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**Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.**

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**3. Respond to parts A, B, and C.**

- A.** Describe one significant motivation for European overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1600.
- B.** Describe one significant change in European overseas expansion in the period 1600 to 1700.
- C.** Explain one way that European overseas expansion affected Europe's economy in the period 1700 to 1900.

**Question 3 or 4**

**Directions:** Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

**3. Respond to parts a, b, and c.**

- a. Describe one similarity between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650.
- b. Describe one difference between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650.
- c. Explain one reason why the rise of new colonial powers such as England, France, and the Dutch Republic led to conflicts in the 1600s and 1700s.

**EUROPEAN HISTORY****SECTION I, Part B****Time—40 minutes**

**Directions:** Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

“Prior to the seventeenth century, the most celebrated European city was one famous for its past. Visitors made pilgrimages to Rome to tour its ancient monuments or its historic churches: they were seeking artistic inspiration and indulgences rather than novelty and excitement. Then, in the seventeenth century, a new model for urban space and urban life was invented, a blueprint for all great cities to come. The modern city as it came to be defined was designed to hold a visitor’s attention with quite different splendors: contemporary residential architecture and unprecedented urban infrastructure rather than grand palaces and churches. And this remade the urban experience for both the city’s inhabitants and its visitors alike.

The modern city was oriented to the future rather than the past: speed and movement were its hallmarks. And as many Europeans quickly recognized, only one city was truly modern: Paris.

Visitors who wanted to contemplate ancient monuments still went to Rome, but those in search of the novel and the cutting edge—in the arts and architecture, in technology and commerce, in fashion, and in cuisine—were traveling to Paris to discover a very different experience. . . . They spent less time in churches and more in cafés and public gardens, less time touring cemeteries and more visiting shops. They wanted to eat well and to be well outfitted as much as to tour a famous cathedral.”

**Source:** Joan DeJean, historian, *How Paris Became Paris: The Invention of the Modern City*, 2014

1. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.
  - a. Describe one argument made in the passage.
  - b. Explain how a piece of evidence from the passage supports one of the author’s claims.
  - c. Explain how one development during the late 1600s and the 1700s shaped the changes described in the passage.