

Question 2: Short Answer Primary Source**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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

A Describe a likely intended purpose of the engraving. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The engraving is intended to build support for the Spanish resistance to Napoleon's invasion.
- The engraving is celebrating the heroic actions of a woman defending her city against the French invasion.
- The engraving is intended to commemorate a victory over the French during the Napoleonic wars.

B Describe a broader historical context for the events depicted in the engraving. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Men and women across Spain and Portugal joined in a popular uprising against the Napoleonic army's invasion and occupation of the Iberian Peninsula.
- Napoleon attempted to conquer the whole continent claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution.
- The French Revolution and Napoleonic wars led to the rise of nationalism across Europe, especially in countries under French occupation.
- Discussion about the role of women in society was prompted by the Enlightenment and its ideas of civic rights.

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| C | Explain one way that events such as those referenced in the engraving affected European politics in the period after 1815. | 1 point |
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Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Women's participation in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars gave rise to a growing feminist movement that asserted women's right to vote and participate in politics in the 1800s.
 - Patriotism and mass politics, inspired by the French Revolution and its ideals, became a defining feature of European political culture in the 1800s and beyond.
 - Rising nationalism in Europe, which developed as a response to Napoleon's conquests, prompted a conservative reaction during the first half of the 1800s.
 - Conservative leaders sought to suppress popular uprisings which they feared could lead to broader revolutions similar to the French Revolution.
 - The Concert of Europe sought to establish a balance of power to maintain peace in Europe and make sure no European country could dominate the continent.
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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 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

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

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- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

(A) Describe one cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

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

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

Examples that earn this point include the following:

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

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

Examples that earn this point include the following:

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

Total for question 3 3 points