

Jesse Owens Running the 200-Meter Race, 1936 Summer Olympics, Berlin, Germany



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

- A.** Describe the broader historical context of the image.
- B.** Describe one example of an African American athlete, other than Jesse Owens, who broke discriminatory barriers in the twentieth or twenty-first centuries.
- C.** Using a specific example, explain how African Americans' increased access to education contributed to overcoming discrimination in the twentieth or twenty-first century.

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

- A.** Describe a cultural or artistic contribution made by one of the ancient African societies.
- B.** Describe an effect trade had on ancient West African empires such as Ghana, Mali, or Songhai.
- C.** Explain how a contribution made by one of the ancient West African societies can be connected to a tradition, practice, or development in the nineteenth, twentieth, or twenty-first centuries.

Question 2: Non-Text Source**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible, or discipline specific, 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 or disciplinary 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 the broader historical context of the image.**1 point****Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- Jesse Owens won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics during a time when Black people were discriminated against because of their race.
- Owens represented the United States at the 1936 Olympics but was subjected to discrimination at home.
- Owens excelled at the Olympics even though, in 1936, African Americans and whites were not allowed to participate in the same sports leagues in the United States.
- Owens participated in the Berlin Olympics when Adolf Hitler was the ruler of Germany.

B Describe one example of an African American athlete, other than Jesse Owens, who broke discriminatory barriers in the twentieth or twenty-first centuries.**1 point****Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- In 1908, boxer Jack Johnson became the first Black heavyweight champion of the world.
- In 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first Black player in Major League Baseball.
- Wilma Rudolph won gold medals in the 1960 Summer Olympics and became a civil rights activist in her post-Olympic career.
- In 1974, baseball player Henry Aaron broke the long-standing Major League Baseball home run record, despite living through segregation and receiving death threats during his career.

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| C | Using a specific example, explain how African Americans' increased access to education contributed to overcoming discrimination in the twentieth or twenty-first century. | 1 point |
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Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- The Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* desegregated public schools, allowing African Americans to have access to schools previously denied to them. This provided countless people the ability to improve their education and secure better jobs.
 - Booker T. Washington advocated for African Americans to get an industrial, vocational education in order to make economic gains. His Tuskegee Institute was able to provide this throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century.
 - HBCUs were able to provide African Americans with access to education and economic improvement long before traditionally white colleges commonly accepted students of color.
 - African American Studies was founded in the 1960s after Black students entered predominantly white colleges, finding that the history of Black people was underrepresented. This would lead to generations of scholars who were not only well-versed in African American Studies but who would expand the discipline further.
 - Education was a major focus of the Black Panther Party. By encouraging its members to advocate for and achieve formal education, its members, and all Black Americans, were able to find more and better employment opportunities.
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