

Past-paper walk-through

18th-Century Culture and Arts ■ 4.5

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 2 Q1
- 2024 Set 1 Q1
- 2024 Set 2 Q1
- 2023 Set 1 Q2

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 1

2025 Set 2 ■ Q1

It is presented here in a format optimized for teacher and student use in the classroom.

3 “The Paris department store [of the mid-1800s] was preeminently the ‘world of women,’ where women were encouraged to find their life’s meaning in consumption and where they increasingly found a role in selling as well. Thus, the department store played a highly significant role in the evolution both of contemporary society and of women’s place in that society. The buyer’s desire for certain items was created through the tactics of large-scale retailing: publicity [advertising], display of goods, and low prices. The low markup of the large stores allowed lower prices and helped attract crowds of customers from throughout the city. The department stores could not simply depend on the traditional bourgeois clientele of smaller shops and so had to attract customers from among the petite bourgeoisie [lower middle class] by catering to their budgets and their passion for spending. Thus, the department stores brought

Question 1

increasing numbers of people into contact with modern consumer society.” Source: Theresa M. McBride, American historian, scholarly article, 1978

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Describe the main argument made by the historian in the excerpt.
- (b)** Describe a relevant historical context for the development discussed in the excerpt.
- (c)** Explain one way that the development discussed in the excerpt affected European society.

Solution 1

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe the main argument made by the historian in the excerpt. (1 point)
— accept any: The invention of the department store in 1800s France offered new roles for women.; Department stores catered to a wider array of customers than traditional shops and introduced more people to consumerism.; Department stores invented new techniques of selling merchandise.

Solution 1

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe a relevant historical context for the development discussed in the excerpt. (1 point) — accept any: Paris and other cities were growing rapidly at the time and were increasingly able to support large retail stores.; Increasing wages of working-class and middle-class French people created more demand for a wider variety of goods.; The expansion of industry during the Second Industrial Revolution allowed for the production of a wider variety of consumer goods.; Europeans expanded their colonial empires in search of raw materials for manufacturing and new markets for their manufactured goods.; Women in the middle classes did not typically work outside the home in the mid- 1800s and the Cult of Domesticity encouraged them to spend their time shopping and

Solution 1

maintaining their home.; Women in the lower classes frequently did work outside the home and department stores became a place where they sought employment.

Solution 1

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that the development discussed in the excerpt affected European society. (1 point) — accept any: Women's negative experiences in the workforce encouraged the political movement for women to obtain greater rights and economic opportunities.; The expansion of consumer goods marketed to women led to an even greater demand for such goods, particularly labor-saving devices for the home.; Women gained new job opportunities since large department stores and other services needed lots of cheap labor as clerks and salespeople, eventually leading to other opportunities for women in management.; Middle-class women were encouraged to consume more and spend more since department stores and other consumer institutions depended on a large volume of sales and expected

Solution 1

continued growth.; In the long term, the aggressive tactics of large retailers led to critiques of and a reaction against excessive consumerism, including the emergence of green parties.

Question 1

2024 Set 1 ■ Q1

“In the exhilarating period between the years 1600 and 1700, . . . empirical inquiry evolved from the freewheeling, speculative frenzy [of previous centuries] into something with powers of discovery on a wholly new level. . . . [This was] a regimented process that subjected theories to a pitiless interrogation by observable evidence, raising up some and tearing down others, occasionally changing course or traveling in reverse but making in the long term unmistakable progress. [The new method] permitted nothing but matters of explanatory power, nothing but a theory’s ability to account for the observable, to determine the course of scientific argument. Theology, philosophy, even beauty [became] strictly off limits. Scientists, if they chose to dispute, were obliged to do so in the empirical manner.” Source: Michael Strevens, *The Knowledge Machine*, 2020

Using the excerpt, respond to parts a, b, and c.

Question 1

- (a)** Describe an argument made in the excerpt.
- (b)** Explain how one piece of historical evidence not in the excerpt would support an argument about science made in the excerpt.
- (c)** Explain one way in which the change discussed in the excerpt affected European society in the period 1600 to 1800.

