

Question 4: 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 political characteristic of European unification efforts in the period from 1945 to 1990. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Unification efforts in Western Europe, including but not limited to NATO, were motivated by the competition with the socialist Eastern bloc, which responded by uniting under the Warsaw Pact.
- Unification was a gradual process that was mostly pushed by France and West Germany.
- Attempts at political unification were intended to follow economic unification.
- European unification was a means for Western European countries to challenge the dominance of the United States after World War II.

B Describe one economic factor that facilitated European unification efforts in the period from 1945 to 1990. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Unification efforts in Western Europe were spearheaded with economic measures like abolishing tariffs and trade barriers.
- United States economic support to Western Europe such as the Marshall Plan encouraged states to make moves towards unification.
- Integration began with the successful coal and steel treaty which motivated next steps for unification.
- The loss of overseas colonies deprived Western European states of captive markets for goods and of exploitable resources, which encouraged the lowering of trade barriers within Western Europe.

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| C | Explain one way the economic system in Eastern Europe differed from the economic system in Western Europe in the period 1945 to 1990. | 1 point |
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Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Countries in Western Europe rebuilt their economies faster than the countries of the Soviet bloc due to the Marshall Plan, which led to the “economic miracle.”
- Western Europe was more prosperous than the countries of the Eastern bloc due to free market policies, in contrast to the centrally planned economic development pushed by the Soviet Union, which proved to be ineffective.
- Western European countries, integrated into the global economy, developed richer consumer culture while this did not happen in the less prosperous countries of the Soviet bloc.

Question 1: Document-Based Question, Causes of the First World War**7 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate whether the First World War was primarily caused by popular nationalism or by the decisions of government leaders.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized.		
Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about whether the First World War was primarily caused by nationalism or by the decisions of government leaders. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.		
Examples that do not earn this point:		
Does not respond to the prompt <i>“The slaughter in the trenches created a ‘lost generation’ in Europe.”</i>		
Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“Leaders made bad decisions that caused the war.”</i>		
Provide an overly generalized response to the prompt <i>“The First World War was caused by a lot of different factors.”</i>		
Examples that earn this point:		
Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“Although nationalistic enthusiasm enabled leaders to risk starting a war, it was really their decisions that drove the major powers to conflict.”</i>		
Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“It was really leaders’ decisions that caused the conflict, such as starting the massive arms race and creating the system of alliances.”</i>		
Establish a line of reasoning <i>“By challenging one of the great powers, Serbian nationalists started the chain of events that led to World War.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]		
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs). - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference.	Responses that earn this point: Accurately describe a context relevant to the causes of the First World War.
	Examples that do not earn this point: Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt <i>“Industrialization in Europe caused a lot of social problems.”</i> Provide an overgeneralized statement <i>“Nations have always competed for territory and prestige.”</i> Provide a passing phrase or reference <i>“Europe was in an arms race.”</i>	Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - German unification altering the balance of power in Europe - The growing arms race - Colonial competition - Alliance systems - The multiethnic nature of the European empires - Austria’s annexation of Bosnia in 1908 - The Balkan Wars - The Second Industrial Revolution - The Franco-Prussian War and German annexation of Alsace-Lorraine - The growth of nationalism in the 1800s - The Dreyfus Affair - Napoleon and Congress of Vienna - Revolutions of 1848 Examples of acceptable contextualization: <i>“In the late 1800s and early 1900s, European powers were locked into a series of alliances designed to protect themselves and advance their interests.”</i> <i>“Before 1914, the major powers were competing for overseas colonies in Africa and Asia.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
	Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence from Documents	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses the content of at least three documents to address the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least four documents.
(0–2 points)	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: - Use evidence from less than three of the documents - Misinterpret the content of the document - Quote the content of the documents without providing an accompanying description - Address documents collectively rather than considering separately the content of each document		
		Responses that earn 1 point: - Accurately describe—rather than simply quote—the content from at least three of the documents to address whether the First World War was primarily caused by nationalism or by the decisions of government leaders. Examples of describing the content of a document: Describe evidence from the documents relevant to the topic but do not use that evidence to support an argument [Document 2]: “French authors describe young people wanting to be heroes in the war.” [Document 7]: “Luxemburg wrote that in 1915 people were no longer excited for the war.”	Responses that earn 2 points: Support an argument in response to the prompt by accurately using the content of at least four documents.
		Examples of supporting an argument using the content of a document: [Document 4]: “The decision of the Austro-Hungarian government to formally blame Serbia for the Sarajevo assassination led to the outbreak of the devastating war.” [Uses evidence from the document to support an argument about the central role of government leaders in the First World War] [Document 1]: “Separatist actions of nationalist, grassroots organizations such as the Black Hand, who aimed to infiltrate all layers of Serbian state and society, led to World War I.” [Uses evidence from the document to support an argument about the role of nationalism in the outbreak of the First World War]	
	Additional Notes: To earn two points, the four documents do not have to be used in support of a single argument—they can be used across sub-arguments or to address counterarguments.		

Row C Evidence Beyond Documents	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence [beyond that found in the documents] relevant to an argument in response to the prompt.
(0–1 points)	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: • Provide evidence that is not relevant to an argument about the prompt. • Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. • Repeat information that is specified in the prompt or in any of the documents. • Provide a passing phrase or reference.	Responses that earn this point: • Must use at least one specific piece of historical evidence relevant to whether the First World War was primarily caused by nationalism or by the decisions of government leaders. Examples of specific and relevant evidence beyond the documents that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: • The inflexibility of mobilization and war plans • Gavrilo Princip and his assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand • Details of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia and declaration of war on Serbia • The Russian role in protecting Serbia due to pan-Slavism • The German invasion of Belgium • Details of the European alliance system [e.g., the Triple Alliance, Triple Entente] • The naval arms race of the late 19th and early 20th centuries • Specific war goals of various European powers [e.g., France seeking the return of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, German expansionism, etc.] • Socialist refusal to support the war effort in many countries • Socialists voting to support the war effort in some countries • Wartime and prewar propaganda Examples of evidence beyond the documents relevant to an argument about the prompt: • <i>“French nationalists were looking forward to revenge and taking back lands lost to Germany in the Franco-Prussian war in the 19th century.”</i> [Provides a piece of evidence not in the documents relevant to an argument about the prompt] • <i>“The Austrian government declared war on Serbia after the Serbian government did not fully accept the Austrian ultimatum hoping for Russian support.”</i> [Provides a piece of evidence not in the documents relevant to an argument about the prompt]
	Additional Notes: • Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization. • To earn this point, the evidence provided must be different from the evidence used to earn the point for contextualization. • To earn this point, the evidence provided must be more than a phrase or reference. • The point for evidence beyond the documents may be awarded for evidence that appears in any part of the response.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row D Analysis and Reasoning Sourcing (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point For at least two documents, it explains how or why the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
Responses that do not earn this point: - Explain sourcing for fewer than two of the documents. - Identify the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience but fail to explain how or why it is relevant to an argument. - Summarize the content or argument of the document without explaining the relevance of this summary to the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience. Examples that do not earn this point: Identify the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience, but do not explain how or why it is relevant to an argument <i>“Rosa Luxemburg was a famous feminist and revolutionary.”</i> Summarize the content of the document without explaining the relevance of this to the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience <i>“Wilhelm and Nicholas were writing to each other to explain their positions in terms of their military mobilization efforts.”</i>		Responses that earn this point: - Must explain how or why—rather than simply identifying—the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, or audience is relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt for each of the two documents sourced. Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the author’s point of view: [Document 1]: <i>“The members of Black Hand were Serbian nationalists who sought to use the political turmoil in the Balkans to overthrow Austrian rule.”</i> [Connects the point of view of the document relevant to an argument about the role of nationalism] Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the author’s purpose: [Document 4]: <i>“The Austrian government produced the ultimatum to pin the blame for the Archduke’s murder on the government of Serbia and win popular support for military action against Serbia.”</i> [Connects the purpose of the document relevant to an argument about the actions of the government leaders] Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the historical situation of a source: [Document 6]: <i>“The photo was taken right at the beginning of the war when people were genuinely excited for what they thought would be a heroic and patriotic opportunity to defeat the Germans.”</i> [Connects the historical situation of the document relevant to an argument about the role of popular nationalism] Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the audience: [Document 5]: <i>“The telegrams were private correspondence between government leaders, who were also close family attempting to engage in diplomatic negotiations to prevent war.”</i> [Connects the audience of the document relevant to an argument about the role of government leaders]

