

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

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

- A.** Identify one development that contributed to the spread of gunpowder technologies in the period before circa 1500.
 - B.** Explain one way the use of military technologies affected the development of land-based empires in the period circa 1450 to 1750.
 - C.** Explain one way navigational technologies contributed to economic change in the period circa 1450 to 1750.
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4. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A.** Identify one technological development in communication or transportation in the twentieth century.
- B.** Explain one way nuclear technologies affected international relations in the second half of the twentieth century.
- C.** Explain one way the spread of new technologies contributed to increased economic activity in the twentieth century.

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- 1.** Evaluate the extent to which the spread of industrialization provided women with new opportunities and/or challenges during the period circa 1850 to 1950.

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: Vera Karelina, Russian woman labor activist and revolutionary, describing her work as a political organizer among factory workers in St. Petersburg in the 1890s, memoir published in the Soviet Union in 1926

"I began the mass organization of women in the Factory Workers' Society. Each branch of the Society elected its own chairwoman and secretary. The chairwoman of one of the branches was Maria Soldatova, who worked at a cigarette factory.

Maria was forty years old and illiterate. But she possessed inexhaustible energy and natural organizational ability and could understand and think quickly. Despite her illiteracy, Maria was unanimously elected chairwoman of her branch. She often complained about her illiteracy, and would always say, 'If only I could read and write, I could do so much more for the factory and the Society.' When someone offered to teach her to read and write, she began to study diligently."

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.

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- A** Identify one technological development in communication or transportation in the twentieth century. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The development of the internet was a major development in communication.
- During the twentieth century, one important technological development was the airplane.
- The development of cellular communications was a life-changing development.

Scoring Note: Some technologies that originated in the late nineteenth century but were further developed, commercialized, and/or became widespread in the early twentieth century can be credited toward Part A. Examples include the radio and the automobile.

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- B** Explain one way nuclear technologies affected international relations in the second half of the twentieth century. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The invention of nuclear weapons complicated international relations as some countries sought [and sometimes acquired] nuclear weapons, which resulted in international efforts to limit proliferation.
- The threat of nuclear war kept the major superpowers at peace because they both believed in the MAD doctrine and did everything possible to avoid direct war between themselves.
- The practical impossibility of a direct nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union led the two superpowers to engage in proxy wars around the world instead.

C	Explain one way the spread of new technologies contributed to increased economic activity in the twentieth century.	1 point
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Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Widespread use of fossil fuels enabled the growth of the transoceanic cargo shipping industry, which increased international trade and stimulated economic growth.
 - Nuclear-generated power was used to operate new factories and production facilities, increasing the capacity of electrical grids and leading to greater economic productivity.
 - Fossil fuels helped the airline industry grow as more people traveled for work and leisure, increasing the revenues of hospitality and tourism industries.
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