Solution 1

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe an argument made in the excerpt. (1 point) — accept any: During the Scientific Revolution, scientific inquiry became more regimented and disciplined.; Scientists began to use only empirical evidence to argue for their theories.; Doing science became a process of eliminating bad ideas on the basis of evidence.; Scientists narrowed their focus to observable evidence and how well such evidence explained natural phenomena.; Religion declined as an explanation for natural phenomena.

Solution 1

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain how one piece of historical evidence not in the excerpt would support an argument about science made in the excerpt. (1 point) — accept any: Galileo's observations with a telescope were used to discredit the geocentric model of the solar system and promote heliocentrism and/or Kepler's laws of planetary motion.; Harvey's observations of the actions of the heart were used to undermine the theory of humors and establish more accurate notions of anatomy.; Newton's mathematical models of force, acceleration, and gravity were used to explain the motion of physical objects and displacing earlier models of mechanics.; Boyle's work developed the field of chemistry, separating it from alchemy.; Bacon's

Solution 1

scientific methodology required a hypothesis to be tested with rigorous experimentation and observation.

Solution 1

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the change discussed in the excerpt affected European society in the period 1600 to 1800. (1 point) — accept any: The Enlightenment evolved as an intellectual outgrowth of the Scientific Revolution examining human society using scientific practices of natural observation and empiricism.; The success of the empirical approach within the sciences encouraged intellectuals to try this approach, or at least adopt the language of empiricism, in their attempts to improve society and government.; Scientific discoveries gradually began to lead to technological improvements in many areas, such as medicine.; The prestige of science and scientific discoveries led monarchs and governments to support scientific inquiry by funding and patronage of scientific societies.; Belief in the

Solution 1

supernatural diminished as an explanation for natural forces.; There were widespread critiques of traditional religious beliefs and the Catholic Church based on scientific inquiry and empiricism, as well as criticism of the Church's resistance to new scientific approach.

Question 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

“The republican ideal of virtue was based on a notion of fraternity between men in which women were relegated to the realm of domesticity. Public virtue required virility, which required in turn the violent rejection of aristocratic degeneracy and any intrusion of the feminine into the public. . . . Through their rejection of [Marie Antoinette] and what she stood for, Republican men could reinforce their bonds to one another. . . . [Marie Antoinette] was perhaps also an object lesson for other women who might wish to exercise through popular sovereignty the kind of rule that the Queen had exercised through Royal prerogative. The Republican brothers who had overthrown the King and taken upon themselves his mantle did not want their sisters to follow their lead.” Lynn Hunt, American historian, article published in 1991

Using the excerpt, respond to parts a, b, and c.

Question 1

- (a)** Describe an argument the author makes in the excerpt about the French Revolution.
- (b)** Describe a development prior to the French Revolution that influenced the views on the role of women described in the excerpt.
- (c)** Describe a development of the late 1900s that may have influenced the author's perspective.

Solution 1

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe an argument the author makes in the passage about the French Revolution. (1 point) — accept any: The French Revolution largely excluded women as it developed, particularly in its more radical phases.; The French Revolution emphasized masculinity and bonds between men.; Marie Antoinette became a stand-in for arguments for the exclusion of women from public life.; Marie Antoinette served as a lesson for women who sought political power.; French Revolutionary leaders reinforced notions of masculinity and virility.

Solution 1

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe a development prior to the French Revolution that influenced the view of women described in the passage. (1 point) — accept any: The arguments made by Rousseau, and others, for the exclusion of women from politics were similar to the attacks on Marie Antoinette.; The Renaissance emphasized that the concept of civic humanism applied only to men and denied a public sphere for women either in politics or the arts.; The Scientific Revolution asserted that differences in male and female physiology indicated that women had reduced intellectual abilities in comparison to men.; Religious values [Catholicism, Protestantism] reinforced traditional values about the proper social roles for men and women.; Suspicion about the involvement of women in the practice of witchcraft led men

Solution 1

to question the ability of women to perform effectively in positions of authority.; Enlightenment writings and the role of salons encouraging women to be active in exercising popular sovereignty.; Enlightenment print culture was mostly created by men and mostly read by men.

