

**AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2006 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 2

Analyze the differences between the Spanish settlements in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following:

- Politics
- Religion
- Economic development

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that recognizes the differences between TWO aspects of Spanish and English settlements in the 1600's.
- Develops the thesis with considerable, relevant supporting historical information.
- Treatment of the Spanish and English settlements may be somewhat uneven.
- Provides effective analysis of the differences between the two settlements.
- May contain minor errors.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis that may be partially developed in addressing TWO differences in Spanish and English settlements in the 1600's.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant, historical information.
- Demonstrates some analysis of the differences.
- Discusses TWO differences, but one may be more developed than another.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains a confused or unfocused thesis or simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides a few relevant facts or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May include broad generalizations or significant imbalance in factual support for the differences.
- Demonstrates little or no analysis about the differences.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly 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.

The — Essay

- Is blank or completely off task.

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Question 2 Fact Sheet

Spain/Southwest

Politics

Indians (Hopi/Pueblo)
Spanish governors (King of Spain)
Centralized control from Spain
Elite governor (nobles) responsible to king
Hierarchical political structure
Royal appointees, mestizos, Indians
Presidios
Viceroys
Juan Onate

Religion

Missions
Catholic faith
Conversion of the Indians (Franciscans)
Pueblo Revolt (1680)—Pope
Suppression of native religion
Church's central role in settlement

Economic Development

Mercantilism
Encomiendas, haciendas
Use of Indians as forced labor
Livestock raising
Cash or staple crops
"Black Legend"

England/New England

Politics

Indians (Pequot, King Philip's Wars)
Mayflower Compact
Town meetings, General Court
British king (Stuart monarchy)
Dominion of New England
"City on a hill"
Plymouth colony
Governor responsible to colony
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

Religion

Puritans, Pilgrims, Separatists
Rhode Island, Roger Williams
Religious toleration
Anne Hutchinson
Religious freedom (escape persecution)
Salem witchcraft trials

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Question 2 Fact Sheet (continued)

John Winthrop
The Model of Christian Charity
The Scarlet Letter
The Crucible
“Praying towns,” John Eliot
Half-way Covenant, Old Deluder Law

Economic Development

Mercantilism (Navigation Acts)
Lumber, fishing, shipbuilding
Rocky soil
Indentured servants, limited slavery
Triangular trade
“Salutary neglect” (1689–1754)
Family farms, joint stock companies

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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Colonies on the "new world" continent of America differed by region, with economic opportunities in each altering the setup of colonies. Beginning with a failed settlement at Roanoke, Virginia, the colonial system differed vastly between each region in accordance with the nation that colonized it. Spanish settlements in the Southwest and English colonies in the Northeast New England region differed both religiously and economy in the fundamental difference that the English Puritans hoped to establish long-term settlements while the Spanish conquistadores in the Southwest sought to establish a thin veil of influence, affecting the religious outlook and economic development in both regions of ~~the~~ European settlement.

Perhaps the most glaring difference between the English Puritan colonies and the Spanish settlements hinged on the fact that the English Puritans arrived in America for religious freedom while the Spanish arrived to convert the natives. With John Winthrop's model of Christian Charity as he established the Massachusetts Bay Colony came the ideal of a "city upon a hill", or the goal of ~~the~~ ^{non-separatist} Puritans to shame the Anglican Church into reform. The Puritan settlers of New England →

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Arrived to escape the regalia ~~and~~ of the Anglican Church and persecution Puritans faced in the mother country. Their ultimate goal was thus to build societies that protected Puritanic beliefs. The Puritan settlers cleaved to this goal completely, forming a society on the concepts and tenants of the Calvinist religion. For example, only members of the Elect, or those who had testified to a religious conversion experience, could vote. The rigidity of the system would eventually undermine it, with the Halfway Covenant formed to accept "half members" into the church; those who could not testify to a religious experience but were moral members of the society. In contrast, the Spanish settlements in the Southwest were established on the goal of obtaining "God, Glory, and Gold." conquistadors, instead of focusing on making permanent settlements, focused on converting the native "heathens" to catholicism and usurping material, especially precious metal wealth from the native inhabitants. Establishing a thin "sheet" of influence over the Southwest, conquistadors built strategic forts instead of long-term settlements, hoping to extend →

