

3. Respond to parts A, B, C, and D.

- A.** Describe one specific example of a nineteenth-century African American woman who fought against slavery.
- B.** Using a specific example, explain how a twentieth-century African American woman artist, author, or activist influenced public perception about the oppression African Americans experienced.
- C.** Using a different specific example, explain how African American women influenced the ideas or strategies of the modern Civil Rights movement.
- D.** Describe one specific example of a new opportunity for African American women that emerged following the twentieth-century freedom movements.

4. Respond to parts A, B, C, and D.

- A.** Describe one aspect of a specific religious, spiritual, or faith tradition that was practiced in Africa before 1800.
- B.** Describe an adaptation of an African religious, spiritual, or faith tradition by Afrodescendants in the Americas.
- C.** Using a specific example from before 1865, explain how African Americans used religious, spiritual, or faith practices to resist oppression.
- D.** Using a specific example from after 1865, explain how religious, spiritual, or faith practices contributed to activism during freedom movements.

STOP
END OF EXAM

Question 3: Non-Stimulus/Source**4 points**

- (A) Describe one specific example of a nineteenth-century African American woman who fought against slavery.** **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Maria Stewart was one of the first women to make a public speech. She condemned slavery and racism in speeches and in her writings.
- Harriet Tubman was one of the most well-known conductors on the Underground Railroad, freeing many African Americans from enslavement.
- Sojourner Truth was an activist who sold her portraits to raise money for the cause of abolition. She conducted speaking tours and recruited Black soldiers to the Union army.

- (B) Using a specific example, explain how a twentieth-century African American woman artist, author, or activist influenced public perception about the oppression African Americans experienced.** **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Ida B. Wells-Barnett was an activist and journalist who highlighted the violence African Americans faced. Through her writings, she exposed the racial violence African Americans experienced in the South at the hands of white mobs.
- Josephine Baker was an international performer who used her platform to advocate for African Americans' equality. Baker critiqued the United States for promoting democracy abroad while at home African Americans continued to fight for their rights as citizens.
- Maya Angelou was a writer and activist known for her autobiography, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* and poems such as "Still I Rise." Angelou's work often focuses on themes of racism and discrimination that highlight the challenges African Americans face in daily life.

- (C) Using a different specific example, explain how African American women influenced the ideas or strategies of the modern Civil Rights movement.** **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Rosa Parks was an activist working for the NAACP whose refusal to give up her seat on a bus led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Park's arrest and the boycott of the Montgomery city buses highlighted the unequal treatment of African Americans in the South.

- Kathleen Cleaver is a legal scholar and was an activist of the Black Panther Party and the Black Power movement. She encouraged Black people to embrace their natural beauty and become comfortable in their own skin.
- At 15 years old, Claudette Colvin refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger and was arrested for violating Montgomery, Alabama's segregation laws. This occurred nine months before Rosa Parks. Colvin then became one of four plaintiffs to challenge these laws in court. In doing so, the court ruled Montgomery's segregated bus system unconstitutional in 1956.
- Ella Baker was key in several civil rights organizations, including the NAACP, SCLC, and SNCC. She emphasized using grassroots organizing, student activism, and empowering local communities. These strategies became important as the SNCC emphasized a community-based, nonviolent approach.
- Fannie Lou Hamer was critical in getting African Americans in the South engaged in the voting process. Hamer's tireless efforts expanded African American political participation and brought attention to the broader struggle for civil rights and equality, inspiring the movement to address racial and gender injustices.
- Pauli Murray was a lawyer who provided guidelines for desegregation. Her guidelines were critical to proving the case in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which led to the Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

(D)	Describe one specific example of a new opportunity for African American women that emerged following the twentieth-century freedom movements.	1 point
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Following the Civil Rights movement, Black voting power increased, which led to the election of Shirley Chisholm, the first Black woman in Congress.
- The increase in Black political power and representation led to the appointment of Condoleezza Rice, the first Black woman to hold the position of secretary of state of the United States.
- The increase in Black political power and representation led to the election of Kamala Harris as the first Black woman vice-president of the United States.
- African Americans' increased access to educational opportunities following the twentieth-century freedom movements led to African Americans' continued contributions to medicine, with Kizzmekia Corbett being a leading scientist in the development of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine.

Total for question 3 4 points