

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.

“Prior to the seventeenth century, the most celebrated European city was one famous for its past. Visitors made pilgrimages to Rome to tour its ancient monuments or its historic churches: they were seeking artistic inspiration and indulgences rather than novelty and excitement. Then, in the seventeenth century, a new model for urban space and urban life was invented, a blueprint for all great cities to come. The modern city as it came to be defined was designed to hold a visitor’s attention with quite different splendors: contemporary residential architecture and unprecedented urban infrastructure rather than grand palaces and churches. And this remade the urban experience for both the city’s inhabitants and its visitors alike.

The modern city was oriented to the future rather than the past: speed and movement were its hallmarks. And as many Europeans quickly recognized, only one city was truly modern: Paris.

Visitors who wanted to contemplate ancient monuments still went to Rome, but those in search of the novel and the cutting edge—in the arts and architecture, in technology and commerce, in fashion, and in cuisine—were traveling to Paris to discover a very different experience. . . . They spent less time in churches and more in cafés and public gardens, less time touring cemeteries and more visiting shops. They wanted to eat well and to be well outfitted as much as to tour a famous cathedral.”

Source: Joan DeJean, historian, *How Paris Became Paris: The Invention of the Modern City*, 2014

1. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.
 - a. Describe one argument made in the passage.
 - b. Explain how a piece of evidence from the passage supports one of the author’s claims.
 - c. Explain how one development during the late 1600s and the 1700s shaped the changes described in the passage.

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

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- People began visiting cities such as Paris to see new fashions, cultural trends, etc.
- Paris was the first modern European city.
- Changes in the seventeenth century altered the urban experience.
- Visitors/travelers became more interested in the new (Paris) rather than the old (Rome).
- Motivations for travel became more secular and focused on consumption.
- Rome was old/ancient city that people visited for inspiration and/or history.

(B) Explain how a piece of evidence from the passage supports one of the author's claims. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Discussion of ancient monuments in Rome vs. new architecture in Paris illustrates the shift in reasons for traveling to cities.
- New cafes and public gardens were constructed to appeal to travelers and encourage consumption.
- Public gardens and shops were increasingly appealing to visitors and travelers.
- Travelers were less interested in old cathedrals and cemeteries.

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| C) | Explain how one development during the late 1600s and 1700s shaped the changes described in the passage. | 1 point |
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Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Shift in economic power to Atlantic states facilitated the growth of Paris as a cultural center.
- New goods and products arriving from overseas, such as coffee, tea, and chocolate, created new types of consumption and spaces for consumption.
- Population rebound after the Little Ice Age encouraged urban growth and greater urban sophistication.
- Improvements in agricultural production (Agricultural Revolution) encouraged urban growth and greater urban sophistication.
- Cultural shifts after the Renaissance and Reformation toward more secular values (e.g., Enlightenment or Scientific Revolution) leads to shifting interests.
- Infrastructure improvements and state centralization under Louis XIV led to modernization of Paris, the capital city of France.
- Growth of trade and a consumer economy created a class of people with the money for leisure travel.
- Emergence of a wealthy merchant class led to increased consumption of goods and experiences.

Total for question 1 3 points