

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

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

- A.** Describe one significant motivation for European overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1600.
 - B.** Describe one significant change in European overseas expansion in the period 1600 to 1700.
 - C.** Explain one way that European overseas expansion affected Europe's economy in the period 1700 to 1900.
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4. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A.** Describe one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800.
- B.** Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900.
- C.** Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900.

END OF SECTION I

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1. Evaluate whether or not the French government upheld the ideals of the Revolution during the period 1789 to 1794.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least four documents.
- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least two documents, explain how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Demonstrate a complex understanding of a historical development related to the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.

Document 1

Source: Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, ratified by the National Assembly of France, August 1789

“The National Assembly recognizes and proclaims, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizen:

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural...rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
9. All persons are held innocent until they shall have been declared guilty. If arrest shall be deemed indispensable, all harshness not essential to the securing of the prisoner's person shall be severely repressed by law.
10. No one shall be harassed on account of his opinions, including his religious views.
11. The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may, accordingly, speak, write, and print with freedom, but shall be responsible for such abuses of this freedom as shall be defined by law.”

Question 4: Short Answer No Stimulus**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 one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Industrialization in Europe was prompted by the new discoveries of the Scientific Revolution.
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, which became the biggest power.
- Great Britain extracted resources from the colonies in the Americas to help launch its industrialization.
- Britain had significant natural resources that promoted the Industrial Revolution [coal, waterways, iron ore, etc.].

B Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the European continent.
 - Industrialization on the continent oftentimes required state support and investment.
 - In the 1800s, countries adopted new technologies for transportation such as locomotives and steamships.
 - The availability of factory work in cities led to rapid urbanization.
 - Women and children were increasingly employed in work outside the home, particularly in factories and coal mines.
 - The Second Industrial Revolution diversified production and expanded consumerism.
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| C | Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900. | 1 point |
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Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Industrialization led to the emergence of unions and political parties devoted to the interests of the working class.
 - New political ideologies, including Marxism, emerged as a response to the social problems caused by industrialization.
 - Due to a rising awareness of industrial working conditions, particularly for children, political officials launched investigations and introduced regulatory legislation to ameliorate them.
 - Relative degrees of industrialization exacerbated international tensions, as governments sought out sources of raw materials and developed new military technologies.
 - Industrialization helped Prussia to become the leader of a unified Germany through economic and military dominance over other German states.
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