- Both countries spread Catholicism through the Jesuits and other religious orders [Portugal in Japan and China, Spain in the Americas].
- Both countries used systemic forms of violence to establish and maintain their power overseas.
- Both countries exploited the natural and human resources in their respective overseas colonies to enrich themselves.
- Both countries voluntarily and involuntarily introduced new diseases, flora, fauna, and goods in their respective overseas colonies.

[b] Describe one difference between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Spain became a great power in Europe, while Portugal did not become a great European power.
- Portugal's empire was mainly in Africa, India, and East Asia; Spain's empire was mostly in the Americas.

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- Portugal's empire consisted mostly of coastal enclaves and trading posts; Spain conquered large areas of the interior of the Americas and established expansive colonies.
- Spain placed much greater emphasis on forcing its overseas subjects to convert to Catholicism.
- Spain conquered large empires in the Americas, such as the Inca and Aztec, while Portugal did not.

[c] Explain one reason why the rise of new Atlantic powers such as England, France, and the Netherlands led to conflicts in the 1600s and 1700s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Religious divisions between Catholic and Protestant countries in Europe started to spill over into conflicts in their respective overseas colonies.
- The desire for access to luxury goods from overseas lands led to competition between the various European states.
- The wars of Louis XIV resulted in a coalition of powers assembling against him, and this conflict spilled into the colonies.
- Britain and the Netherlands took over large parts of Asia that had previously been under Portuguese control.
- The wealth of established Portuguese and Spanish colonies encouraged the newer powers to try to take or plunder them.
- Newer European powers resisted Spanish attempts to maintain a monopoly on colonization and trade in large areas of the world.
- The rise of mercantilist beliefs heightened competition for markets and resources.
- European countries sought to conquer new overseas territories in order to establish a balance of power in Europe.

Total for question 3 — 3 points