

Question 3: Short Answer No Stimulus**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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

A Briefly describe one political development in British North America from 1607 to 1753. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- British American colonies established self-governing institutions.
- In New England, political power was based on participatory town meetings.
- Enlightenment values encouraged colonists in British North America to assert principles of self-governance.
- Colonists' desire for more land prompted conflicts with Native Americans.
- Many proprietary and corporate colonies transitioned to direct royal government.
- British officials did not consistently enforce mercantilist policies.

B Briefly describe one effect of the Seven Years' War from 1754 to 1765. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Great Britain further taxed its North American colonies to pay for the Seven Years' War.
- The Seven Years' War led to the end of the French colonies in North America.
- The Seven Years' War heightened tensions between the colonists, British officials, and Native American groups.

C Briefly explain how one group responded to debates about the rights of British colonists from 1765 to 1783. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- In response to debates about the rights of British colonists, American colonists believed government violations of their natural rights justified declaring independence.

- During the American Revolution, Loyalists attempted to defend the British Crown against Patriots who claimed that the British violated their rights.
- Patriots rejected British taxation policies, leading to public protests that criticized the rule of the British Crown.
- British officials asserted their right to govern the colonies and sent soldiers to suppress the colonial rebellion.

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- (A) Briefly describe one way that agriculture influenced migration to North America from 1607 to 1776. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The need for labor on plantations led to Europeans forcing the migration of enslaved Africans.
- Profits from tobacco motivated Europeans to migrate to the colonies.
- Profits from sugar encouraged European migration to Caribbean colonies.
- The demand for labor on tobacco plantations led to the migration of indentured servants.
- The desire for farmland, which was in short supply in Europe, led to increased migration to North America.

- (B) Briefly explain one similarity in how agriculture influenced the development of two regions in North America from 1607 to 1776. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Both the southern colonies and the Chesapeake had farming which led to the extensive use of enslaved labor.
- The labor-intensive cultivation of rice in the southern colonies and sugar in the Caribbean resulted in the forced migration of larger numbers of enslaved Africans.
- Tobacco, grown in the Chesapeake, and rice, grown in the southern colonies, could both be sold profitably outside of the colonies, so both regions developed export economies.

Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:

- The impact of grain cultivation in both New York and Pennsylvania
- Similarities in the impact of Indigenous farming practices

- (C) Briefly explain one difference in how agriculture influenced the development of two regions in North America from 1607 to 1776. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Cash crops grown in southern colonies needed more labor than the family farms in the North, so there were more enslaved people in southern colonies.
- The crops grown in the South were very profitable, so the economy mainly focused on exporting crops, but in the North, they mostly had family farms, so the economy was more diverse.
- The demand for labor on plantations led to more males migrating from Europe to the Chesapeake Colonies, while smaller family farms in New England generally had a more equal balance of males and females.
- Whereas the Southern economy was greatly influenced by agriculture resulting in the development of cash crops and the extensive use of slavery, the land in the North was not as conducive to this and thus resulted in an economy more reliant on trade, shipbuilding, and manufacturing.

Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:

- The impact of agriculture on population distribution in New England vs. the Chesapeake
- How agricultural practices impacted the distribution of indentured servants

Total for question 3 3 points

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- (A) Briefly describe one way in which religion influenced European migration to the Americas from 1500 to 1700. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- British migrants sought religious freedom in the American colonies.
- Spanish Christians desired to spread their religion in the Americas.
- Persecution in England against Puritans motivated them to come for religious freedom.
- Religious rivalry between Protestant and Catholic countries contributed to frequent warfare in Europe, which encouraged migration to American colonies.
- French Catholic missionaries migrated to North America to found settlements that incorporated Native Americans.
- English missionaries migrated to North America and formed praying towns with Native American converts to Christianity.

- (B) Briefly explain one similarity in how religion influenced the development of two colonies in North America from 1600 to 1700. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- One of the motivations for Europeans to establish and expand colonies on the East Coast and in the Southwest was to spread Christianity.
- Puritans developed strict rules about behavior because of their religious beliefs, leading to more social uniformity in Massachusetts and Connecticut.
- The colonies of the southern Atlantic coast and the British West Indies included large numbers of enslaved Africans who developed their own forms of religious autonomy that shaped the culture of both societies.
- Catholics in Maryland and Protestants in Virginia resulted in the British Colonies being majority Christian.

- Both New France and New Spain discouraged non-Catholic migration and maintained relative Catholic religious uniformity.

Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:

- Colonies established with a majority Anglican (Church of England) population
- Colonies established by people seeking religious freedom
- Colonies founded with the idea of religious toleration and diversity
- Religious justifications for subjugating Native Americans

- (C) Briefly explain one difference in how religion influenced the development of two colonies in North America from 1600 to 1700. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Puritans created more religiously devout colonies in the North, while Southern colonies had lower church membership.
- The religious diversity of the middle colonies led to more tolerance than in Puritan-dominated New England.
- While Virginia was settled by mostly Protestants, toleration in Maryland allowed for settlement by diverse religious groups such as Catholics and others.
- Whereas Puritan mistreatment of Native Americans in Massachusetts resulted in conflict in the seventeenth century, Pennsylvania avoided conflict with Native Americans until the mid-eighteenth century, largely due to the pacifist influence of Quakers.
- Massachusetts's Puritanism led it to develop a society less tolerant of other religious views, while Pennsylvania's Quaker influence made it more open and inclusive.
- Puritanism in Massachusetts and other strains of radical Protestantism inspired, in some areas of life, egalitarianism, whereas the predominance of high church Anglicanism in colonies like Virginia reinforced social hierarchy.
- Religion in New England and the Middle colonies had a significant influence on the motivation for colonial foundation; however, religion had less influence compared to economic factors in Southern colonies.

Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:

- Catholic settlements in New Spain compared to Puritan settlements in Massachusetts Bay

Total for question 3 3 points