

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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Women's right and even obligation to work was one of the central notions of Soviet civic culture.
- Soviet commitment to women's equality was based on pragmatic rather than ideological factors, including labor shortages due to rapid economic growth.
- Despite the Soviet Union's stated commitment to equality, Soviet women did not often hold high positions and earned less than males in the same jobs.

B Describe one piece of evidence used by the author in the excerpt to support her argument. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- In the 1980s the average female worker was better educated than a male but earned only two-thirds as much as the average male.
- Forty percent of women in the workforce worked in unskilled or low-skilled jobs.
- While most doctors in the USSR were women, more than half of the hospital administrators were men.

C Explain how one historical development in the second half of the 1900s likely influenced the author's perspective. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Gorbachev's policy of glasnost made information about the Soviet Union more available to Western researchers because it opened up communications and access to the West that had been restricted before.

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- Feminist movements in the second half of the 1900s focused on achieving social equality for women which led to the development of new research on the status of women in Europe.
 - Women attained high political office in many Western countries but not in the Soviet Union which seemed to undermine Soviet claims to equality.
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(A) Describe an argument made in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Growing popularity of medical knowledge among men and women in early modern England who were enthusiastic about finding medicinal recipes.
- Knowledge of medicinal recipes was an expectation for men and women in wealthier households.
- Even though there was some commercial medicine, the majority of healthcare in the period described took place at home.

(B) Explain how the approach to knowledge described in the passage reflects developments of the 1500s and early 1600s. **1 point**

(Note: A single development is sufficient.)

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- During the Scientific Revolution, experimentation and the use of logic and reason became more important as a source of knowledge, as shown by the example of Dering.
- Knowledge was passed along by tradition and word of mouth, such as the trading of medicinal recipes described in the passage.
- Most everyday useful knowledge was local and not systematized and was passed within and between local households.
- During the Renaissance, there was an emphasis on humanism and a secular focus on knowledge, resulting in less emphasis on religious reasoning.
- The widespread use of the printing press helped spread literacy and factual knowledge in printed material.

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- (C) Explain one effect of the changes in European medicine during the late 1700s and 1800s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Vaccine inoculation for smallpox significantly reduced the death rate from the disease.
- Urban areas began to implement more public health measures, such as the creation of sewer systems and curbs on pollution.
- Advances in medicine reduced the death rate for Europeans in tropical areas, enabling the vast expansion of European empires in Africa and Asia in the 1800s.
- Medicine became a discipline in universities, resulting in qualified doctors and a hospital system, which became the usual way people received medical care.
- Sterilization and sanitation, and later an understanding of germs and bacteria, resulted in far fewer deaths from infection and an increased life expectancy.

Total for question 1 3 points