

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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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** Briefly describe one major difference between Pollard's and Patterson's historical interpretations of the origins of the Cold War. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Pollard argues that the origins of the Cold War were primarily rooted in economic differences while Patterson argues that the actions of the Soviet Union brought on the Cold War.
- Source 1 argues that it was the actions of the United States that initiated the Cold War while Source 2 argues that it was the fear of communism.

- B** Briefly explain how one event or development from 1940 to 1960 not directly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Pollard's interpretation of the origins of the Cold War. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The United States attempted to create a free-market global economy, in the face of Communist ideology, and this supports Pollard's argument that economic concerns were a significant driver of the Cold War.
- The United States began a campaign of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in 1948, which supports Pollard's interpretation that the origins of the Cold War were primarily economic.
- The United States international aid to noncommunist countries illustrates how the origins of the Cold War were primarily economic, which supports Pollard's interpretation.
- The United States creation of economic institutions to bolster non-Communist nations and prevent Soviet expansion supports Pollard's argument about the origins of the Cold War.

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- The United States used the Marshall Plan to connect European economies with the United States.

C Briefly explain how one event or development from 1940 to 1960 not directly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Patterson’s interpretation of the origins of the Cold War. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Patterson’s argument is that concerns about the spread of communism contributed to the start of the Cold War, and the usage of controversial methods to expose suspected communists during the Second Red Scare supports this claim.
 - The focus of United States policymakers after 1945 on containing communism through the Truman Doctrine supports Patterson’s argument that concerns about the spread of communism led to the start of the Cold War.
 - The United States justified intervening in Korea with the argument that it was preventing the territorial expansion of communism, which supports Patterson’s arguments about the United States’ fears about communism’s territorial expansion contributing to the Cold War.
 - The United States justified covert actions in countries to overthrow governments thought to be too close to the Soviet Union.
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