Row D Analysis and Reasoning Complex Understanding (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
		Responses that earn this point: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR - Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR - Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Effectively using seven documents to support an argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Explaining how the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience of at least four documents supports an argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Using documents and evidence beyond the documents effectively sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt. Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Arguing that popular nationalism in European countries was not the reason for the outbreak of the war, but the tool used and fueled by the leaders to mobilize their societies for the war effort. [Demonstrates complexity and nuance] - Arguing that nationalism affected not just the masses of ordinary Europeans but was also a central motivation for the government leaders to enter the war, as in the example of the pan-Slavism of the Russian leaders. [Demonstrates sophisticated understanding] - Arguing that nationalism was a force that was on the rise long before the First World War and was fueled by several factors, including colonial expansionism, the arms race, and a complex web of alliances, which inevitably led to a global war. [Demonstrates relevant and insightful connections] - Arguing that while the First World War was primarily caused by popular nationalism, it was also caused to a lesser extent by decisions of government leaders. [Explaining multiple themes or perspectives]
	Additional Notes: - This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. - While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference. - To earn a point for complexity by using seven documents in support of an argument, there must be an attempt to use all seven documents to effectively support an argument, but the use of the documents may be unevenly or inconsistently developed, or the document use may be weaker in one or two instances.	

Document Summaries

Document	Summary of Content	Explains the relevance of point of view [POV], purpose, situation, and/or audience by elaborating on examples such as:
1. Constitution of the Black Hand, Belgrade, Serbia, 1911	- Describes goals and objectives of the secret organization devoted to liberating Serbs living under Austro-Hungarian rule - States the goal of achieving control over state power in Serbia	- The audience of the document were the members of the organization and its potential sympathizers. [audience] - The constitution was written during the struggle of the Serbian people for independence from Austro-Hungarian rule and after the Balkan Wars liberated several nations from Ottoman rule. [historical situation]
2. Henri Massis and Alfred de Tarde, "The Young People of Today," Paris, 1912	- Claims that young elite Frenchmen are looking forward to a war - Argues that young Frenchmen are attracted to the war due to the idea of heroism and military aesthetics	- The article was written in the atmosphere of impending war as a series of crises dominated the news in the years leading up to World War One. [historical situation] - The article was printed in a newspaper and was intended to be read by a wide variety of people in France that the author hoped to convince. [audience] - The article was based on a survey, conducted among the students of elite institutions, and was relaying their opinions. [POV]
3. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to Germany, report to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Berlin, 1913	- Claims that the Imperial German government roused patriotic sentiment in Germany - Argues that the Kaiser used patriotic sentiment to pass an expensive military spending bill in the legislature	- The report was written for the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and was probably read by other bureaucrats who were concerned about German militarism and the possible threat to France. [audience] - The report was written by a French diplomat stationed in Berlin who was describing public opinion in Germany for his superiors back in Paris. [POV]
4. Leopold Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, diplomatic note to Serbia, July 1914	- Claims that the Serbian nationalist movement is spreading separatism in Austria-Hungary - Argues that the Serbian government is ultimately responsible for the murder of the archduke	- The note was prepared by the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to be delivered as an ultimatum to the government of Serbia by Austria-Hungary's ambassador. [audience] - The note was a formal accusation against the Serbian government for its support of the terrorists involved in the assassination of the Archduke. [purpose]
5. Telegrams between Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, July–August 1914	- Nicholas claims that he hopes for peace but argues that he must mobilize the Russian army due to the Austrian mobilization efforts - Wilhelm claims he also must mobilize his army and warns Nicholas to stay away from the German border	- The telegrams were correspondence between two leaders who attempted to mediate on a more personal, family level to prevent a large war. [POV, purpose] - The telegrams were written after Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and an expansion of the conflict to involve the great powers was likely imminent. [historical situation]

6. Jacques Moreau, photo of women seeing off soldiers going to the front, Paris, August 1914	- Shows happy soldiers leaving for the front and excited women seeing them off - Depicts the public enthusiasm at the beginning of the war in France	- The photo was taken at the very beginning of the war when a lot of people were excited by patriotism. [historical situation] - The photographer aimed to capture the popular mood of patriotism and support of the troops at the start of the war. [purpose]
7. Rosa Luxemburg, pamphlet written from prison, 1915	- Describes the German public euphoria in the beginning of the war - Claims that German excitement for the war was gone by 1915 after the failed march on Paris - Argues that there is no impending end to the mass slaughter of the war	- The author was an antiwar German revolutionary socialist writing from jail in protest of the continuation of the war. [POV] - The pamphlet was written in 1915 after the initial excitement for the war was replaced by despair in Germany after the failure to win a quick victory. [historical situation]

