

**Question 3 or 4**

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

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

- a. Describe one cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s.
- b. Explain one way in which the Concert of Europe affected Europe during the first half of the 1800s.
- c. Explain one reason why the Concert of Europe broke down in the mid-1800s.

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

- a. Describe one cause for the development of the Cold War in the mid-1900s.
- b. Explain one way in which the Cold War affected Europe in the second half of the 1900s.
- c. Explain one reason why the Cold War ended in the late 1900s.

**EUROPEAN HISTORY**

**SECTION II**

**Total Time—1 hour and 40 minutes**

**Question 1 (Document-Based Question)**

**Suggested reading and writing time: 1 hour**

**It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 45 minutes writing your response.**

**Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.**

**Directions:** Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

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 six 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 three documents, explain how or why the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

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**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

**Question 4: Short Answer, No Stimulus, Cold War****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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 cause for the development of the Cold War in the mid-1900s. **1 point****Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- The previously existing fear of the spread of communism in the West after the Bolshevik Revolution.
- The Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe and the installation of communist regimes (Iron Curtain/Eastern Bloc).
- The Soviet fear of another invasion by Germany/the West as had happened in the World Wars.

The development of nuclear weapons first by the United States and then the Soviet Union.

(B) Explain one way in which the Cold War affected Europe in the second half of the 1900s. **1 point****Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- Both sides created economic unions (EEC/COMECON) to bind nations together and advance their economic ideologies.
- Alliance systems of mutual security were created in the West and the East (NATO/Warsaw Pact).
- The United States played a much greater role in Western European culture, economics, and politics than it had before the Second World War (Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine).
- Eastern and Western Europe followed very different economic and social paths, as the West embraced individualism, capitalist consumerism, and social welfare programs, and the East pursued a more collective system based on central planning and suppression of dissent.
- Fears of nuclear conflict and mutually assured destruction (intensified by arms race) loomed over European society.

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(C) Explain one reason why the Cold War ended in the late 1900s.

1 point

**Examples that earn this point include the following:**

- Economic discontent in the Eastern Bloc grew, manifesting in opposition movements such as Solidarity in Poland.
- Soviet Premier Gorbachev implemented economic and political reforms that allowed for more criticism of the government and openness to the West.
- A western arms buildup, in addition to the drain of the Afghanistan War, pushed Soviet military spending beyond the state's capacity to maintain.
- Unlike prior uprisings against communist rule in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union refused to intervene against the uprisings in Eastern Europe in 1989.

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Total for question 4      3 points