

SAQ responses are accompanied by a color-coded system in order to add clarification:

- **Blue** - This text alone would likely be insufficient to earn the point.
- **Purple** - This text, added to the blue text, should be sufficient to earn the point.
- **Gold** - This text takes the answer “above and beyond” to remove any doubt.

QUESTION 1 (Secondary Source Analysis)

- a) One argument made in the excerpt is that empiricism (theories based on observable evidence and experimentation) came to dominate scientific thought in the 1600s. Scholars could no longer make arguments based on beauty and theology by themselves, but were required to demonstrate how their ideas could be observed in the natural world.
- b) One piece of evidence that would support the argument in the excerpt is how William Harvey was able to change medical science by arguing that the circulation of the blood was important for good health. Harvey’s theory was based on observations of patients and by dissecting human bodies. His ideas were part of the reason that doctors stopped believing in the humoral theory of disease, which had been based on the four humors.
- c) The changes described in the excerpt affected European society through growing secularism during the Age of Enlightenment. Religious toleration became more common in Europe during the 1700s because religion was not something that could be proven, so someone could not be burned at the stake without scientific evidence. Both John Locke and Voltaire were advocates of religious toleration who protested against the idea of an established religion and punishing people who did not believe in the state religion.

QUESTION 2 (Visual Primary Source Analysis)

- a) One goal that the artist likely hoped to achieve during the painting was the unification of Germany based on nationalism. German nationalists wanted to politically unify all of the areas of Europe where people spoke the German language. They believed that a nation-state should be based on shared cultural values rather than tradition and hereditary power.
- b) The goals expressed in the painting were hindered by the Concert of Europe. The Concert System was established by the Congress of Vienna in order to keep conservatives in power and put down liberal and nationalist movements. Klemens von Metternich of Austria was one of the most important people behind the Concert System. Because of the Concert System, most conservative monarchies in Europe survived the Revolutions of 1848.
- c) After 1850, the Concert System broke down when Russia sought to take advantage of Ottoman weakness in Crimea, which began the Crimean War. The Crimean War, which put Britain and France against Russia in a war, smashed the Concert System into pieces. Once European monarchies no longer cooperated with each other, the door was opened for nationalists in Germany and Italy to unify their nations without fear of encountering opposition from a united front of European powers.

QUESTION 3 (No Stimulus SAQ [1450-1815])

- a) Both the Spanish and the Portuguese were among the first to start the Age of Exploration. Prince Henry the Navigator invested in naval education and technologies, while Ferdinand and Isabella contributed to Columbus' voyage that resulted in the discovery of the Americas. Both the Spanish and the Portuguese also made money off of the transatlantic slave trade, which transported millions of enslaved Africans to the Americas against their will by way of the Middle Passage.
- b) One difference between the Spanish and the Portuguese in their overseas expansion is that the Spanish put more effort into the Americas and the Portuguese put more effort into trading with India. Spanish conquistadors (conquerors) created a large Spanish Empire in the Americas, while Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor, was the first European to reach India by sea, which started a profitable spice trade. The Spanish were also more successful with their Christian missionary activities, with Catholicism becoming the dominant religion in Latin America, while the Portuguese were not as successful with spreading Christianity in India.
- c) The rise of new colonial powers, such as France, England, and the Dutch Republic led to wars and rivalries because they competed for colonies and trade routes. France and England both established colonies in North America, and the expansion of these colonies was one of the reasons for the Seven Years' War, which resulted in France losing its colonies in North America. Louis XIV fought a war against the Dutch Republic because he wanted to gain control of valuable trade routes that Dutch shippers controlled from Amsterdam. This war led to the decline of the Dutch Republic. By 1800, Britain was the most important naval power in Europe.

QUESTION 4 (No Stimulus SAQ [1815-Present])

- a) One difference in challenges democracies faced before and after World War II was that during the interwar period (1919-1939), European democracies were largely challenged from within, while during the postwar period (1945-1989), they were challenged more from the outside. Democracies during the interwar period were challenged mostly by authoritarian movements that sprang up in several nations across Europe from Spain to Italy to Germany to the Soviet Union. During the postwar period, the biggest threat to European democracies was the threat posed by the Soviet Union and the threat of invasion.
- b) One similarity in the challenges faced by democratic governments before and after World War II was that during both periods, governments were expected to provide for people economically in ways that they had not been expected to before the World Wars. During the interwar period (1919-1939) democratic governments had to meet the challenges of the Great Depression and figure out how to keep people from starving. After World War II, people expected governments to provide healthcare and public transportation, which people did not expect from governments as much before the war.
- c) One reason why democracy spread in Europe between 1975 and 2000 is that the United States and Western Europe grew stronger economically, while the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc grew weaker. The United States spent money in Europe on the Marshall Plan, which gave postwar economic aid) and kept Europe protected militarily through the NATO alliance. After the fall of the Soviet Union, both economic liberalism and democracy spread into Eastern Europe.