Question 2: Long Essay Question, Comparison of Colonization by the Atlantic Powers**6 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant difference between the colonization efforts of the Iberian powers [Spain and/or Portugal] and the colonization efforts of the Atlantic powers [Britain, France, and/or the Netherlands] in the period 1450 to 1700.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized.		Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant difference between the colonization efforts of the Iberian powers [Spain and/or Portugal] and the colonization efforts of the Atlantic powers [Britain, France, and/or the Netherlands] in the period 1450 to 1700. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.
Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <i>“There were many differences between the Atlantic powers who sought overseas colonies.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“The Spanish established the largest colonial empire.”</i> Are not historically defensible <i>“The main difference between Spanish and Portuguese efforts and the efforts of other Atlantic powers was that England, France and the Netherlands turned a profit much more quickly.”</i>		Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“Unlike the other Atlantic powers, Spain’s empire dominated large parts of the interior of the Americas and was able to extract vast amounts of mineral wealth.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“Spain and Portugal were much more strongly motivated by the desire to spread Christianity, while the other Atlantic powers primarily sought to gain wealth and power.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <i>“Spain and Portugal were able to establish colonial empires much earlier than the other Atlantic powers.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs). - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference. Examples that do not earn this point: Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt <i>“The Renaissance was changing European culture.”</i> Passing phrase or reference <i>“The period 1450 to 1700 is often called the Age of Exploration.”</i>		
Responses that earn this point: - Accurately describe a context relevant to European colonization efforts in the period 1450 to 1700. Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Information about new maritime and military technology - Voyages of exploration and conquest - The role of religion in overseas expansion - New monarchies and state centralization in early modern Europe - The development of joint-stock companies in France, Britain, and the Netherlands - Mercantilism Example of acceptable contextualization: <i>“In the early modern period, advances in shipbuilding technology, navigation, and weaponry gave European countries the unique means to project their power over long distances.”</i> <i>“European monarchs and merchants were interested in increasing their profits from long-distance trade with Asia.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]		
Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
	0 points	1 point	2 points
Row C Evidence (0–2 points)	Does not meet the criteria for one point.	Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: - Identify a single piece of evidence. - Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt. - Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. - Repeat information that is specified in the prompt.	Responses that earn 1 point: Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to European colonization efforts in the period 1450 to 1700.	Responses that earn 2 points: Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding the most significant difference between the colonization efforts of the Iberian powers [Spain and/or Portugal] and the colonization efforts of the Atlantic powers [Britain, France, and the Netherlands] in the period 1450 to 1700.
	Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence outside the time period <i>“The British established full control over India after the Sepoy uprising.”</i> <i>“The Atlantic Powers divided Africa during the Congress of Berlin.”</i> <i>“Britain diminished French colonial power during the Seven Years’ War.”</i>	Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required): - Information about particular colonial holdings [e.g., New Spain, Brazil, New France, New England, Dutch East Indies, Caribbean plantation colonies] - The Columbian Exchange - Slavery and the transatlantic trade in enslaved persons - Details of particular explorers [e.g., De Gama, Columbus, Cabot, etc.] - Missionary efforts [e.g., the Franciscans, Jesuits, Dominicans, Protestants] - Commodities available from various overseas locations [e.g., spices from the East Indies, furs from North America] - Colonial conflicts [e.g., disputes of Spain and Portugal over newly discovered territories, English attacks on Spanish Caribbean colonies, the Dutch conquest of Brazil] - Puritan [and other religious dissenters’] colonization of North America to escape persecution Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence: <i>“The Dutch were motivated by economic gain when they took over Portuguese trading posts in Ceylon and the East Indies. These posts gave them access to markets in China and India where they could secure luxury goods.”</i>	Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence: <i>“The Spanish monarchy encouraged and supported the creation of mission stations to convert Native Americans, demonstrating how important religion was for Catholic powers as a motivating factor.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the role of religion in Spanish colonization] <i>“Although France employed Jesuit missionaries in North America, the main French efforts were directed towards increasing profits from the fur trade with Native Americans.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the role of financial motivation for colonization efforts of France] <i>“While Spanish and Portuguese spread Catholic beliefs across their colonial territories, British colonists were often religious dissenters who hoped to escape religious persecution.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about different aspects of religious motivation for the colonization efforts of Atlantic powers]

Additional Notes:

- Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization.
- If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row D Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
	Responses that do not earn points: - May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. - May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument.	Responses that earn 1 point: Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about the most significant difference between the colonization efforts of the Iberian powers [Spain and/or Portugal] and the colonization efforts of the Atlantic powers [Britain, France, and/or the Netherlands] in the period 1450 to 1700. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity.	Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR - Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR - Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include: - Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.
	Examples that do not earn points: May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. <i>“Vasco de Gama was the first European to directly reach India by sea.”</i>	Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include: - Explaining patterns of European colonization using continuity and change to point out how the Spanish domination of the Americas was later challenged. - Discussing European colonization using comparison and causation to describe how motivations differed among different European powers.	Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Explaining contrasts between different types of motivation for colonization [e.g., religious or economic]. [Explains multiple themes or perspectives] - Considering multiple differences, such as geography, motivation, economic effects, relations with colonized peoples and/or local powers, etc., before arguing one as the most significant. [Explains multiple similarities or differences] - Comparing at least four specific colonies, such as New Spain, Brazil, New France, New England, to explore difference between the colonization efforts of the Atlantic powers. [Explains how at least four pieces of evidence support a nuanced or complex argument]

	Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning: “Spain was able to create a vast colonial empire in the Americas, while Dutch and French colonial holdings in the Americas were much more modest.” [Indicates a difference between the geographic scope of the colonial empires of Spain and Portugal and the Atlantic powers]	
Additional Notes: - To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. - This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. - While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.		

Question 3: Long Essay Question, Scientific Revolution vs. The Enlightenment**6 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant difference between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized.		Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant difference between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.
Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <i>“There were numerous differences between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“The Scientific Revolution changed European society more than the Enlightenment did.”</i> Are overgeneralized <i>“A major difference between the two movements was the type of people involved in each.”</i>		Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“While the two movements shared similar ideas about the importance of rational inquiry, the most important difference was their scope, as the ideas of the Enlightenment reached a much broader audience.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“While both movements are intertwined, one can say that the Scientific Revolution gave birth to modern science, while the Enlightenment was an intellectual and philosophical movement that promoted the ideas of rationalism, liberty, and tolerance.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <i>“The main difference was that the Scientific Revolution focused on math and physics, but the Enlightenment was about philosophy.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs). - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference.	Responses that earn this point: Accurately describe a context relevant to the Scientific Revolution and/or the Enlightenment.
	Examples that do not earn this point: Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt <i>“The French Revolution challenged the political order of Europe.”</i> Overgeneralized statement <i>“Both movements led to great intellectual changes in Europe.”</i>	Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - The Protestant Reformation and challenges to the intellectual authority of the Catholic Church - The Age of Exploration - The printing press and the expansion of literacy - Renaissance humanism and secularism - The rise of absolutism - Rediscovery of classical scientific and philosophical works - Wars of Religion - The English Civil War Example of acceptable contextualization: <i>“The Age of Exploration and the Renaissance allowed Europeans to learn more about the world, creating perfect conditions for the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.”</i> <i>“The new ideas of science and the Enlightenment were spread by the printing press.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
	Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence (0–2 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: - Identify a single piece of evidence. - Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt. - Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. - Repeat information that is specified in the prompt. Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence that is outside the time period <i>"Inventions such as the telegraph, radio, and electricity revolutionized communication."</i>	Responses that earn 1 point: - Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to the Scientific Revolution and/or the Enlightenment. Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required): - Information about specific scientists and philosophers [e.g., Galileo, Newton, Locke, Voltaire, Adam Smith] - Public venues and print media - Religious toleration and changing ideas about religion - Government support for scientific inquiry [e.g., the Royal Society, the French Academy, and similar institutions] - Empiricism in the Scientific Revolution - Enlightenment attempts to apply scientific principles to social issues - The French Encyclopedia - Influence of encounters with different societies overseas on Enlightenment thought - Specific rulers [e.g., Louis XIV, Charles II, Catherine the Great, etc.] Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence: <i>"Galileo's use of the telescope to prove the heliocentric model and Newton's application of mathematics to describe universal physical laws are both examples of how the Scientific Revolution changed people's basic picture of the world."</i>	Responses that earn 2 points: - Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding the most significant difference between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment. Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence: <i>"The publication of the Encyclopedia by Enlightenment philosophers shows the greater popular reach of the movement."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the more widespread influence of the Enlightenment] <i>"The demolition of the traditional, earth-centered view of the universe by Copernicus, Galileo and Kepler would have more lasting repercussions than the works of the Enlightenment."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the more lasting significance of the Scientific Revolution] <i>"The ideas of the Scientific Revolution affected science and technology, but the Enlightenment had political effects such as the French Revolution."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about different aspects of European society that were changed by the two movements]
	Additional Notes: - Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization. - If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row D Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
	Responses that do not earn points: - May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. - May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument.	Responses that earn 1 point: Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about the most significant difference between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity.	Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR - Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR - Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include: - Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.
	Examples that do not earn points: Assert the use of historical reasoning without framing of structuring an argument <i>"Scientific discoveries led to technological change."</i>	Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include: - Discussing significant differences in the effects of the Scientific Revolution vs. the Enlightenment using comparison and/or causation. - Explaining how Enlightenment figures applied some of the methods of the Scientific Revolution to deal with political, social and/or religious issues using continuity and change.	Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Considering multiple differences (e.g., social and intellectual) between the two movements before arguing for one as the most significant. [Explaining multiple thematic differences between the two movements] - Considering differences between the Enlightenment in different geographic areas and their connections to the Scientific Revolution. [Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across geographical areas] - Discussing four representative figures of the two movements to delineate the difference between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment. [Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence support a nuanced or complex argument]

	Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning: • <i>“The Enlightenment differed from the Scientific Revolution both in the scope of its impact and its effect on the political status quo.”</i> [Indicates difference between the two movements]	
Additional Notes: • To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. • This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. • While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.		

Question 4: Long Essay Question, Changes in the Status of Women**6 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant difference between the status of women in the period 1815 to 1914 and the status of women in the period after 1914.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim (0–1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized. Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <i>“Women went through numerous significant changes of status in the 1800s and 1900s.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“The most important change for women was gaining more political power.”</i> Are not historically defensible <i>“Women gained more rights in the 1800s than they would later.”</i>	Responses that earn this point: - Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant difference between the status of women in the period 1815 to 1914 and the status of women in the period after 1914. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument. Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“Although women gained the right to vote in the 1900s, the greater and more important difference between their status in the 1900s and the earlier period was they gained greater economic opportunities after 1914.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“While early feminists focused on the status of women in terms of their right to vote and women’s participation in politics, the later feminist movement was more concerned with the issues of reproductive rights and equal social opportunities.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <i>“World War I significantly changed the professional status of women in comparison to the earlier period because it gave them access to new jobs.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion (which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs). - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development(s) in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
(0–1 points)	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference. Examples that do not earn this point: Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt <i>“In Christianity, women were not allowed to serve as priests.”</i> Provide a passing phrase or reference <i>“Women lacked most rights prior to the twentieth century.”</i>	Responses that earn this point: - Accurately describe a context relevant to the status of European women in the 1800s and/or 1900s. Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Women’s involvement in the French Revolution - The Enlightenment - Voices against women’s rights, including Rousseau - The cult of domesticity and nuclear family - Growth of educational institutions for women - Ideas of popular sovereignty and national identity - Early feminist writings [e.g., Mary Wollstonecraft, Olympe de Gouges] - Industrialization and changes in women’s employment in the 1800s - Liberal and conservative arguments against women’s role in the public sphere - Socialist debates about women’s labor and political rights Example of acceptable contextualization: <i>“Predated by many individual female thinkers advocating for the equal potential of women, the early feminist movement arose as one of the responses to industrialization and socialist politics.”</i> <i>“The Enlightenment’s values of civic rights helped develop ideas of female suffrage.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
	Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence (0–2 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: - Identify a single piece of evidence. - Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt. - Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. - Repeat information that is specified in the prompt. Examples that do not earn points: Evidence outside the time period <i>“Women actively participated in the Renaissance and Reformation.”</i>	Responses that earn 1 point: - Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to the status of European women in the 1800s and/or 1900s. Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following (two examples required): - The Cult of Domesticity - Female participation in the World Wars - Birth control and reproductive rights - Women’s suffrage movements in Britain and elsewhere - Details regarding nineteenth and early twentieth century feminists [e.g., Flora Tristan, Emmeline Pankhurst] - Details regarding postwar feminists [e.g., Simone de Beauvoir] - Industrialization and the increased demand for female labor - The effects of war mobilization on women’s labor and social status during and after the First World War - Rise of companionate marriage and more stress on emotional bonds between married couples - Soviet attempts to foster gender equality - Marxism and socialism and the Marxist critique of the bourgeois family Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence: <i>“After the Bolshevik Revolution, the Soviet government used state resources to try to boost female equality, setting up daycare facilities and opening many professions to women, though women were largely shut out of high government positions.”</i>	Responses that earn 2 points: - Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding the most significant difference between the status of women in the period 1815 to 1914 and the status of women in the period after 1914. Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence: <i>“The spread of reliable birth control in the 1900s had a major effect on women’s status, allowing them to choose when to have children.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the greater changes in women’s status in the later period] <i>“In the 1800s and early 1900s, women in several countries gained rights to own property and manage their own legal affairs, although they still had lower status than men in many ways.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about changes in women’s status in the earlier period] <i>“Women gained the right to vote in several Western European countries after the First World War in recognition of their contributions to the war effort.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about changes in women’s rights after 1914]

Additional Notes:

- Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization.
- If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row D Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
	Responses that do not earn points: - May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. - May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument.	Responses that earn 1 point: Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about the most significant difference between the status of women in the period 1815 to 1914 and the status of women in the period after 1914. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity.	Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR - Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR - Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include: - Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.
	Examples that do not earn points: Asserts reasoning without framing or structuring an argument <i>"Many aspects of women's status changed from the 1800s to the 1900s, but some important ones stayed the same."</i>	Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include: - Discussing differences in women's status in the two periods, such as voting rights, marriage and divorce, labor and education in two periods using comparison. - Discussing causes for changes in women's status over the two periods using causation (e.g., explaining how World War I affected women in the workforce).	Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Considering multiple differences in women's status between the two periods before arguing for one as the most significant, e.g., arguing that women's gain of political/voting rights in the twentieth century across Europe was the most significant change. [Explaining multiple similarities or differences] - Elaborating differences in women's status in different regions of Europe [e.g., Eastern vs. Western Europe or Northern vs. Mediterranean Europe] and how they affected changes in status from one period to the next. [Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across geographical areas]

	Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning: <i>“The legal and political status of women changed more quickly than their social and economic status.”</i> [Indicates a difference between two categories]	Analyzing in some detail the contributions of at least four significant figures or events in the feminist movement that affected the status of women in the two periods. [Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence, at least four, support a nuanced or complex argument]
Additional Notes: - To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. - This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. - While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.		

