

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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 a goal that the artist likely intended to support in the painting. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The German states should become a unified country under a single government.
- Germany should embrace modernization while preserving its past traditions.
- Germany should revive the Holy Roman Empire as a means of unifying the German nation.
- A unified Germany would afford greater protection to German peoples.

[b] Explain one way in which political conditions in the period 1800 to 1850 hindered the goal referenced in the painting. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The conservative Concert of Europe was attempting to maintain traditional political divisions such as the German states.
- Metternich attempted to suppress the nationalist movements that followed the French Revolution.
- The governments of the various small German states were often wary of giving up too much independence.
- Disagreements between liberal reformers who sought a unified Germany under a constitutional government and conservatives and traditionalists who preferred a monarchical form of government prevented the formation of a single movement for German unification.
- Napoleon formally abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and it was not revived after his defeat, which eliminated a possible means of unification.
- Rivalry between Prussia and Austria after the Napoleonic Wars slowed Prussian efforts to unify German-speaking areas outside the Austrian Empire.

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| [c] | Explain one way in which political developments in the period after 1850 helped to achieve the goal referenced in the painting. | 1 point |
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, Prussia led an aggressive campaign of unification through war, military alliances, and manipulation of nationalist sentiment.
- The fall of Metternich and the decline of Austrian influence in the German States after the Revolutions of 1848 removed a major obstacle to unification.
- The collapse of the Concert of Europe, which marked the end of the cooperation of conservative regimes to restrain nationalist movements, allowed German unification efforts to gain momentum.
- Liberal revolutionaries in 1848 tried but failed to achieve German unification under a constitutional form of government, giving Prussia the opportunity to lead a more conservative effort.

Total for question 2 3 points

Question 3: Short Answer, No Stimulus, Concert of Europe**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

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- **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 cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- An alliance of countries that came together to defeat Napoleonic/Revolutionary France.
- The agreements reached at the Congress of Vienna to contain France and prevent Napoleon's return.
- The desire to forestall revolutionary sentiment and maintain the conservative political order.
- Fears of the political effects of the spread of nationalism during and after the French Revolutionary wars/Wars of Napoleon.

(B) Explain one way in which the Concert of Europe affected Europe in the first half of the 1800s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Conservative monarchies intervened to suppress revolutions and liberal movements.
- Nationalist movements for independence/unification were suppressed.
- Resentment toward conservative institutions grew across Europe, helping lead to the Revolutions of 1848.
- France sought to divide the Concert of Europe and create a new diplomatic order. Balance of power was maintained in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars.

(C) Explain one reason why the Concert of Europe broke down in the mid-1800s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The Revolutions of 1848 challenged conservative governments and pushed Metternich, the architect of the Concert of Europe, out of office.
- Nationalist movements grew in strength, eventually forcing some constitutional reforms and/or revolutionary change.
- European countries were increasingly concerned with Russian expansionism, leading to open conflict between members of the Concert of Europe in the Crimean War.
- Great Britain's parliament was increasingly liberal and highly skeptical of the commitment to intervene in internal European affairs on behalf of conservative monarchies.

Total for question 3 3 points