

Exercise walk-through

3.11

Developing an American Identity

AP United States History

Worked reasoning: land, trade and imperial expense

Cause of the war

More British colonists moved inland. This threatened French–Indian trade networks and Native control of land, increasing rivalry with France.

Consequence of victory

Britain's **major expansion of territory** came with an **enormous war debt**.

Raising revenue and controlling settlement brought imperial policy into conflict with colonial interests.

Period 3 begins with the North American fighting in 1754 and ends in 1800. The Revolution is one development to explain, not the only possible question.

The new republic's first arguments

the central dispute	under Washington and Adams, leaders split over the national–state balance of power
Hamilton's programme	a national bank, assumed state debts – a broad reading of federal power
Jefferson's objection	a strict reading, and an agrarian republic of independent farmers
the French Revolution	war between France and Britain forced hard choices; the government pursued neutrality and diplomatic initiatives
a national culture	developed in art, literature and architecture – alongside continued regional variation
American Indian nations	repeatedly re-evaluated their alliances with European powers and the new republic

The first party system grew out of a constitutional argument, not a policy one – which is why it was so bitter so quickly.

Worked response: an effect within the dates

Teacher-written model

Britain's costly victory encouraged Parliament to raise revenue from its North American colonies. The Stamp Act of 1765 imposed a tax on printed materials in the colonies.

Why this fits: It describes a postwar tax policy within 1754–1765. The official scheme accepts further British taxation to pay for the war; it also accepts the end of French colonies and heightened tensions.

1776 is outside this prompt's dates. "Describe" requires relevant characteristics beyond an isolated term; it is not a universal instruction to supply two separate parts.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the CED's double claim about national culture.

[2]

2.2 Name the three forms of expression.

[3]

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2.1 State the CED's double claim about national culture.

[2]

2.1

- new forms of national culture developed alongside continued regional variations

2.2 Name the three forms of expression.

[3]

2.2

- works of art; literature; architecture

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Regional variation persisted.

(a) Explain why.

[2]

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2.3 Regional variation persisted.

(a) Explain why.

[2]

(a)

- the colonial regions had different economies, labour systems and political forms which independence did not merge

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Regional variation persisted.

(b) State what an answer describing only national identity drops.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Regional variation persisted.

(b) State what an answer describing only national identity drops.

[1]

(b)

- the half that explains the sectional conflict of the following decades

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Alongside” indicates that national culture

[1]

☐

A developed without replacing regional variation

B replaced regional variation

C never developed

D was imported

3.2 National identity found expression in art, literature and

[1]

☐

A architecture

B agriculture

C taxation

D the militia

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Alongside” indicates that national culture

[1]

☐

A developed without replacing regional variation

B replaced regional variation

C never developed

D was imported

3.1 A

- alongside, not instead of

3.2 National identity found expression in art, literature and

[1]

☐

A architecture

B agriculture

C taxation

D the militia

3.2 A

- architecture

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A nation forms from regions with different economies and labour systems.

(a) State what independence did not do.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A nation forms from regions with different economies and labour systems.

(a) State what independence did not do.

[1]

(a)

- it did not merge the regions

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A nation forms from regions with different economies and labour systems.

(b) Explain the consequence for the period ahead.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A nation forms from regions with different economies and labour systems.

(b) Explain the consequence for the period ahead.

[2]

(b)

- a national culture developed over a persisting regional structure, so the differences remained available to become political divisions