

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2009 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

Analyze the ways in which British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonials' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that addresses British imperial policies and colonials' resistance to British rule AND their commitment to republican values.
- Develops the thesis with substantial, relevant historical information on British imperial policies and colonial resistance to British rule AND commitment to republican values.
- Provides effective analysis of how the imperial policies intensified colonials' resistance to British rule AND their commitment to republican values; treatment may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the quality of the answer.
- Is clearly organized and written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a partially developed thesis that addresses British imperial policies and colonials' resistance to British rule AND their commitment to republican values.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant, historical information.
- Provides some analysis of the impact of how the imperial policies intensified the colonials' resistance and their commitment to republican values, but the treatment may be imbalanced and/or implicit.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- May paraphrase the question or contain a confused or unfocused thesis.
- Provides few relevant facts, or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May address only one or two of the three aspects of the question (imperial policies, colonials' resistance, and commitment to republican values); with limited or no analysis.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial errors.
- Is poorly organized and/or written.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

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Question 2 Fact Sheet

British Imperial Policies

Pre-1763—may be used only in a proper context, usually as introductory material.

Navigation Acts; mercantilism; Walpole; salutary neglect

French and Indian War (Seven Years' War)

Treaty of Paris, 1763 / Peace of Paris, 1763

1763–1776

The need for revenue and cost of the Seven Years' War caused shifts in British policy toward its colonies; George Grenville, prime minister; George III, King of England.

Tensions during war—William Pitt promise to pay colonists angers British who think colonists are not paying enough.

Enforcement of Navigation Laws; abandonment of salutary neglect; use of writs of assistance

Proclamation of 1763; Pontiac's Rebellion

Sugar Act, 1764—first law (Molasses Act, 1733) passed by Parliament to raise tax revenue for the British Crown; admiralty or vice admiralty courts; suspension of juries

Currency Act, 1764

Stamp Act, 1765

Quartering Act, 1765 (also called Mutiny Act)

New York Suspending Act, 1766

Declaratory Act, 1766

Colonial Resistance

Albany Congress, 1754
Ben Franklin, "Join or Die"

Discord between British and colonial soldiers

James Otis challenges writs in court, 1761; differences on the meaning of a constitution

Violence toward Indians; Paxton Boys, 1764

Continued smuggling

"No taxation without representation"
Internal/external taxation
Stamp Act riots (destruction of Thomas Hutchinson's and Andrew Oliver's houses and tar and feathering)
Sons & Daughters of Liberty (spinning bees)
Stamp Act Congress, nonimportation
Patrick Henry; Virginia Resolves, 1765; "Give me liberty or death" speech
Ben Franklin, colonial agent to Parliament

Refusal to obey

New York assembly passes Quartering Act

Repeal of Stamp Act

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Question 2 Fact Sheet (continued)

British Imperial Policies

Townshend Acts, 1767 (dismissal of some assemblies; repeal of all taxes except tea); Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer

Creation of the American Board of Customs Commissioners

Paying royal governors from tax money

Customs corruption; John Hancock's sloop, *Liberty*, 1768

Sending 4,000 troops to Boston, 1768

Carolinas disputes between colonial governments and backcountry settlers over governance and bandits

Tea Act, 1773

Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts), 1774: Boston Port Act; Massachusetts Government Act; Administration of Justice Act; Quartering Act

Quebec Act, 1774

Lord Dunmore's Proclamation, 1775

Colonial Resistance

John Dickinson—*Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer*, 1767

Massachusetts Circular Letter, Sam Adams nonimportation

Committees of Correspondence

Committees of Correspondence spread.

Gaspee incident, 1772

Boston Massacre, 1770; Paul Revere print; Thomas Preston, commander; John Adams defends the soldiers, "lobsterbacks"; Crispus Attucks.

Regulators, 1769–1771

Boston Tea Party, 1773

First Continental Congress, 1774
"The Association"
"Declaration of Rights and Grievances"
Suffolk Resolves; Galloway Plan
Urged colonies to organize militia for defensive purposes.

Provincial congresses—colonial rival governments to royal government, 1775

Second Continental Congress, May, 1775
First acting national government; authorized an army and appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief; established a small navy; issued Declaration of Independence.
Olive Branch Petition to King George III; issued paper money to support the troops.
Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms; asked king to repeal the noxious acts.

Fear about the spread of Catholicism; considered one of the Intolerable Acts.

Belief that British are abolitionists, Black and White both

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Question 2 Fact Sheet (continued)

British Imperial Policies

Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill,
1775

Colonial Resistance

Green Mountain Boys-Fort Ticonderoga

Minutemen; *Common Sense*, January 1776;
Declaration of Independence, July 1776

Commitment to Republican Values

- Republicanism in the colonies—New England town meetings; Mayflower Compact; House of Burgesses; Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- Ideas of the Enlightenment and republicanism
 - Written constitution
 - Virtual representation versus direct representation
 - Assemblies exercised similar power to Parliament.
 - John Locke and the “social contract”
 - Oppositionists, “commonwealthmen,” “Radical Whigs,” or “country party,” John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon
 - God-given liberty
 - Distrust of standing armies
- Colonial experience of self-government—Stamp Act Congress, First and Second Continental Congresses
- “No taxation without representation”
- John Wilkes, “massacre at St. George’s Fields,” 1768
- Power of the purse—often used by colonial assemblies to keep royal governors in line.
- Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*—idea of republicanism, the language of the pamphlet
- “Declaration of Independence”—Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock
- Republican mothers or wives
- Presumed that government would be entrusted to capable leaders, elected for their superior talents, wisdom, and incorruptibility.
- For most republicans, ideal government would delicately balance interests of different classes to prevent any one group from gaining power.

