

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4

Answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Identify ONE factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the period 1763–1776, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.
- b) Identify a SECOND distinct factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the same period, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.
- c) Identify a THIRD distinct factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the same period, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.

Scoring Guide

0–3 points

Score 3

Response accomplishes **all three** tasks set by the question.

Score 2

Response accomplishes **two** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 1

Response accomplishes **one** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 0

Response accomplishes **none** of the tasks set by the question.

Score NR

Is completely blank

Scoring Notes

Responses should identify THREE distinct factors that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the period 1763–1776 AND briefly explain how each factor helped lead to the American Revolution.

Note: This question type assesses causation; thus it must include cause (event or historical development) and effect (increased tensions that lead to American Revolution) relationships in a historical context.

Note: Reward responses displaying sound knowledge of historical context. Identifying factors without explaining their effects will not earn points, but avoid penalizing those responses that employ similar explanations for more than one factor. Factors may be arranged in chronological sequence but are not required to be.

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2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

Examples of responses that would earn the points:

- Britain's debt from the French and Indian War led it to try to consolidate control over its colonies and raise revenue through direct taxation (e.g., Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, and Intolerable Acts), generating tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies.
- Colonists resented the end of "salutary neglect," the curtailment of self-government, and inability to set taxation policy ("no taxation without representation").
- Colonial organizations (e.g., Sons of Liberty) and publications (e.g., *Common Sense*) created structure for revolutionary activity.
- Colonial confrontations (e.g., Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party) exacerbated tensions.
- Military participation in the French and Indian War not only provided military experience but also established Americans' sense of themselves as an independent people.
- Westward population movement provoked British restrictions (Proclamation of 1763) as well as discontent with those restrictions.
- The Enlightenment inspired rethinking of concepts, such as rights of individuals, the rights of British subjects, and republican self-government.
- Intercolonial connections strengthened earlier in the 18th century (e.g., print culture, proliferation of newspapers and pamphlets, Great Awakening) served the independence movement between 1763 and 1776.

Write your answer to SECTION I: PART B, QUESTION 4 on this page only.

A. The closing of the frontier ^{after the French and Indian war} is one factor that stimulated the Revolution, as prohibiting westward expansion angered colonists that wished to expand westward for trade, farming, or other reasons.

B. The passing of multiple acts, like the Quartering, Stamp and Tea acts were another factor that led to the Revolution, as colonists were angered at laws and taxes being imposed by Britain without representation in parliament.

C. The work Common Sense by Thomas Paine was another factor that led to the Revolution, as it explained to low class people (that may not have been affected by acts like the stamp act) why it logically doesn't make sense to stay with Britain, and provided America's independence.

End of response area for Q4

Write your answer to SECTION I: PART B, QUESTION 4 on this page only.

a) The end of salutary neglect was a catalyst of the American Revolution. Before 1763, American colonies had been able to trade with any country they desired, resulting in economic prosperity. However, England passed a series of Navigation Acts, which forced the colonies only to trade with ~~British~~ England and goods had to be transported on British ships. This angered the colonists and caused many to resort to smuggling goods to other countries.

b) The Enlightenment period during the late 18th century increased tension between ~~the~~ the US and Britain. The popular teachings of John Locke and other philosophers promoted self-rule and individual liberties. The colonists used these philosophies to justify revolution because they had a right to overthrow an oppressive government, and the philosophies of Locke ~~could be~~ ^{can even be} found in the Declaration of Independence.

c) In response to the increased amount of colonial smuggling, Britain issued the Writ of assistance. This gave British officers the right to search ships without a search warrant. Also it advocated the use of admiralty courts, which had no jury. Americans were enraged by these unjustified searches and unfair trials. John Adams even claims the issuing of the writ of assistance as the start of ~~the~~ the American Revolution.

End of response area for Q4

Write your answer to SECTION I: PART B, QUESTION 4 on this page only.

A. Great Britain attempted to limit the colonies' ~~ability~~ abilities to trade, in an effort to make them dependent on England. The colonies mainly ignored this, creating animosity between them and Great Britain.

B. Colonists were resentful of the Stamp Tax, especially because they were being taxed while having little to no representation in Parliament. Colonists desired representation in government, which fueled revolutionary ideas.

C. Britain tried to stop colonists from self-organizing into a unified government. This helped lead to the American Revolution because they wanted the ability to do so.

End of response area for Q4

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY 2016 SCORING COMMENTARY

Short Answer Question 4

Overview

This question asked students to identify distinct factors that resulted in increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the period 1763–1776 and then briefly explain how each factor helped lead to the American Revolution. The question assessed the historical thinking skill of historical causation, and the content covered Period 3, which ranges from 1754 to 1800. Repeating the "identify and briefly explain" tasks in a, b, and c, the question asked for cause (event or historical development) and effect (increased tensions that lead to the American Revolution) relationships in a historical context.

Sample: 4A

Score: 3

- a) 1 point: This response accurately identifies and explains the British restrictions on westward migration as a factor that increased tensions that led to the Revolution.
- b) 1 point: This response accurately identifies and explains the various acts that increased tensions that led to the Revolution by noting that these acts were passed "without representation in parliament."
- c) 1 point: This response accurately identifies and explains how Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* raised tensions that led to the Revolution by noting that this publication justified independence to average Americans.

Sample: 4B

Score: 2

- a) 0 points: This response did not earn the point. Though it identifies the end of salutary neglect as "a catalyst of the American Revolution," the response errs in characterizing the Navigation Acts and the "resort to smuggling goods to other countries" as unique to the period after 1763.
- b) 1 point: This response accurately identifies and explains how the ideas of the Enlightenment and John Locke raised tensions that led to the American Revolution, connecting them to the Declaration of Independence and the perceived right to overthrow oppressive governments.
- c) 1 point: This response accurately identifies and explains how writs of assistance and admiralty courts increased tensions that led to the American Revolution.

Sample: 4C

Score: 1

- a) 0 points: This response did not earn the point because of its lack of specificity about what was "creating animosity" that led to the American Revolution.
- b) 1 point: This response accurately identifies and explains the Stamp Act as a factor that raised the tensions that led to the American Revolution by noting that colonists "desired representation ... which fueled revolutionary ideas."
- c) 0 points: This response did not earn the point because its reference to colonists "self-organizing" is too vague to identify a factor that explains the increased tensions that led to the American Revolution.