

EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Total Time – 1 hour, 30 minutes

Question 1 (Document-Based Question)

Suggested Reading period: 15 minutes

Suggested writing time: 40 minutes

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents 1-7. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. This question is designed to test your ability to apply several historical thinking skills simultaneously including historical argumentation, use of relevant historical evidence, contextualization and synthesis. Your response should be based on your analysis of the documents and your knowledge of the topic.

Write a well-integrated essay that does the following:

- **Thesis:** Present a thesis that makes a historically defensible claim and responds to all parts of the question. The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion.
 - **Argument Development:** Develop and support a cohesive argument that recognizes and accounts for historical complexity by explicitly illustrating relationships among historical evidence such as contradiction, corroboration, and/or qualification.
 - **Use of the Documents:** Utilize the content of at least six of the documents to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument.
 - **Sourcing of the documents:** Explain the significance of the author's point of view, author's purpose, historical context, and/or audience for at least four documents.
 - **Contextualization:** Situate the argument by explaining the broader historical events, developments, or process immediately relevant to the question.
 - **Outside Evidence:** Provide an example or additional piece of specific evidence beyond those found in the documents to support or qualify the argument.
 - **Synthesis:** Extend the argument by explaining the connections between the argument and ONE of the following:
 - A development in a different historical period, situation, era, or geographic area.
 - A course theme and/or approach to history that is not the focus of the essay (such as political, economic, social, cultural, or intellectual history).
 - A different discipline or field of inquiry (such as economics, government and politics, art history or anthropology).
- 1. Analyze how popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflected both major changes and continuities during the period from the mid-fifteenth century to the eighteenth century.**

Document 2

Source: Ad for London's First Cafe, c. 1652

THE Grain or Berry called Coffee, groweth upon little Trees, only in the Deserts of Arabia.

It is brought from thence, and drunk generally throughout all the Grand Seigniors Dominions.

It is a simple innocent thing, composed into a drink, by being dryed in an Oven, and ground to Powder, and boiled up with Spring water, and about half a pint of it to be drunk, fasting an hour before and not Eating an hour after, and to be taken as hot as possibly can be endured; the which will never fetch the skin off the mouth, or raise any Blisters, by reason of that Heat.

The Turks drink at meals and other times, is usually Water, and their Dyet consists much of Fruit, the Crudities whereof are very much corrected by this Drink.

The quality of this Drink is cold and Dry; and though it be a Dryer, yet it neither heats, nor inflames more than hot Posset....

It will prevent Drowsiness, and make one fit for Busines, if one have occasion to Watch, and therefore you are not to drink of it after Supper, unless you intend to be watchful, for it will hinder sleep for 3 or 4 hours.

It is observed that in Turkey, where this is generally drunk, that they are not troubled with the Stone, Gout, Dropsie, or Scurvy, and that their Skins are exceeding cleer and white.

It is neither Laxative nor Restrington.

Made and Sold in St. Michaels Alley in Cornhill, by Pasqua Rosee, at the Signe of his own Head.

Document 3

Source: Thomas Potts, clerk of the court, County of Lancaster, England, 1613

This odious Witch was branded with a preposterous mark in nature, even from her birth, which was her left eye, standing lower than the other; the one looking down, the other looking up, so strangely deformed, that the best that were present in that honourable assembly, did affirm, they had not often seen the like. When this woman saw her own child stand up in evidence against her, she burst into a violent passion, according to her accustomed manner outrageously cursing, cried out against the child in such a fearful manner, as all the court did not a little wonder at her, and so amazed the child, as with weeping tears she cried out to my lord the judge, and told him she was not able to speak in the presence of her mother. In the end they were obliged to take Elizabeth Device away, and then the daughter gave her evidence unconcerned.

