

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

3A
1 of 4

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or <u>3</u>	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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From 1800 to 1860 the relationship between the northern and southern states grew worse and ~~the~~ ^{the} formation of two separate ~~unions~~ ~~was~~ ^{or} threat ~~for~~ the formation of 2 separate unions was drawing nearer. This change in the relationship can be ~~not~~ attributed to industrial development to a fairly large extent; however it should be noted that there were also other factors which contributed in large part to this change in the relationship. Industrial development ^{was} a factor in the relationship between the northern and southern states with regard to the industrial boom in the northern states and the creation of increased ^{tariff} ~~tariff~~ rates, as well as the ~~fact~~ ^{fact} of big businessmen and bankers in the north and the fact that northern industries did not head slavery while southern claimed their agriculture society did.

Because of the significant increase in industries in the North protective tariffs such as the tariff ~~of 1828~~ of 1828 created extreme tension between the north and the south. The tariff of 1828 was keyed the term "the tariff of abominations" by many southern because of its extreme rates. This tariff under President ~~of~~ Jackson was opposed by V. P. Calhoun who ~~is~~ wrote the ~~in~~ South Carolina Exposition and protests, which similarly to ~~the~~ the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions under Thomas Jefferson, stated that the federal government did not have the right to set these tariffs and that ~~the~~, that particular right is reserved for the states; ~~as~~ ~~the~~ Calhoun was a strong advocate of states rights, South Carolina threatened to succeed the

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

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

union with Calhoun ~~stated~~ saying "the union next to our liberty most dear..." In response to Jackson's ~~strong statement~~ strong statement "our union it must and shall be preserved" ~~the~~ Henry Clay, the great compromiser, comes up with a compromise for this tariff, which lowers the tariff ~~substantially~~ substitutionally while South Carolina agrees not to secede the union. Tariffs such as these the tariff of ~~tariffs~~ combinations created greater tension between the north and the south, which can cause for the tariffs can go back to the industrial development in the north.

Big businesses and Bankers which ~~like~~ likewise grew ~~because~~ in part because of the industrial development created greater tensions between the north and the south as these Bankers were in the North. However it should be noted that the major ~~disenfranchisement~~ disenfranchisement against the Bankers came from the ~~mass~~ farmers in the west. Although many in the South were against these Bankers as well ~~because~~ especially with the creation of the Bank of the United States. ~~was~~ ~~Henry~~ apart of initially apart of Alexander Hamilton's debt assumption scheme and later part of Henry Clay's American System. Jackson President Jackson tried to kill the B.U.S by vetoing it even after the Supreme Court declared the B.U.S constitutionally in *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, 1819. ~~He~~ Jackson believed the B.U.S only favored the Rich northerners and ~~there~~ because Jackson was an advocator of the common man he was against it.

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

3A
-384

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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Southerners can also seem to be against the Bank as it did little to help them. This issue of the Bank, which can be given the name the Bank War, ~~caused~~ caused the relations between the north and the south to become worse, and the issue of the Bank can be connected to ~~the~~ the industrial development in the ~~north~~ North.

Also the industrial development further ~~is~~ portrayed ~~due~~ the lack of need for slavery in the North. Which became a major issue in the relationship between the North and the south ~~as~~ as the Southerners economy based ~~on~~ was based on a plantation society which would ~~be~~ benefitted from slaves. The southern ~~economy~~ economy ~~was~~ relied on cotton ~~in~~ in large part which contrasts with the Northern industrial boom. Especially with the invention of the Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney more and more slaves were being used to produce more and more cotton. Cotton which was used by the industries ~~in~~ in the south, such as clothing industries. ~~Because~~ Because of this difference in the economy with the north being industrial and the south being agriculture the issue of slavery ~~was~~ ~~increased~~ increased the problems in the relations between the north and the south.

§ However ~~despite~~ despite the industrial development being a factor in the relationship between the northern and southern states it should be noted that the ~~new~~ new territories in the west caused even more issues between

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

3A
4 of 4

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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The north and the south. But despite that, the ~~is~~ ~~rate~~
relationship between the northern and southern
states from 1900 to 1960 ~~is~~ can be in a large
extent because of the factor of industrial development.

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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3B
1 of 3

Industrial development during this time was a large factor in the tensions and separation created between the north and the south. Northern states began to focus on manufacturing as the backbone of the economy. The south, on the other hand, remained largely agricultural as most believed the fertile lands and numerous farms would provide the economy with a surplus of money. This differentiation, however, created tensions between the two as the north grew strong and had the government to help the industry.

During this time period, industry in America took off like a rocket, at least in the north. The northern states began to focus on the potential that industry had and developed it throughout each state. New York, Philadelphia, Massachusetts, and Maryland became the leaders in industrial development. Their economies diversified as they added factories to their already prosperous fishing, shipping, and hunting aspects. Textile mills, steel factories, and others developed in most cities as they became filled with the tall smoke ~~stacks~~ stacks with busy workers inside.

