

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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 historian in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The invention of the department store in 1800s France offered new roles for women.
- Department stores catered to a wider array of customers than traditional shops and introduced more people to consumerism.
- Department stores invented new techniques of selling merchandise.

B Describe a relevant historical context for the development discussed in the excerpt. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Paris and other cities were growing rapidly at the time and were increasingly able to support large retail stores.
- Increasing wages of working-class and middle-class French people created more demand for a wider variety of goods.
- The expansion of industry during the Second Industrial Revolution allowed for the production of a wider variety of consumer goods.
- Europeans expanded their colonial empires in search of raw materials for manufacturing and new markets for their manufactured goods.
- Women in the middle classes did not typically work outside the home in the mid-1800s and the Cult of Domesticity encouraged them to spend their time shopping and maintaining their home.
- Women in the lower classes frequently did work outside the home and department stores became a place where they sought employment.

C Explain one way that the development discussed in the excerpt affected European society. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Women's negative experiences in the workforce encouraged the political movement for women to obtain greater rights and economic opportunities.
- The expansion of consumer goods marketed to women led to an even greater demand for such goods, particularly labor-saving devices for the home.
- Women gained new job opportunities since large department stores and other services needed lots of cheap labor as clerks and salespeople, eventually leading to other opportunities for women in management.
- Middle-class women were encouraged to consume more and spend more since department stores and other consumer institutions depended on a large volume of sales and expected continued growth.
- In the long term, the aggressive tactics of large retailers led to critiques of and a reaction against excessive consumerism, including the emergence of green parties.

Question 3: Short Answer No Stimulus**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

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[a] Describe one major Protestant belief in the period 1517 to 1650.**1 point****Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- Protestants generally believed the Catholic Church was corrupt.
- Some Protestants saw wealth and prosperity as signs of God's favor.
- Protestants believed the pope could not claim spiritual authority.
- Protestants believed that the Bible was the sole source of true Christian doctrine.
- Protestants believed that faith alone was necessary for salvation and denied the need to do "good works."
- Protestants believed in the "priesthood of all believers" and gave less authority to clergy.
- Protestants questioned some Catholic sacraments or practices and re-interpreted others.
- Some Protestants believed in the predestination of individuals to salvation or damnation, others believed in adult baptism
- Protestants generally resisted the centralizing power of the Catholic Church.

[b] Explain one way in which the Protestant Reformation affected European politics in the period 1517 to 1650.**1 point****Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- The Protestant and Catholic Reformations caused divisions in the religious and political order of Europe, eventually ending the ideal of universal Christendom.
- Conflicts between Protestants and Catholics led to religious wars in Europe.
- In some areas, monarchs gained the right to determine the official religion of their domain [*cuius regio est religio*].
- Conflicts between Protestants and Catholics led to internal conflicts in England,

- Conflicts sometimes led to official toleration of minority religions [e.g., the Edict of Nantes in France]
- Various reform groups, such as Anabaptists, challenged the monarch's control of religious institutions.
- Issues of religious reform worsened the conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility in some states.
- Calvinists in Geneva attempted to unify religious and secular authority and create a theocratic state.

[c] Explain one way in which the Enlightenment further changed religious practices in Europe in the period 1650 to 1815. **1 point****Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- The rational approach to religious practices led to societal demand, often fulfilled by enlightened despots, for religious toleration.
- Enlightenment concepts, such as human reason and rationalism, challenged the established ideas on the role of faith.
- Enlightenment thinkers, such as John Locke and Voltaire, advocated for the principles of equality and individual rights, which contributed to religious toleration.
- Enlightenment (distrust of religious "fanaticism") concepts, such as secularism and empiricism, encouraged people to regard religion more as a private matter than a public practice.
- Following Enlightenment principles, liberal revolutionaries in France sought to bring religion under state control and to end the privileged position of the Catholic Church.
- Radical revolutionaries in France sought to replace Christianity with a religion [the Cult of the Supreme Being] that they claimed was based on Enlightenment principles.
- Deism stressed natural law and rejected divine revelation, resulting in a change in religious practices.

Total for question 3 3 points

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(A) Describe an argument made in the excerpt.**1 point****Examples that earn this point include the following:**

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

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

(Note: A single development is sufficient.)

Examples that earn this point include the following:

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

(C) Explain one effect of the changes in European medicine during the late 1700s and 1800s.**1 point****Examples that earn this point include the following:**

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

Total for question 1 3 points