Question 4: 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 difference between the challenges faced by democracies in Europe in the interwar period [1919 to 1939] and the challenges faced by democracies in Europe in the post-War period [1945 to 1989]. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- In the interwar period, democracies were confronted by two major alternative ideologies [fascism and communism], while in the post-World War II period, they were only confronted by one, communism.
- The United States played a much more active role in supporting European democracies in the post-WWII period than it had in the interwar period.
- In the interwar period, Europe faced economic crisis [e.g., Great Depression], whereas in the post-War period, economic problems were addressed through financial aid [e.g., Marshall Plan].
- Western European democracies attempted more economic and political cooperation in the post-War period [NATO, the gradual creation of the EU].
- After the Second World War, many democratic countries faced the challenges of strong anticolonial movements and eventual loss of most of their overseas colonies.
- The Soviet Union and communism posed a much larger military threat in the post-WWII period.
- Attempts by women to gain political and economic rights were more successful in the post-World War II period compared to the interwar period.

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- [b]** Describe one similarity between the challenges faced by democracies in Europe in the interwar period [1919 to 1939] and the challenges faced by democracies in Europe in the post-War period [1945 to 1989]. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

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- In both periods, democracies were confronted by powerful ideologies and non-democratic regimes that at times seemed more stable and capable, such as fascist regimes and the Soviet Union.
 - In both periods, communism posed a threat to the legitimacy of capitalist and democratic governments.
 - In both periods, democracies had to contend with economic instability.
 - In both periods, democracies faced social and economic upheaval associated with re-adjustment/reconstruction after a major conflict.
 - Nationalism challenged democracies in both periods.
 - In both periods, the United States played an increasing role in European economic and political affairs.

[c] Explain one reason why democracy spread in Europe in the period 1975 to 2000. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The collapse of the Soviet Union ended support for non-democratic regimes in Eastern Europe.
- The fall of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, caused largely by internal failings, vindicated democratic approaches to government.
- The creation of the EU and its expansion during this period reinforced the principles of democratic governments.
- The continued prosperity of democratic countries provided justification for the value of democracy.
- The influence of American capitalism and consumerism demonstrated the value of economic freedom and democracy to European states.
- The death of Spanish dictator Franco eliminated an authoritarian alternative to democracy that had persisted since the Second World War.

Total for question 4 3 points

Question 1: Document-Based Question, 19th Century Feminist Movement Econ vs Pol Equality**7 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate whether the feminist movement of the 1800s was motivated primarily by a desire to achieve economic equality or a desire to achieve political equality.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim [0-1 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized.		
Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about whether the feminist movement of the nineteenth century was motivated primarily by the desire for political or economic equality. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.		
Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <i>“Political rights and economic opportunity were both important to feminists of the 1800s.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“Feminists were primarily interested in achieving political equality.”</i> Do not respond to the prompt <i>“The feminist movement was unable to achieve its goals in the 1800s.”</i>		
Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“While feminists were mostly motivated by the desire to achieve political equality through voting rights, many of them saw this as a means to gain economic equality in the workplace.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“Women’s movements of the 1800s were primarily motivated to achieve political equality in two forms—the right to vote and the recognition of various legal rights.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <i>“Feminists mostly fought for political equality by attempting to secure the right to vote.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]		
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion [which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs]. - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development[s] in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
[0-1 points]	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference.	Responses that earn this point: Accurately describe a context relevant to whether the feminist movement in the nineteenth century was primarily motivated by a desire for economic or political equality.
	Examples that do not earn this point: Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt <i>"The Catholic Church continued to keep women out of important religious roles in the 1800s."</i> Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt <i>"The nineteenth century was a period of great political change, including for women."</i> Provide a passing phrase or reference <i>"Feminists have generally concentrated on improving the position of women."</i>	Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Enlightenment ideas about universal human rights - Expansion of voting rights [to men] in various European countries during the nineteenth century - Industrialization's effect on women's participation in the workforce - Bourgeois ideas of gender: separate spheres, the cult of domesticity - The French Revolution's / liberalism's universalist pledge of legal equality - Specific policies affecting women during the early stages of the French Revolution - Changes in ideas of child-rearing and education - Marxist / socialist / utopian ideas about women's roles - Ultimate achievement of voting rights for women in the twentieth century Examples of acceptable contextualization: <i>"Drawing on the French Revolution's ideas about political equality of all citizens, 19th century feminists sought to gain rights for women."</i> <i>"Many ideologies sought to enhance the political or economic position of oppressed groups in the 1800s."</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
	Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence	Evidence from the Documents		
[0-3 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses the content of at least three documents to address the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least four documents.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: - Use evidence from less than three of the documents - Misinterpret the content of the document - Quote the content of the documents without providing an accompanying description - Address documents collectively rather than considering separately the content of each document	Responses that earn 1 point: - Accurately describe—rather than simply quote—the content from at least three of the documents to address whether the feminist movement in the nineteenth century was primarily motivated by a desire for economic or political equality. Examples of describing the content of a document: Describe evidence from the documents relevant to the topic but do not use that evidence to support an argument [Document 2]: “Mozzoni [Doc 2] thinks women can contribute more than just their physical labor to society.” [Document 5]: “The photograph shows that the strikers seeking better working conditions were mostly women”	Responses that earn 2 points: - Support an argument in response to the prompt by accurately using the content of at least four documents. Examples of supporting an argument using the content of a document: [Document 4]: “Zetkin is intensely focused on the economic issue of improving women’s wages.” [Describes and connects the contents of the document to an argument regarding economic motivations of feminists] [Document 3]: “Fawcett argues that gaining the same rights as men will address the injustices faced by women.” [Describes and connects the content of the document to an argument regarding legal and political economic motivations of feminists] [Document 5]: “The strikers in the photograph are less interested in political rights than in decent working conditions.” [Describes and connects the contents of the document to an argument regarding economic motivations of feminists]
Additional Notes: To earn two points, the four documents do not have to be used in support of a single argument—they can be used across sub-arguments or to address counterarguments.			