However, the south did not follow the north's approach and stuck with the ever prosperous agricultural economy. The south was riddled with farms of corn, hay, tobacco, and cotton and this lifestyle had proved prosperous

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

3B
-253

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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In the past, hundreds of plantation owners had thousands of slaves picking and planting the staple crops and turned a pretty penny on the market. However, this strong agriculture was greatly overshadowed by manufacturing with the money earned, money spent, and wages for the workers.

The first negative factor of this difference in relationship between the north and south was money. Manufacturing brought in much more money ~~and~~ than agriculture and provided for a much stabler society. More people were earning more money which supported the factories because they now had the buying power to purchase the numerous items now being manufactured. In the south, mainly large plantation owners were only one's turning a profit as the price of crops fell due to the prosperity provided by manufacturing.

Another factor in the deteriorating relationship was the support of the government for industry. The government was right there in the north to see how effective industry was and therefore supported the advance of manufacturing. The south's agriculture was no longer a staple of the nation's economy and the "king" cotton was dethroned by factories. The south was no longer receiving government support and prices fell sharply.

Slavery issues also developed as the South grew

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

3B
3 of 3

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or ③	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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dependant on slave labor to harvest and plant crops. With manufacturing the north no longer ~~had~~ had a great ~~desire~~ desire for slaves as young, white men and even women in the Lowell Mills — worked the new machinery and earned a fairly decent wage. The south, however, could not do without them as they were the workforce. Slaves grew more numerous and crucial in the south ^{and} sparked discontent from the north. The north now began to realize that slavery was inhuman and began campaigns to end it. This was the largest factor for the decreased relationship between the north and south and was a large factor in ~~the~~ causing the Civil War.

The north grew very strong with manufacturing as it developed railroads for transportation, a wage for working men to buy the products made, and the beginnings of mass production. The south fell behind as few factories were developed and ~~the~~ agriculture remained as the backbone of the south's economy. This separation created a rift between the two and would eventually be a large factor in causing and deciding the outcome of the Civil War.

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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3C
1 of 3

While the US was undergoing huge developments in industrialization, the nation was also going through domestic turmoils. \uparrow increased tensions between the North and South. However, industrial development was not a significant factor in the relationship between the North and South. While the North made significant progress in the set up of railroads, Southern states had very little railroad construction or modes of effective interstate transportation during the Antebellum period. Hence, the Industrial development was not a huge factor in the hostile relationship between Northern & Southern states in the 1800s, but it was ultimately the issue of slavery which heightened tensions.

One historical event which displayed that slavery was the primary factor in the North-South relationship was the Dred Scott Case. Dred Scott, a former black slave, sued the government for his freedom because he lived for several years with his master in free territories. However, Chief Justice Roger Taney of the Supreme Court dashed Dred Scott's hopes for freedom. He concluded that since blacks were not citizens but were property, they could not sue in court. He also

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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stated the government had no right to ban or regulate slavery in the territories. Hence, Roger Taney's verdict reversed the ideas behind the Missouri Compromise of 1820, Popular Sovereignty and the Compromise of 1850. Southerners rejoiced with this step forward in their pro-slavery movement. On the other hand, Northerners were outraged by the Supreme Court's verdict. As a result of the Dred Scott Case, the hostile relationship between the Northern and Southern states developed because of the slavery issue. Hence, slavery was the most crucial factor.

However, industrial development was, to a very small degree, a factor in this conflict. A major industrial breakthrough occurred in the South when Eli Whitney invented the Cotton Gin. The Cotton Gin immensely reduced the amount of time and painstaking labor it took to refine cotton. Because of this invention, the need for slave labor increased significantly as "cotton became king". The industrial development of the Cotton Gin was not a ~~factor~~ crucial factor in the hostile North-South relationship. However, it was the increase in slaves working on Southern cotton plantations caused by this industrial breakthrough which led to increased tensions. Hence, it was the issue of slavery that was

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

3C
3 of 3

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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a predominant factor in ~~the~~ ^{the lead up} to the hostile relationship between the North and the South, and not so much the indirect factor of industrial development.

Clearly, industrial development did play a role in the relationship between the North & the South during the early to mid 1800s. However, it was not a significant factor which led to tensions. It was ultimately the issue of slavery which led to this deleterious relationship and ultimately the American Civil War.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2006 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 3

Sample: 3A

Score: 8

This essay has a sophisticated thesis regarding the impact of industry, business, and banking on regional relationships and demonstrates an awareness that many factors contributed to changing relationships. The essay has considerable outside information, including a discussion of tariff controversies and bank wars and their impacts, slavery and the role of the cotton gin versus northern industries, and the movement away from slavery in the North. The conclusion notes the influence of the West in the North–South split.

Sample: 3B

Score: 5

While this essay has a good thesis statement that suggests the ways in which differences in industrial development created tensions between the North and the South, it lacks analysis. The essay includes ample evidence on industrialization and a limited discussion that lacks specifics on the impact of these developments on relationships. It is acceptably organized and written, with no detracting errors.

Sample: 3C

Score: 3

This essay has a thesis that is not well developed and argues that industrial development was not a significant fact. The student posits slavery as the key issue but never relates slavery to industrial development. There is very limited information provided on industrial development, and the analysis provided is irrelevant to the question.