

**Fernando Brambila and Juan Gálvez, Spanish Artists, Engraving of Agustina de Aragón, a Woman of the Spanish City of Zaragoza During the Siege by One of Napoleon's Armies, 1808**



*The engraving was part of a series of illustrations of the siege of Zaragoza commissioned by the Spanish commander who led the successful defense of the city.*

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

- A. Describe a likely intended purpose of the engraving.
- B. Describe a broader historical context for the events depicted in the engraving.
- C. Explain one way that events such as those referenced in the engraving affected European politics in the period after 1815.

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

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**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**

**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.

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**A** Describe a likely intended purpose of the engraving. **1 point**

**Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- The engraving is intended to build support for the Spanish resistance to Napoleon's invasion.
- The engraving is celebrating the heroic actions of a woman defending her city against the French invasion.
- The engraving is intended to commemorate a victory over the French during the Napoleonic wars.

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**B** Describe a broader historical context for the events depicted in the engraving. **1 point**

**Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- Men and women across Spain and Portugal joined in a popular uprising against the Napoleonic army's invasion and occupation of the Iberian Peninsula.
  - Napoleon attempted to conquer the whole continent claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution.
  - The French Revolution and Napoleonic wars led to the rise of nationalism across Europe, especially in countries under French occupation.
  - Discussion about the role of women in society was prompted by the Enlightenment and its ideas of civic rights.
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| <b>C</b> | Explain one way that events such as those referenced in the engraving affected European politics in the period after 1815. | <b>1 point</b> |
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**Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:**

- Women’s participation in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars gave rise to a growing feminist movement that asserted women’s right to vote and participate in politics in the 1800s.
  - Patriotism and mass politics, inspired by the French Revolution and its ideals, became a defining feature of European political culture in the 1800s and beyond.
  - Rising nationalism in Europe, which developed as a response to Napoleon’s conquests, prompted a conservative reaction during the first half of the 1800s.
  - Conservative leaders sought to suppress popular uprisings which they feared could lead to broader revolutions similar to the French Revolution.
  - The Concert of Europe sought to establish a balance of power to maintain peace in Europe and make sure no European country could dominate the continent.
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