Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, ideas have shaped and influenced various societies and regions. These ideas include heliocentrism, natural rights.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to

Choose two ideas mentioned in the historical context and for each
- Explain the idea
- Discuss how this idea influenced societies or regions

Level up your answers to Part III, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

(a) explain means “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”

(b) discuss means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Directions: Write the body paragraphs for this DBQ. Be sure to cite at least half the documents, explain each document that is used and bring in outside information to support your facts. Write a third body paragraph that proves these ideas were revolutionary.
Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

The Copernican Model: A Sun-Centered Solar System
- The Earth-centered Universe of Aristotle and Ptolemy held sway on Western thinking for almost 2000 years. Then, in the 16th century a new idea was proposed by the Polish astronomer Nicolai Copernicus (1473−1543).

The Heliocentric System
- In a book called On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies (that was published as Copernicus lay on his deathbed), Copernicus proposed that the Sun, not the Earth, was the center of the Solar System. Such a model is called a heliocentric system. The ordering of the planets known to Copernicus in this new system is illustrated in the following figure, which we recognize as the modern ordering of those planets...

Source: The Copernican Model: A Sun-Centered Solar System, Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Tennessee

1. Based on this document, how was Copernicus's theory of heliocentrism different from Ptolemy's ideas about the universe? [1]

[12]
Document 2

This is an excerpt from a letter written by Galileo Galilei in 1615 to the Grand Duchess Christina defending his approach to science.

Some years ago, as Your Serene Highness well knows, I discovered in the heavens many things that had not been seen before our own age. The novelty of these things, as well as some consequences which followed from them in contradiction to the physical notions commonly held among academic philosophers, stirred up against me no small number of professors — as if I had placed these things in the sky with my own hands in order to upset nature and overturn the sciences. They seemed to forget that the increase of known truths stimulates the investigation, establishment, and growth of the arts; not their diminution [lessening] or destruction. Showing a greater fondness for their own opinions than for truth, they sought to deny and disprove the new things which, if they had cared to look for themselves, their own senses would have demonstrated to them. To this end they hurled various charges and published numerous writings filled with vain arguments, and they made the grave mistake of sprinkling these with passages taken from places in the Bible which they had failed to understand properly, and which were ill suited to their purposes... 

Source: Galileo Galilei, "Letter to the Grand Duchess Christina (1615)"

2a According to Galileo, why is the search for truth important? [1]

Score

b Which document did Galileo's opponents use to support their opinions? [1]

Score
At first, the discoveries of Copernicus and Galileo upset many Europeans. Over time, however, a new way of thinking about science emerged. Scientists began to observe the world around them and to develop ideas about why things happened. They did experiments to test these ideas. This new way of thinking was called the scientific method.

The Scientific Method

1. State the problem.
2. Collect information about the problem.
3. Form a hypothesis, or educated guess.
4. Experiment to test the hypothesis.
5. Record and analyze data.
7. Repeat steps 1–6.

Source: Guide to the Essentials of World History, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

3 Based on this excerpt and diagram from Guide to the Essentials of World History, what is one way Copernicus, Galileo, and others influenced how scientists work? [1]
Based on the information in this graphic organizer, state two specific rights that John Locke believed all humans have. [2]

(1)

(2)

Score [ ]

Score [ ]
Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen—1789

Approved by the National Assembly of France, August 26, 1789

Articles:
1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible [inalienable] rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.

Source: The Avalon Project at Yale Law School (adapted)

Document 5b

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on December 10, 1948, by the United Nations General Assembly.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Source: United Nations

5 State two ideas that are common to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen and to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [2]

(1) 

Score

(2) 

Score