Post-1776—may only be used in a proper context.

- New state constitutions—democratic features
- Articles of Confederation
- Shays’ Rebellion
- Constitution
- Bill of Rights

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

1/3

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one (2) or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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By 1763, the American colonies were becoming increasingly divided from Britain. Over the next 13 years, new imperial policies led to increased colonial resentment of British rule, and independence became closer to reality. ~~From~~ From 1763 to 1776, the British ~~enforced~~ ~~unfair~~ began to enforce new taxes and established unpopular restrictions on colonial life; these changes led to the colonies establishing new values and eventually declaring separation from England.

In 1763, the British began enforcing taxes that the colonies strongly disagreed with. For starters, the British at home felt that the colonies should pay an increased proportion of taxes. Also, the French and Indian War had just finished, and despite achieving victory, the British needed more money to pay off ~~some~~ ^{war} debts. The Sugar Act was passed in 1764, taxing sugar and molasses. Unlike previous British policies under Prime Minister Walpole's salutary neglect, this new tax was actually enforced. Also, the Stamp Act led to a tax on paper goods. Colonies were incredibly irritated by the enforcement of these taxes, so they established the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, met at a Stamp Act Congress, and even tarred and feathered tax collectors. More taxes came around 1767, with the Townshend Act. Despite eventually being repealed, Parliament subsequently passed a Declaratory Act which allowed them to tax the colonies however they wanted. The Tea Act of 1773 invoked massive rebellion, despite making tea cheaper than it was before. Overall, the British enforcement of new taxes on the colonies led to ~~widespread~~ ^{increased} bitterness toward England.

Also in 1763, the British began establishing unpopular restrictions on colonial life. Pontiac's Rebellion, a Native American rebellion against the

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2/3

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spread of colonists westward, led to the British enacting the Proclamation of 1763. This prevented colonists from migrating west of the Appalachians. Irritated colonists traveled anyway. Also, Britain established the Quartering Act that required colonists to house British soldiers in their homes. This was viewed as an invasion of privacy for many. The Writs of Assistance made it easier for British to search people's property, and people convicted of crimes such as smuggling could be tried in ~~Admiralty~~ British Admiralty courts that favored Britain. To top it off, the Coercive Acts of 1774 (known to colonists as the Intolerable Acts) closed Boston's port and weakened the government as punishment for an uprising against taxes, while the Quebec Act established Quebec and Roman Catholicism in the Ohio River Valley, angering colonists. Overall, the British established restrictions on colonial life that were resented by many.

Between 1763 and 1776, the colonial mindset shifted against British rule and began to favor republican values of liberty. Discontent with British forces in Boston led to the Boston Massacre of 1770.

7 Americans, including the African American Crispus Attucks, were killed, and propaganda spread discontent with the event. The Tea Act prompted the Boston Tea Party, where leaders like Samuel Adams dressed as Indians and threw chests of British tea into Boston Harbor. Colonial representatives demanded more "no taxation without representation," but British dismissed their desires claiming that the colonies had virtual representation. New publications were written, such as John Dickinson's Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania and Thomas Paine's Common Sense (1776), which explained that it was against nature for a small island with a corrupt king

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2A

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(King George III) to control such a large continent. Delegates began to meet, such as the Stamp Act Congress, and the First and Second Continental Congress (1774 and 1775). Overall, unfair taxes and restriction on liberty led to the American desire for no taxation, without representation, a non-tyrannical government, and protection of liberties.

Without a doubt, British policies from 1763 to 1776 led to increased colonial resentment and widespread desire for a better government. After the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, war was inevitable, despite the colonists' Olive Branch Petition to King George III. Eventually, independence became the only solution. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Inspired by Enlightenment's John Locke, the Declaration explained colonists' natural right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. Grievances against King George were written, and the logic explained that it is necessary for the people to overthrow ~~an~~ ^{abusive} ~~abuse~~ government. Without a doubt, obviously, British policies from 1763 to 1776 played a huge role in the colonial resistance to British rule and development of revolutionary values in support of liberty.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

3

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one ② or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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In colonial America during the 1760's - 1770's, a large number of the population began to oppose British imperial policies ~~being~~ imposed on them. These imperial policies greatly intensified resistance to British rule and caused America to commit to more republican values rather than the monarchistic values of Britain. The British imperial policies that caused America to rebel were the unfair taxation of the colonies, the little to no representation in British legislature, and the ~~the~~ non-existent economic opportunities of America besides trading with ~~the~~ Britain.