Row C [Continued]	Evidence beyond the Documents:	
	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence [beyond that found in the documents] relevant to an argument in response to the prompt.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide evidence that is not relevant to an argument about the prompt. - Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. - Repeat information that is specified in the prompt or in any of the documents. - Provide a passing phrase or reference.	Responses that earn this point: - Must use at least one specific piece of historical evidence relevant to whether the feminist movement in the nineteenth century was primarily motivated by a desire for economic or for political equality Examples of specific and relevant evidence beyond the documents that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Efforts to reform working conditions and urban living conditions - Nuclear families and the cult of domesticity - Companionate marriage - Liberal ideas of popular sovereignty and its limitations - Radicals demanding universal suffrage - Classical early feminist writings, such as those of Olympe de Gouges or Mary Wollstonecraft - Specific events or activists from the votes-for-women / suffragette movement not mentioned in the documents [e.g., Emmeline Pankhurst, John Stuart Mill] - Specific regulations or practices regarding women's labor not mentioned in the documents [e.g., Mines Act, Factory Acts] - Specific examples or dates of the extension of the franchise to women - Women's organizations for achieving economic or political equality [e.g., Women's Social and Political Union] - Women's participation in nineteenth-century revolutionary activities [e.g., women's role in the Paris Commune] Examples of evidence beyond the documents relevant to an argument about the prompt: <i>"Feminists were inspired by the successful expansion of male suffrage through the Reform Bills in Britain and revolutions in France to seek voting rights for women as well."</i> [Provides a piece of evidence not in the documents relevant to an argument about the prompt] <i>"In Britain, the suffragette movement under the leadership of Pankhurst turned to radical protests to achieve political rights for women."</i> [Provides a piece of evidence not in the documents relevant to an argument about the prompt]
Additional Notes: - Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization. - To earn this point, the evidence provided must be different from the evidence used to earn the point for contextualization. - To earn this point, the evidence provided must be more than a phrase or reference. - The point for evidence beyond the documents may be awarded for evidence that appears in any part of the response.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row D Analysis and Reasoning [0-2 points]	Sourcing	
	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point For at least two documents, explains how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Explain sourcing for fewer than two of the documents. - Identify the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience but fail to explain how or why it is relevant to an argument. - Summarize the content or argument of the document without explaining the relevance of this summary to the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience. Examples that do not earn this point: Identify the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience, but do not explain how or why it is relevant to an argument "Bazan is addressing readers outside her own country." Summarize the content of the document without explaining the relevance of this to the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience "The female strikers in the photograph were trying to gain greater economic security."	Responses that earn this point: - Must explain how or why—rather than simply identifying—the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, or audience is relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt for each of the two documents sourced. Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the author's point of view: [Document 3]: "As a woman writing for a male-owned journal, Fawcett is trying to convince men that they should support the cause of women's rights as well." [Explains how point of view affects the purpose of Fawcett's writing] Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the author's purpose: [Document 5]: "The photographer is attempting to show the strikers' desire for economic improvement in a sympathetic light by depicting them as somber and serious." [Explains how a likely purpose influences the way the workers are portrayed] Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the historical situation of a source: [Document 4]: "Writing in exile, Zetkin is free to make unrestrained attacks on the bad effects of capitalism on German workers." [Explains how Zetkin's historical situation influences her tone] Example of acceptable explanation of the relevance of the audience: [Document 7]: Dissard's warning about the dire economic consequences of a proposed law is intended to resonate with her female audience." [Explains how the audience of Dissard's piece shapes her message]

Row D [continued]	Complexity	
	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
		Responses that earn this point: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR - Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR - Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Effectively using seven documents to support an argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Explaining how the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience of at least four documents supports an argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Using documents and evidence beyond the documents effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt. Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Analyzing the influence of different levels of economic and social development in different countries on feminists' motivations in those countries. [Explaining nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables] - Comparing feminists' goals of the 1800s with those of the 1900s. [Explaining insightful connections across periods] - Arguing, for instance, that the demand for political rights was of more fundamental importance since it would contribute to greater economic opportunities. [Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes] - Challenging the premise of the prompt by pointing out evidence that suggests the drive for political rights and the drive for economic improvement were often intertwined. [Using documents and evidence beyond the documents effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt]
Additional Notes: - This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. - While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference. - To earn a point for complexity by using seven documents in support of an argument, there must be an attempt to use all seven documents to effectively support an argument, but the use of the documents may be unevenly or inconsistently developed, or the document use may be weaker in one or two instances.		

Document Summaries

Document	Summary of Content	Explains the relevance of point of view [POV], purpose, situation, and/or audience by elaborating on examples such as:
1. Voilquin, <i>New Woman</i> article, 1833	- Legislatures have excluded women, but made laws governing them - The Code Napoleon entrenches male dominance	- Voilquin is writing after France has undergone several revolutions and new constitutions, with no improvement in women's legal and political rights. [historical situation] - Voilquin is pointing out the hypocrisy of male legislators in a magazine aimed at women. [audience/purpose]
2. Mozzoni on new civil code in Italy, 1865	- Current laws in Italy oppress women and there is great desire to change them - Old-fashioned ideas about gender expressed in the current laws are not taken seriously - Women should have a role in government and the professions	- Mozzoni is writing shortly after Italian unification when government and legal reform is at the forefront of the public debates. [historical situation] - As a female member of a profession, Mozzoni believes that women are capable of contributing mental as well as physical labor for the improvement of society. [POV]
3. Fawcett on female suffrage, 1870	- Men and women should support female suffrage - Women are not fairly represented by male legislators, as proven by current laws concerning mothers' rights	- Writing in a male-owned journal, Fawcett uses the opportunity to gain male support for female suffrage. [POV/audience] - Fawcett uses the specific example of injustice to mothers to strike a chord with a male audience. [purpose/audience]
4. Zetkin on wage equality, 1887	- Women workers are as productive as men, but are paid less - This lower pay drives down wages for everyone - Lack of unionization is to blame	- As a Marxist, Zetkin is concerned with economic inequality. [POV] - As an advocate for the working class in general, Zetkin wants people to see women's low pay as a problem for male workers as well. [POV/purpose]
5. match strike photo, 1888	- The strikers are mostly young women - The strikers are portrayed as dignified, respectable individuals	- By humanizing the strikers, the photographer is attempting to dispel hostility and gain sympathy for their cause. [purpose] - By reminding viewers that the strikers were mostly women and children, the photographer is pointing out the failure of earlier government efforts to significantly improve working conditions for women and children in this industry. [historical situation]

6. Bazan on women in Spain, 1889	- Improvements in political rights in Spain have actually widened the gap between men and women - Anecdote about a hypocritical liberal professor who is glad his wife does not share his views	- Writing to an audience outside Spain, Bazan perhaps feels freer to criticize her own country. [audience] - Bazan is appealing to women in countries where the feminist movement is closer to its goal of female suffrage. [audience/historical situation]
7. Dissard on labor laws, 1900	- New law supposedly intended to protect women workers is in fact intended to protect men's wages - When passed, it will be selectively enforced to women's disadvantage because women can't vote	- Writing in a journal owned by women, Dissard is empowered to point out the hypocritical intent of the "protective" law. [POV/historical situation] - As an activist for women's issues, Dissard is asserting that feminists and women of the working class have a common interest. [POV]

