

Question 1: Short Answer Secondary Source**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

A Describe the main argument made by the author in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

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

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

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

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

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

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

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

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- Feminist movements in the second half of the 1900s focused on achieving social equality for women which led to the development of new research on the status of women in Europe.
 - Women attained high political office in many Western countries but not in the Soviet Union which seemed to undermine Soviet claims to equality.
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[a] Describe an argument the author makes in the passage about the French Revolution. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The French Revolution largely excluded women as it developed, particularly in its more radical phases.
- The French Revolution emphasized masculinity and bonds between men.
- Marie Antoinette became a stand-in for arguments for the exclusion of women from public life.
- Marie Antoinette served as a lesson for women who sought political power.
- French Revolutionary leaders reinforced notions of masculinity and virility.

[b] Describe a development prior to the French Revolution that influenced the view of women described in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The arguments made by Rousseau, and others, for the exclusion of women from politics were similar to the attacks on Marie Antoinette.
- The Renaissance emphasized that the concept of civic humanism applied only to men and denied a public sphere for women either in politics or the arts.
- The Scientific Revolution asserted that differences in male and female physiology indicated that women had reduced intellectual abilities in comparison to men.
- Religious values [Catholicism, Protestantism] reinforced traditional values about the proper social roles for men and women.
- Suspicion about the involvement of women in the practice of witchcraft led men to question the ability of women to perform effectively in positions of authority.

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- Enlightenment writings and the role of salons encouraging women to be active in exercising popular sovereignty.
 - Enlightenment print culture was mostly created by men and mostly read by men.
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[c] Describe development in the late 1900s that may have influenced the author's perspective **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Women increasingly took high political office in Europe, such as Margaret Thatcher in Britain.
- Feminism challenged accepted ideas of women's role in the home and in public life.
- Economic changes affected women's roles in the workforce and in family life.
- Social changes such as the introduction of birth control offered women greater control over their bodies and greater access into the professional world.
- Gains in the early twentieth century such as suffrage paved the way for women to seek political office after the Second World War.
- Movements for civil rights and gay rights of the late twentieth century influenced feminist movements that challenged discrimination on the basis of gender.

Total for question 1 3 points