

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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 United States government policy from 1783 to 1840. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The United States remained neutral during the war between Great Britain and France.
- The United States avoided permanent foreign alliances.
- The United States created a system for admitting new states through the Northwest Ordinance.
- The United States expanded west by purchasing Louisiana.
- The Missouri Compromise drew a line determining whether new states were free or slave states.
- The United States formed treaties with Native Americans in an attempt to gain control of more land.
- The federal government fought wars with Native American nations to gain control of more land.
- The federal government created the First National Bank.
- The federal government assumed the Revolutionary War debts of the states.
- Jefferson and Hamilton made a deal to place the national capital in Washington, D.C.

[b] Briefly explain one similarity OR difference in how two groups responded to political change in the United States from 1783 to 1840. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Democratic-Republicans and Democrats both resisted the centralization of the federal government.
- Black and White abolitionists opposed the expansion of slavery.
- The Federalist Party encouraged a stronger central government, while the Democratic-Republican Party supported a weaker central government.

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- While some groups argued that slavery was protected by the Constitution, others sought to limit its growth or end it altogether.
 - Advocates for western expansion championed efforts to use federal power to forcibly remove Native Americans, while Native Americans and others resisted their efforts through warfare and the court system.
 - The Democratic Party formed to oppose federal involvement in the economy, while the Whig Party formed to encourage government promotion of economic development.
 - As immigration to the United States grew, recent immigrants from Ireland and Germany attempted to preserve elements of their language and culture, while nativists tried to limit immigrants' political power.
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[c] Briefly explain how one historical development from 1840 to 1860 contributed to regional divisions. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The growing power of the abolition movement in the North contributed to political conflict with the South.
- The Compromise of 1850 increased sectional tensions over government protections for slavery.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act increased sectional tension and led to Bleeding Kansas.
- The passage of the Fugitive Slave Act intensified Northern abolitionists' opposition to Southern measures to protect and expand slavery.
- The Mexican-American war intensified regional divisions on whether slavery should be allowed to expand into western territories.
- Southern states seceded from the United States following the election of Abraham Lincoln.

Total for question 3 3 points