Question 2: Long Essay Question, Changes in European Art**6 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant change in European art during the period 1450 to 1700.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim [0-1 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized.		Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.
Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <i>“There were major changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“Religion was no longer the main motivator to produce art.”</i> Do not provide a historically defensible claim <i>“The most important artistic shift was towards abstract portrayals.”</i> Restate the prompt or are overgeneralized <i>“The visual arts experienced such a great change in the period that it has been called a Renaissance or re-birth.”</i>		Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“Although the period saw a continued stress on religious themes, there was also a shift toward art being commissioned by merchants and secular authorities.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“The most significant change in European art was a revival of classical styles as well as a focus on more secular subjects.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <i>“The most important change in European art in the period was a movement towards more realistic portrayals of people and things.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion [which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs]. - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development[s] in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
[0-1 points]	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference. Examples that do not earn this point: Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. <i>“Art has always been important to powerful religious and political figures.”</i> Provide only a passing phrase or reference <i>“The Renaissance marked an important change in European artistic style.”</i>	Responses that earn this point: - Accurately describe a context relevant to changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700. Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Church patronage of medieval and Renaissance art - Descriptions of Medieval art styles/themes - Disruptions of the Late Middle Ages [e.g., Black Death, etc.] - The printing press and the subsequent spread of new ideas - Social and political conditions in Renaissance Italy - The growing wealth of the mercantile classes in Europe [e.g., in the Dutch Republic, in Italy] - The increasing power of monarchs and their influence as patrons - Humanism [classical and Christian] and humanist thinkers [e.g., Petrarch] - Protestant-Catholic split and religious conflicts - The recovery and imitation of classical art styles/techniques Example of acceptable contextualization: <i>“Commercial expansion in Europe was creating excess wealth for some members of society, who began to spend more of their money on art.”</i> <i>“Prior to the Renaissance, the Church largely controlled the creation of art.”</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
	Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence [0-2 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
	Responses that do not earn points: - Identify a single piece of evidence. - Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt. - Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. - Repeat information that is specified in the prompt. Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence that is outside the time period <i>"David's paintings of the French Revolution and Napoleon were an example of art being created for political purposes."</i>	Responses that earn 1 point: - Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700. Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following [two examples required]: - Mannerism - Baroque art and the Catholic Reformation - Simplicity of Protestant art/churches - Humanism - Portraiture/self-portraits - Depictions of peasants/common people/emphasis on everyday life in art - Art patronage by church and secular authorities - The Dutch "Golden Age" and its effects on the arts - Use of perspective, new painting techniques - Emphasis on anatomical accuracy - Individual Renaissance/Baroque artists [with at least some elaboration beyond mentioning their names] - Individual works of art - Examples of Renaissance and Baroque themes in architecture - New genres and themes in literature - The emergence of the Northern Renaissance - The influence of exploration and scientific discoveries Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence: <i>"Many artists began to focus on scenes of everyday life, like Brueghel's' paintings of peasants or Steen's pictures of merchants' houses."</i> [Mention of two different artists and their subjects is credited as two distinct pieces of evidence]	Responses that earn 2 points: - Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700. Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence: <i>"The increased importance of secular patronage of art can be seen in numerous Italian Renaissance statues and portraits of members of important families like the Medici."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the shift in support for the arts] <i>"Da Vinci's and Michelangelo's portrayals of people emphasized the physical rather than the spiritual aspects of human existence."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the change in focus of the arts] <i>"Palaces like Versailles began to surpass churches and cathedrals as the most impressive buildings, indicating how patronage changed over the period."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about changing patterns of patronage and changing purposes for the arts]

Additional Notes:

- Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization.
- If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row D Analysis and Reasoning [0-2 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: • May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. • May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument.	Responses that earn 1 point: • Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity.	Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: • Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR • Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR • Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR • Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include: • Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR • Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.
	Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument	Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include: • Using comparative reasoning to explain regional differences in changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700. • Structuring an argument thematically to discuss social, religious, or political trends that led to changes in European art in the period 1450 to 1700.	Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: • Explaining how changes art took place differently in different regions of Europe, for instance by explicitly comparing Catholic Europe to Protestant Europe. [Explains nuance, by considering multiple variables] • Makes a sustained and accurate comparison of changes in European art in the period with further changes in the period after 1700.

“Kings, such as Louis XIV, commissioned numerous statues and portraits of themselves.”	Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning: “In more commercially oriented countries like Italy, England, and the Netherlands, changes to art happened more quickly.” [This statement would need to be followed with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning.] “The growing power and wealth of both merchants and secular rulers encouraged a shift in focus away from purely religious themes.” [This statement would need to be followed up with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning.]	[Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods] - Evaluating whether there were continuities in European art over the period whose significance outweighed any changes. [Explores both continuity and change] - Uses four distinct pieces of Renaissance art to develop a complex argument about how secular themes were the most significant change in the period. [Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument] - Considering the significance of more than one possible change, for instance changes in subject matter and changes in sources of support, before ultimately arguing in favor of one as the most significant. [Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt]
Additional Notes: - To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. - This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. - While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.		

Question 3: Long Essay Question, French Rev. and changes in international relations**6 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant change in international relations within Europe during the period 1789 to 1815.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim [0-1 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized.		Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant change in European international relations during the period 1789 to 1815. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.
Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <i>“The French Revolution altered international relations dramatically.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“Napoleon increased the level of tension in international relations.”</i> Do not provide a historically defensible claim <i>“The Revolution led to the lasting establishment of representative governments throughout Europe.”</i> Are overgeneralized <i>“The events of the years 1789-1815 overthrew the existing international order.”</i>		Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“Even though the French Revolution challenged the existing political order in Europe, in the end the conservative monarchies reinforced their power by establishing the Concert of Europe.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“The Napoleonic Wars had the effect of uniting much of Europe against France by attacking established monarchies and encouraging the growth of nationalism.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <i>“The most significant change in the period was the spread of French revolutionary ideas.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion [which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs]. - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development[s] in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
[0-1 points]	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference. Examples that do not earn this point: Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt <i>"Europe's religious divisions continued in this period."</i> Provide a passing phrase or reference <i>"The period 1789 to 1815 was a time of war and conflict."</i> Provide an overly generalized attempt at contextualization <i>"International relations had always been tense in Europe."</i>	Responses that earn this point: - Accurately describe a context relevant to changes in European international relations during the period 1789 to 1815. Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Factors contributing to the outbreak of the French Revolution - Developments of the French Revolution internal to France - Absolutism - Eighteenth-century alliances and balance of power - The effects of the military revolution - Territorial and colonial competition prior to the Revolution - Established geopolitical rivalries [Britain vs. France, rise of Prussia] - The Enlightenment/Enlightenment Ideals - Enlightened Despotism - Conservatism / reactions to the French Revolution - Romanticism - The American Revolution - Early industrialization Example of acceptable contextualization: <i>"Prior to the Revolutionary period, foreign relations were controlled by monarchs and their ministers."</i> <i>"The revolution that began in France would ultimately affect every European country."</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
	Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence [0-2 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
	Responses that do not earn points: - Identify a single piece of evidence. - Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt. - Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. - Repeat information that is specified in the prompt.	Responses that earn 1 point: Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to changes in European international relations during the period 1789 to 1815.	Responses that earn 2 points: Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding changes in European international relations during the period 1789 to 1815.
	Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence that is outside the time period <i>“Reactions to Napoleon eventually inspired Italian and German unification that would completely change the balance of power in Europe.”</i>	Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following [two examples required]: - Reactions in other parts of Europe to political changes in France [e.g., European states taking in French émigrés or Burke’s conservative response to the French Revolution] - Military changes brought about by the Revolution [e.g., mass armies, wars of conquest, non-aristocrats rising to officer rank] - Coalitions against Revolutionary France and Napoleon - The creation and collapse of the Napoleonic Empire - National mobilization and wars of resistance [e.g., Russia, Spain, Germany] - The Congress of Vienna - Conservative leaders [e.g., Metternich] - The Code Napoleon and the attempt to impose it on the Napoleonic Empire. - The Continental System - The overseas effects of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars [e.g., the Haitian Revolution, Latin American Wars of Independence] - The establishment of new political units under Napoleon [e.g., The Confederation of the Rhine, the Duchy of Warsaw, etc.] - Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence: <i>“Napoleon tried to unite Europe against Britain, his main enemy, both by direct conquests of regions such as Italy and Germany, but also through a trade ban known as the</i>	Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence: <i>“After 1789, a new dimension was added to international politics, as France sought to export its revolutionary ideas through conquest and intimidation.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the importance of ideology in international relations in the period] <i>“During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods, conflicts became more nationalistic, as can be seen in the Spanish and Russian resistance to French invasion.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the importance of nationalism in international relations in the period] <i>“The revolutionary enthusiasm of the French armies upset the old balance of power.”</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the importance of revolutionary ideas in international relations]

