

“I declare that my religion does not allow me to take an oath such as the National Assembly requires; I am happy and I even promise to watch over . . . the faithful of this parish who are entrusted to me, to be true to the nation and the king, and to observe the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly and sanctioned by the king.

I recognize no superior and other legislators than the pope and the bishops; you Christians would certainly not wish to be led by a nonbeliever and I would be such a one if I had had the cowardice to take an oath such as the National Assembly requires. According to our faith, the sovereign pontiff is not only at the center of Catholic unity and has primacy of honor in all the Church, but he also has primacy of jurisdiction. Is it not refusing him this primacy of jurisdiction in France to forbid the entire Church and all French citizens to recognize his authority and his jurisdiction?

By taking this oath, I would have sworn no longer to recognize our holy father the pope and head of the Church, or the bishops as its governors. . . . I believe that my confidence in refusing the oath will be an example for any of you who choose to lose your possessions, your fortune, even your life if necessary, rather than abandon your faith, your religion and offend your God.”

Source: Declaration by J. A. Baude, a French parish priest, 1791

2. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.
- Describe a likely audience of the declaration.
 - Explain one way in which the declaration reflects a development during the French Revolution.
 - Explain one effect after 1791 of ideas such as those expressed in Baude’s declaration.

Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3. Respond to **parts a, b, and c.**

- a. Describe one cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s.
- b. Explain one way in which the Concert of Europe affected Europe during the first half of the 1800s.
- c. Explain one reason why the Concert of Europe broke down in the mid-1800s.

4. Respond to **parts a, b, and c.**

- a. Describe one cause for the development of the Cold War in the mid-1900s.
- b. Explain one way in which the Cold War affected Europe in the second half of the 1900s.
- c. Explain one reason why the Cold War ended in the late 1900s.

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 audience of the declaration. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- A likely audience is government authorities, to whom he's explaining his reasons for refusing to sign the constitutional oath.
- Another audience is his parishioners or other Catholics, explaining his refusal and the important relationship between the Church and the French nation.
- He could be explaining to fellow members of the clergy who might be thinking of resisting the revolutionary government or giving in to it.

(B) Explain one way in which the declaration reflects a development during the French Revolution. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The National Assembly was attacking the power and wealth of the Church in France because it owned land and collected tithes/taxes.
- The Assembly tried to force clergy members to sign an oath of allegiance to France rather than the Church.
- The Revolutionary government had nationalized Church land, making it far less powerful and more subservient to France than before.
- The first phase of the French Revolution had begun, and its government was attempting to limit the power of the traditional elite, including the First Estate.
- Enlightenment ideas held by revolutionaries emphasized the importance of a separation of church and state rather than obedience to traditional religious powers.
- The Revolutionary government now paid clerical salaries, tying them to the state.

(C)	Explain one effect after 1791 of ideas such as those expressed in Baude's declaration.	1 point
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The nationalization of Church property and clergy was not enough to satisfy the revolutionary government, which led to further challenges to the Church in France.
- The radical phase of the French Revolution, led by Robespierre, further attacked the Church and Christianity, attempting to remove all aspects of Christianity from French life.
- The radical attack on the Church and Christianity alienated some French citizens, which was part of the reason why the radical phase failed, and the conservative phase followed.
- Napoleon sought an accommodation with the Catholic Church in the Concordat of 1801 in order to win over French Catholics alienated by the Revolution's stance against the Church.
- Despite the fact that the radical phase of the Revolution failed, and the attempted de-Christianization of France failed overall, the trend of secularism seen during the Revolution continued after the Revolution.
- Revolutionary attacks on the Church led some clergy members and supporters to leave France.

Total for question 2	3 points
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