

“Among all the powers that are given by God the kingly power is most high, strong, and large. . . . No power in the world or in the hierarchy of the church can lay restraint upon that supreme [power]. . . . Now to this high, large, and most restraining power of kings, not only nature, but even God himself gives from heaven most full and ample testimony, and that this power is not merely human but superhuman and indeed no less than a power divine. . . . That supreme power, therefore, which resides in earthly [rulers] is not a . . . collection of human power scattered among many and gathered into one head, but a participation of God’s own unlimited power, which he never did [confer on the] multitudes of men in the world, but only and immediately on his own vice-regents [kings].

All [royal wishes] are, and ought to be, to all loyal subjects, in the nature and force of a command.”

Source: Reverend Roger Mainwaring, sermon, England, 1627

2. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.

- a. Describe one argument made in the passage.
- b. Describe one relevant context in which the sermon was delivered.
- c. Explain one way in which views such as those expressed in the passage were challenged later in the 1600s.

Question 3 or 4

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

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

- a. Describe one change in French politics or society achieved by the liberal phase of the French Revolution.
- b. Explain how the radicalization of the French Revolutionary regime led to one change prior to Napoleon's takeover of the French government.
- c. Explain one way in which the regime of Napoleon represented a continuity with the radical phase of the French Revolution.

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

- a. Describe one significant change to European politics or society caused by nationalism in Europe during the period 1900 to 1950.
- b. Explain one way in which nationalism led to a change in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.
- c. Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.

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 one argument made in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The king has the greatest power.
- The king's authority comes from God.
- The power of the king is superhuman and divine.
- The wishes of the king should be treated as commands.
- The power of the king does not come from the people he rules.

(B) Describe one relevant context in which the sermon was delivered. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The development of new monarchies/more centralized states.
 - The emergence of absolutist theories of monarchy.
 - Religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants and between Protestant sects.
 - Disputes in England between the Crown and Parliament.
 - Attempts by the Stuart monarchy to consolidate power.
 - The Church of England had the monarch at its head.
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| (C) | Explain one way in which views such as those expressed in the passage were challenged later in the 1600s. | 1 point |
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Emergence of ideas of popular sovereignty during the early Enlightenment (John Locke) led political thinkers to challenge the notion of the power of monarchy.
- During the early Enlightenment some scientists and intellectuals became more critical of monarchical absolutism.
- The English Civil War overthrew the monarchy and executed the king.
- The Glorious Revolution overthrew the existing monarchy and established parliamentary supremacy.

Total for question 2 3 points