

Question 2: Short Answer Primary Source**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 argument made in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The king has the greatest power.
- The king's authority comes from God.
- The power of the king is superhuman and divine.
- The wishes of the king should be treated as commands.
- The power of the king does not come from the people he rules.

(B) Describe one relevant context in which the sermon was delivered. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The development of new monarchies/more centralized states.
- The emergence of absolutist theories of monarchy.
- Religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants and between Protestant sects.
- Disputes in England between the Crown and Parliament.
- Attempts by the Stuart monarchy to consolidate power.
- The Church of England had the monarch at its head.

(C) Explain one way in which views such as those expressed in the passage were challenged later in the 1600s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Emergence of ideas of popular sovereignty during the early Enlightenment (John Locke) led political thinkers to challenge the notion of the power of monarchy.
- During the early Enlightenment some scientists and intellectuals became more critical of monarchical absolutism.
- The English Civil War overthrew the monarchy and executed the king.
- The Glorious Revolution overthrew the existing monarchy and established parliamentary supremacy.

Total for question 2 3 points