Continental System." [Mention of two different actions is credited as two distinct pieces of evidence]

Additional Notes:

- Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization.
- If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row D Analysis and Reasoning	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
[0-2 points]	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: - May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. - May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument. Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument <i>“Monarchs of countries invaded by Napoleon appealed to nationalist ideas to rally resistance.”</i>	Responses that earn 1 point: - Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about changes in international relations within Europe during the period 1789 to 1815. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity, imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity. Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include: - Using change and continuity over time to explain differences in international relations at different times within the period 1789 to 1815. - Structuring an argument thematically to explain political and military changes that affected international relations in the period 1789 to 1815. - Using comparative reasoning to explain similarities and differences in various countries’ foreign policy agendas. Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning:	Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR - Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR - Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include: - Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt. Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Explaining important continuities in international relations [such as Britain’s continued interest in overseas expansion] as well as significant changes in international relations. - Explains how multiple factors, such as economic interests, ideological changes, and geopolitical calculations, contributed to changes in international relations in the period. [Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance] - Evaluating whether the changes to international relations were or were not more significant than the continuities. [Explaining both continuity and change] - Considering the relative significance of more than one possible change before ultimately arguing in favor of one. [Using evidence effectively]

	• <i>“People outside of France were inspired by French revolutionary ideas, such as liberalism, which were spread by French armies.”</i> [This statement would need to be followed with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning] • <i>“Throughout the period, French aggression tended to unite other European powers in opposition...”</i> [This statement would need to be followed up with at least a minimal elaboration of this reasoning]	to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt]
	Additional Notes: • To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. • This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. • While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.	

Question 4: Long Essay Question, Changes in Postwar Economy**6 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays 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 essays 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.

Evaluate the most significant economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim [0-1 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
Responses that do not earn this point: - Are not historically defensible. - Only restate or rephrase the prompt. - Do not respond to the prompt. - Do not establish a line of reasoning. - Are overgeneralized.		Responses that earn this point: Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the most significant economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument.
Examples that do not earn this point: Provide a restatement of the prompt <i>“Europe experienced economic change in the period 1945-1989.”</i> Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning <i>“Europe’s economy grew massively in the postwar period.”</i> Are not historically defensible <i>“Europe’s economy became more independent from the rest of the world’s in the period after the war.”</i>		Examples that earn this point: Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt <i>“Although the economies of Europe were completely devastated by the war, they began to recover through greater economic and political cooperation, leading to prolonged period of economic growth.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories <i>“Postwar Europe experienced rapid economic growth but also an economic division between free market economies in Western Europe and the communist bloc system in Eastern Europe.”</i> Establish a line of reasoning <i>“The most significant change in Europe’s economy was a recovery from the effects of the war.”</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim]
Additional Notes: - The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion [which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs]. - The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development[s] in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
[0-1 points]	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes	
	Responses that do not earn this point: - Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. - Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. - Provide a passing phrase or reference.	Responses that earn this point: Accurately describe a context relevant to economic changes in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989.
	Examples that do not earn this point: Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt <i>"Wars are never good for the economy."</i> Provide a passing phrase or reference <i>"Europe experienced economic growth after the war."</i>	Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Economic consequences of the Great Depression/Second World War - Political/ideological divisions in Europe at the end of the war - Engagement of the United States in European affairs - Economic challenge of communism / Soviet-style economic planning - Demographic shifts as a result of the two World Wars - Consumer-driven economies - Technological developments affecting economic production - Trade liberalization - Economic effects of decolonization - Gender changes in the workforce as a result of the wars - Damage caused by the war to cities and industry Example of acceptable contextualization: <i>"Europe emerged from the Second World war with two rival economic models."</i> <i>"At the end of the war, Europe faced the task of rebuilding its economy."</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization]
	Additional Notes: - The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. - To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence [0-2 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
	Responses that do not earn points: - Identify a single piece of evidence. - Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt. - Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. - Repeat information that is specified in the prompt.	Responses that earn 1 point: Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989.	Responses that earn 2 points: Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding the most significant economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989.
	Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region <i>"The Second Industrial Revolution spread the economic benefits of industry throughout Europe."</i>	Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following [two examples required]: - The "economic miracle" of postwar West Germany - Growth in cradle-to grave welfare state protections - United States aid and support [Marshall Plan] - Formation of the communist bloc and COMECON - Western European economic integration - Creation of precursors to the EU - Oil-price shocks and economic downturn of the 1970s - Attempts to hold on to colonies after decolonization - Economic stagnation and political unrest in Eastern Europe, leading to the collapse of communism - Migrant workers in Europe; changes to migration policies - De-industrialization and the shift to service economies - Multi-national corporations - Women's greater access to professional careers - Post-World War II baby boom in Europe Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence: <i>"West Germany in particular had rapid economic growth in the 50s and 60s and needed millions of foreign 'guest workers' to support its economy."</i>	Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence: <i>"After the war, many European governments took control of major industries, especially in Eastern Europe, marking a major shift from free-market capitalism."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the most significant economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989] <i>"Western European countries sought to encourage growth and trade by lowering tariffs and other barriers and gradually forming a unified economy where people and goods could move freely across national borders."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the most significant economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989] <i>"As oil prices surged in the 1970s, many Western European countries' economies suffered major downturns after a long period of growth."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about the most significant economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989]
Additional Notes: - Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization. - If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two.			

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row D Analysis and Reasoning	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
[0-2 points]	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	Responses that do not earn points: - May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. - May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument.	Responses that earn 1 point: Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about economic change in Europe during the period 1945 to 1989. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity.	Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: - Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR - Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR - Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include: - Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR - Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.
	Examples that do not earn points: Provide evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument <i>“The Oil Crisis of the 1970s put an end to the postwar economic boom.”</i> [Note that the phrases “put an end to” is not by itself sufficient to credit the	Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include: - Using comparative reasoning to explain how Western Europe experienced greater economic growth under a more free-market system than did Eastern Europe under communism. - Structuring an argument thematically to highlight social and political changes associated with economic growth or decline. - Using change and continuity over time to recount how Europe experienced periods of growth and stagnation during the period from 1945 to 1989. Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning:	Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: - Explaining how changes in Europe’s external economic relationships as well as changes in its internal economic structure both contributed to overall change. [Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt] - Evaluating which of two major economic changes—for instance, European economic integration or the failure of centrally planned economies—was ultimately more significant. [Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance] - Explaining how Europe’s economic relationships with the United States and formerly colonized areas both changed and remained the

	statement as an example of reasoning using CCOT]	“Communist economies overall did less well than free-market economies in the postwar period.” [Indicates difference between European economies in the postwar period]	same in the wake of war and decolonization. [Explaining both continuity and change] Considering the role of both the United States and the Soviet Union in driving economic change in Europe. [Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt]
	Additional Notes: - To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity. - This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response. - While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.		