

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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 British government policy enacted in colonial North America from 1763 to 1776. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The British government enacted new taxes to raise revenue.
- The British government collected taxes without colonial representation in Parliament.
- The British government established the Proclamation Line to reduce tensions with Native Americans by preventing settlers from moving westward.
- British officials blockaded American ports to assert imperial authority over the colonies.

- [b] Briefly explain one similarity OR difference in how TWO groups in North America responded to a British policy from 1763 to 1783. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- While loyalists sought to remain loyal to the crown, Patriots argued that colonists should fight for their liberties.
- Native Americans supported the Royal Proclamation of 1763 preventing colonial encroachment, while the colonists defied the Proclamation of 1763 moving west.
- The Sons and Daughters of Liberty both protested policies through supporting boycotts on British imported goods.
- During the Revolutionary War some Native American nations, such as the Kanien'kahà:ka [Mohawk] allied with the British, while other nations, such as the Oneida Nation, allied with the colonists.
- Northern merchants and Southern plantation owners opposed the imposition of taxes on trade in the colonies.

- Puritans in New England disliked the Quebec Act because it tolerated Catholicism, while southern planters disliked the Quebec Act because it prevented settlement on land that they claimed.
- Merchants in New England responded to the Stamp Act by boycotting British goods, but merchants in the Caribbean did not boycott goods and remained loyal to the British government.

- [c] Briefly explain how one specific historical development contributed to the American colonists' victory over Great Britain from 1775 to 1783. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Assistance from European allies helped the Patriots overcome the British advantage and win the war.
- The actions of colonial militias helped overcome Great Britain's overwhelming military and financial advantage and contributed to the colonist victory over Great Britain.
- Colonial women provided important material and financial support to the Patriot cause.
- George Washington led the Continental Army and his military leadership helped to defeat the British.
- The colonists' ideological commitment and resilience helped the Patriots overcome the British advantage and win the war.

Total for question 3 3 points