The most important reason America rebelled was the unfair taxation ~~created~~ on goods and trade ~~of~~ of the ~~the~~ colonies. ~~Between~~ Between 1763 and 1776 Britain placed many acts and taxes on the colonies in order to gain revenue. ~~These~~ These acts consisted of the Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Townshend Acts, Coercive Acts, and the Quartering Acts. They restricted what ~~the~~ the colonies could import, export, and who to trade with and even enforced unfair policies like forcing colonists to give up their homes to soldiers. The colonists became fed up and rallied under the cry of "Taxation without Representation" and rebelled to counteract the imperial policies of

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Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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2B

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Britain.

Another reason was the colonies' little participation in British legislature. British officials were appointed in the Americas to oversee the colonies and to enforce legislature. Despite small local governments like the House of Burgesses, which was predominately run by social elite and was in favor of Britain, the colonies had no say in what British Parliament could pass on the Americas. Once Parliament began limiting the freedoms of the colonies through taxes and Acts, the Americas began turning to the political government of a republic for ideals. A Republic allowed them to have citizens participate in politics without have a monarch dictating ~~anything~~ anything he wants. The colonies' little participation in British politics and policies caused them to turn to Republicanism and in turn rebel against their Motherland.

A final reason was the inability to participate in foreign trade with any other country except Britain. This limit on the ~~the~~ mercantilism of the Americas didn't allow colonists ^{merchants} to gain much money. The great number of tariffs ~~on~~ on foreign trade made it too difficult for merchants to trade to other countries. This caused Americans to not only ^{want to} achieve political independence but also economical independence.

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Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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It fueled the desire to secede from Britain and create their own Republic.

^{over} British imperial policy was unfair to Americans and angered the majority of colonists. This imperial policy of unfair taxation, no legislative participation and little economic freedom caused the Americans to rebel and change their political views to those of republicans.

1/2

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one ② or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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2C
1 of 2




The colonial resistance to the British imperial policies was a clash that proved to be inevitable. The British's imperialistic powers led to the decline of the colonies' willingness and loyalty to British legislation. The concept of mercantilism, the taxations on the colonies, and the limiting of freedom made ~~this~~ the colonies disdain of Britain to grow.

Mercantilism was the major economic structure in Britain. The raw materials that the colonies were able to supply made the English markets flourish. Raw materials would be shipped to England and processed into textiles and other goods then be sent back to the colonies to be sold for much higher prices. The British would not allow the processing of raw materials in the colonies in fear of them becoming too independent. This would also cut down the prices of goods because now they wouldn't have to travel across the Atlantic Ocean to be made. This would begin the rise of tension between the colonies and the mother country.

Taxation was one of the major reasons the colonies became hostile to British rule. After the French and Indian War, ~~the~~ Great Britain began to tax the colonies in order to make up for the money that was put into the war. The British passed the Stamp Act and the Tea Act in order to regain money. This angered the colonies because not only did the colonists themselves fight, they weren't the ones to declare war. These acts led to the Boston Tea Party and many boycotts against British goods. The colonists were clearly unhappy with the British and some groups like the Sons of Liberty formed in order to oppose the English taxations.

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2 C
2 of 2


Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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As tensions began to grow more, the ~~British~~ British started to keep a tighter grip on the colonies. They started revoking certain freedoms and had the ~~English~~ English soldiers, or redcoats, living in the colonies houses where they would be fed and sheltered. Their job was to make sure that the people stayed loyal to the king or they would be put under arrest. Some colonists went through the streets and tar and feathered the soldiers or local officials as an offense to British rule. Others met in Philadelphia for a convention where representatives of the colonies met and sent out an Olive Branch to the King requesting independence. Though the Olive Branch was denied, this brought the colonists to the brink of revolution.

Due to the aftermath of the French and Indian War the British and colony relationship began to deteriorate. Due to harsh British rule the colonies began their resistance in order to have a more republican state. Tensions were high and a revolution was the only way to solve the disagreement of these opposing forces.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY 2009 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2

Overview

This question asked students to analyze the ways in which British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonials' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.

Sample: 2A

Score: 9

This essay is a superb response, using evidence in a highly sophisticated and effective manner. Its breadth of information—Walpole, Writs of Assistance, Quebec Act, Enlightenment—is outstanding, and it treats all three aspects of the question. The essay conflates colonial resistance and republican values, but this does not diminish its analytical strength.

Sample: 2B

Score: 6

This well-organized response provides good general information on British imperial policy and republican values (Stamp, Sugar, and Quartering acts; lack of representation in British legislature; “taxation without representation”; citizens' participation in politics). The discussion of colonial resistance is implicit (“colonists became fed up and rallied . . . and rebelled” and the Stamp Act “fueled the desire to secede”), though imbalanced. Its analysis of republican values is quite strong, keeping it in the middle score category.

Sample: 2C

Score: 4

This essay begins with a thesis citing mercantilism but does not connect it to taxation, the topic of the second paragraph. It provides a few relevant facts (mercantilism, Tea Act, Sons of Liberty). The essay contains an error when it asserts that the Olive Branch Petition requested independence, and it only vaguely addresses republican values.