

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION I, Part B

Time—40 minutes

Directions: Answer Question 1 and Question 2. Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

Write your responses in the Section I, Part B: Short-Answer Response booklet. You must write your response to each question on the lined page designated for that response. Each response is expected to fit within the space provided.

In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but no credit will be given for notes written in this booklet.

Read the passage below and answer all parts of the question that follows.

“The Enlightenment was an eighteenth-century movement of ideas and practices that made the secular world its [main focus]. It did not necessarily deny the meaning or emotional hold of religion, but it gradually shifted attention away from religious questions toward secular ones. By seeking answers in secular terms—even to many religious questions—it vastly expanded the sphere of the secular, making it, for increasing numbers of educated people, a primary frame of reference.

In the Western world, art, music, science, politics, and even the categories of space and time had undergone a gradual process of secularization in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the Enlightenment built on this process and made it into an international intellectual cause.

Attachment to the world—the here and the now—to a life lived without constant reference to God, became increasingly commonplace and the source of an explosion of innovative thinking about society, government, and the economy, to mention but a few areas of inquiry.”

Margaret Jacob, historian, *The Secular Enlightenment*, 2019

1. a) Describe the main argument the author makes about the Enlightenment in the passage.
b) Explain how one piece of evidence not in the passage supports the author’s claims regarding the Enlightenment.
c) Explain how secularization as described in the passage influenced one political change in the period 1750 to 1850.

Use the image below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

Thomas Benjamin Kennington, English artist, *The Pinch of Poverty*, 1891



Coram in the care of the Foundling Museum, London/Bridgeman Images

2. a) Describe the attitude toward poverty expressed in the painting.
b) Describe a broader context in which the painting was produced.
c) Explain one way in which reformers during the late 1800s and early 1900s attempted to address the problems of poverty in Europe.

Question 1: Short Answer Secondary 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 the main argument the author makes about the Enlightenment in the passage. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The Enlightenment's key feature was the increasing emphasis on secular rather than religious matters.
- The Enlightenment built on the secularization that had already occurred during the Scientific and Commercial Revolutions.
- Enlightenment thinkers increasingly sought secular solutions for social and political problems.
- The increasing emphasis on secular affairs generated a major increase in innovative thinking about social and political issues.

(B) Explain how one piece of evidence not in the passage supports the author's claims regarding the Enlightenment. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Enlightenment thinkers such as Voltaire called for the decreased emphasis on religion, seeing it as a source of conflict and division.
- Enlightenment works such as the *Encyclopédie* concentrated on material and secular subjects, largely ignoring religion.
- Enlightenment thinkers accepted many ideas from the Scientific Revolution (like heliocentrism) that challenged religious teachings.
- Enlightenment thinkers such as Mary Wollstonecraft supported a new social order based on reason and not on traditional religious values.
- Economic theories such as Adam Smith's concentrated on rational self-interest rather than ideas of "just price" or morality.
- Salons allowed for the spread of new intellectual ideas and broke away from the influence of traditional religious beliefs.
- Elites embraced Deism which questioned traditional ideals and valued human reason.

(C)	Explain how secularization, as described in the passage, influenced one political change in the period 1750 to 1850.	1 point
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- French revolutionaries challenged the principle of divine right monarchy and attempted to establish a secular basis for government.
- Because of their skepticism about established religion, French Revolutionaries in the liberal phase nationalized the Catholic Church.
- French Revolutionaries in the radical phase attempted to de-Christianize France.
- Revolution of 1830 in France was in part caused by hostility to the conservative Catholic regime of the Bourbon Restoration.
- Revolutions of 1848 were based on nationalistic ideas or economic causes; religion played little part for most revolutionaries.
- Enlightened monarchs supported more religious toleration and instituted political reforms.
- Secularization diminished the claim of divine right and led to constitutional governments founded on the basis of individual rights and separation of church and state.
- In general, revolutions sought to improve material conditions and secular government.

Total for question 1 3 points