Solution 1

(c) Mark scheme

- Describe development in the late 1900s that may have influenced the author's perspective (1 point) — accept any: Women increasingly took high political office in Europe, such as Margaret Thatcher in Britain.; Feminism challenged accepted ideas of women's role in the home and in public life.; Economic changes affected women's roles in the workforce and in family life.; Social changes such as the introduction of birth control offered women greater control over their bodies and greater access into the professional world.; Gains in the early twentieth century such as suffrage paved the way for women to seek political office after the Second World War.; Movements for civil rights and gay rights of the late twentieth

Solution 1

century influenced feminist movements that challenged discrimination on the basis of gender.

Question 2

2023 Set 1 ■ Q2

"I declare that my religion does not allow me to take an oath such as the National Assembly requires; I am happy and I even promise to watch over . . . the faithful of this parish who are entrusted to me, to be true to the nation and the king, and to observe the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly and sanctioned by the king. I recognize no superior and other legislators than the pope and the bishops; you Christians would certainly not wish to be led by a nonbeliever and I would be such a one if I had had the cowardice to take an oath such as the National Assembly requires. According to our faith, the sovereign pontiff is not only at the center of Catholic unity and has primacy of honor in all the Church, but he also has primacy of jurisdiction. Is it not refusing him this primacy of jurisdiction in France to forbid the entire Church and all French citizens to recognize his authority and his jurisdiction? By taking this oath, I would have sworn no longer to recognize our holy father the pope and head of the

Question 2

Church, or the bishops as its governors. . . . I believe that my confidence in refusing the oath will be an example for any of you who choose to lose your possessions, your fortune, even your life if necessary, rather than abandon your faith, your religion and offend your God.” Source: Declaration by J. A. Baude, a French parish priest, 1791

Using the excerpt, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe a likely audience of the declaration.
- (b)** Explain one way in which the declaration reflects a development during the French Revolution.
- (c)** Explain one effect after 1791 of ideas such as those expressed in Baude’s declaration.

Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe a likely audience of the declaration. (1 point) — accept any: A likely audience is government authorities, to whom he's explaining his reasons for refusing to sign the constitutional oath.; Another audience is his parishioners or other Catholics, explaining his refusal and the important relationship between the Church and the French nation.; He could be explaining to fellow members of the clergy who might be thinking of resisting the revolutionary government or giving in to it.

Solution 2

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the declaration reflects a development during the French Revolution. (1 point) — accept any: The National Assembly was attacking the power and wealth of the Church in France because it owned land and collected tithes/taxes.; The Assembly tried to force clergy members to sign an oath of allegiance to France rather than the Church.; The Revolutionary government had nationalized Church land, making it far less powerful and more subservient to France than before.; The first phase of the French Revolution had begun, and its government was attempting to limit the power of the traditional elite, including the First Estate.; Enlightenment ideas held by revolutionaries emphasized the importance of a separation of church and state rather than obedience to

Solution 2

traditional religious powers.; The Revolutionary government now paid clerical salaries, tying them to the state. 1 point 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.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one effect after 1791 of ideas such as those expressed in Baude's declaration. (1 point) — accept any: The nationalization of Church property and clergy was not enough to satisfy the revolutionary government, which led to further challenges to the Church in France.; The radical phase of the French Revolution, led by Robespierre, further attacked the Church and Christianity, attempting to remove all aspects of Christianity from French life.; The radical attack on the Church and Christianity alienated some French citizens, which was part of the reason why the radical phase failed, and the conservative phase followed.; Napoleon sought an accommodation with the Catholic Church in the Concordat of 1801 in order to win over French Catholics alienated by the

Solution 2

Revolution's stance against the Church.; Despite the fact that the radical phase of the Revolution failed, and the attempted de- Christianization of France failed overall, the trend of secularism seen during the Revolution continued after the Revolution.; Revolutionary attacks on the Church led some clergy members and supporters to leave France.