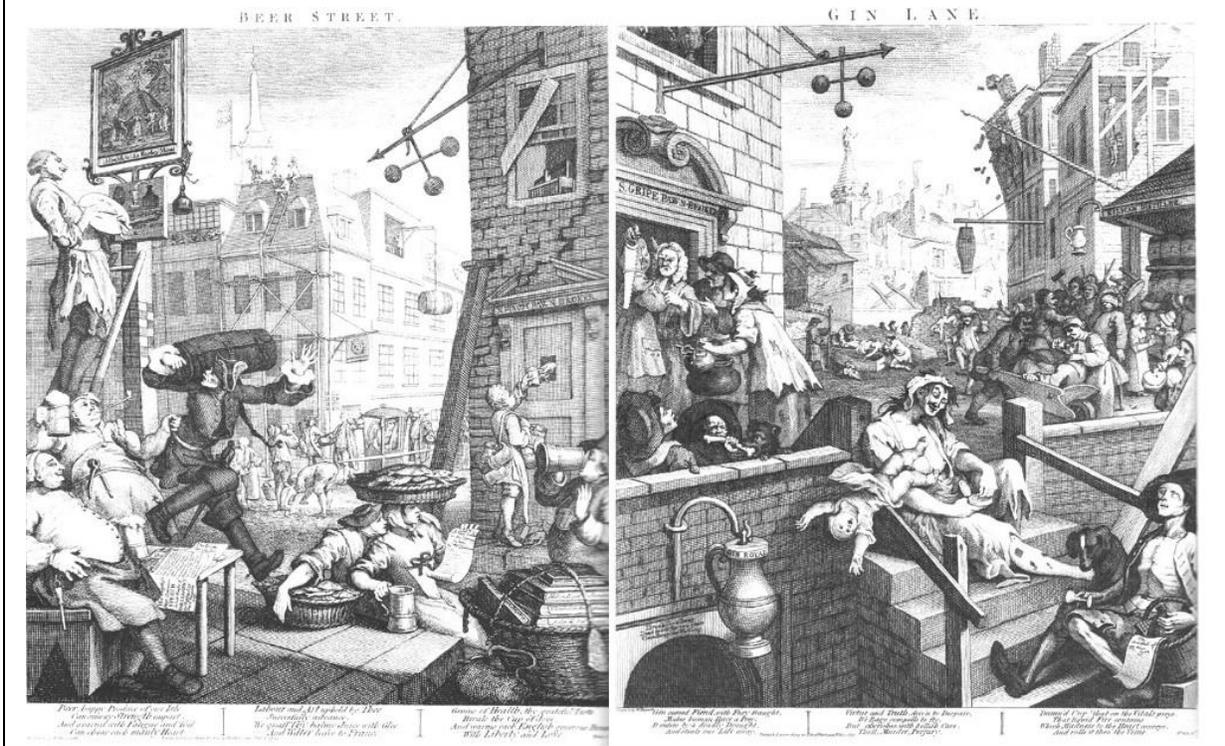
Document 4

Source: Maximilien Misson, French traveler, *Memoirs and observations in his travels over England, 1698*

I have sometimes met in the streets of London a woman carrying a figure of straw representing a man, crown'd with very ample horns, preceded by a drum, and followed by a mob, making a most grating noise with tongs, grid-irons, frying-pans, and sauce-pans. I asked what was the meaning of all this; they told me that a woman had given her husband a sound beating, for accusing her of making him a cuckold [a husband who has been cheated upon by his wife], and that upon such occasions some kind neighbour of the poor innocent injur'd creature generally performed this ceremony.

Document 5

William Hogarth, *Beer Street and Gin Lane*, 1751



Document 6

Source: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German writer, traveler, and philosopher, *Italian Journey*, 1786-1788

The Roman Carnival is not really a festival given *for* the people but one the people give themselves. The state makes very few preparations...and the police regulate it very leniently.

...Unlike the religious festivals in Rome, the Carnival does not dazzle the eye: there are no fireworks, no illuminations, no brilliant processions. All that happens is that, at a given signal, everyone has leave to be as mad and foolish as he likes, and almost everything, except fisticuffs and stabbing, is permissible.

The difference between the social orders seems to be abolished for the time being; everyone accosts everyone else, all good-naturedly accept whatever happens to them, and the insolence and licence of the feast is balanced only by the universal good humour.

During this time, even to this day, the Roman rejoices because, though it postponed the festival of the Saturnalia with its liberties for a few weeks, the birth of Christ did not succeed in abolishing it.

Document 7

Source: Jean-Francois Marmontel, French historian and writer for the Encyclopédie, *Memoir on Julie de Lespinasse* [Salon hostess 1760s-1770s], 1804

The circle was formed of persons who were not bound together. She had taken them here and there in society, but so well assorted were they that once there they fell into harmony like the strings of an instrument touched by an able hand. Following out that comparison, I may say that she played the instrument with an art that came of genius; she seemed to know what tone each string would yield before she touched it; I mean to say that our minds and our natures were so well known to her that in order to bring them into play she had but to say a word. Nowhere was conversation more lively, more brilliant, or better regulated than at her house. It was a rare phenomenon indeed, the degree of tempered, equable heat which she knew so well how to maintain, sometimes by moderating it, sometimes by quickening it. The continual activity of her soul was communicated to our souls, but measurably; her imagination was the mainspring, her reason the regulator. Remark that the brains she stirred at will were neither feeble nor frivolous: the Coudillacs and Turgots were among them; d'Alembert was like a simple, docile child beside her. Her talent for casting out a thought and giving it for discussion to men of that class, her own talent in discussing it with precision, sometimes with eloquence, her talent for bringing forward new ideas and varying the topic-always with the facility and ease of a fairy, who, with one touch of her wand, can change the scene of her enchantment-these talents, I say, were not those of an ordinary woman. It was not with the follies of fashion and vanity that daily, during four hours of conversation, without languor and without vacuum, she knew how to make herself interesting to a wide circle of strong minds.

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1