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Spanish influence as far as the continent would allow. Not all Native Americans subjected themselves to Spanish control, however. The Pueblo Revolt occurred when Southwestern pueblo Indians rose up against Spanish limitations on their religious practices, causing the Spanish to lose control of the Southwestern region for several years.

Not only did the English colonies in New England and the Spanish colonies in Southwestern America differ religiously, they also contrasted economically. The primary difference was that the English Puritan settlers focused on sustaining ~~the~~ ^{an} agrarian economy while Spanish conquistadores focused on the attainment of material wealth. In New England, economies had their basis in small, tight-knit farming communities, with a transition to light manufacturing in the later ^{17th} century. The English colonies subscribed to mercantilism, providing material goods such as timber, ^{and} grain, to the mother country, and at the same time serving as an overseas market for finished English goods. ~~Contrastingly,~~ ~~Spanish conquistadores~~ the Spanish conquistadores gathered wealth in America to increase Spanish prestige, not to establish permanent



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self-sustaining colonies or contribute to mercantilism.

Thus Spanish settlements in the Southwest and English colonies in the Northeast differed both economically and religiously. Though ~~both~~ members of both colonizing regions attempted to convert the natives, the New Englanders through "praying towns" especially and the Spanish by violent force, they differed in the fundamental purpose for coming to the New World. For the Spanish the purpose was to gather material wealth and spread Catholicism, and for the English the purpose was to establish self-sufficient communities free from religious persecution in Europe.

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The contrasting approaches to colonization by Spain and England manifested into extremely ~~different~~ different evolutions of religion and economic development in their colonies. ~~These differences can still be seen in the culture and traditions of South America and New England today.~~ Religion was a catalyst for colonization ~~for both the Spanish and the English although it was applied in very different ways.~~ The Spanish quest for "God, gold, and glory" and the English emphasis on economic prosperity and religious freedom propelled the colonies into very different directions. Religion was a catalyst for ~~both~~ colonization for both countries. Spain's interest religiously in the New World was reflected in the Treaty of Tortuga, that divided land between Spain and Portugal and was written by the pope. Spain was predominantly Catholic and many missionaries believed it was their duty to travel to the New World and convert the indigenous people. Tragically, the mistreatment of the native people accumulated to an epic scale and cast a dark cloud on the missionary

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work in the New World.

The English did not venture into the New World to convert the Native Americans but to escape religious ^{persecution} ~~toleration~~ themselves. The Puritans, disgusted by the catholic tendencies of the Anglican Church, sought a place where they could worship without interruption. Winthrop, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, believed that the Puritans were establishing a "city on a hill" or an ~~example~~ example of ~~pro~~ a pious community for the rest of the world. ~~Therefore, they concentrated solely on their own.~~ The Puritan train of thought and famed work ethic allowed them to become stronger both religiously and in an economic stance.

In the years preceding the French and Indian War, the British government practiced the policy of salutary neglect. This occurred because of turmoil in England herself and in the hope of keeping colonists happy and therefore away from an alliance with France. This allowed the colonies to develop without hindrances from across the Atlantic and thus greatly strengthened their economic foundations. Due to rocky soil, New England

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relied on a manufacturing economy, as apposed to agrarian. New Englanders prospered in the lumber industry, the whaling industry, and in the ship building industry. Due to England's blind eye, America was able to illegally trade with other countries, thus greatly expanding her markets. Since England did not tamper with New England's affairs, the colonies' economic development was remarkably strong and capable of competing with a world market.

On the other hand, Spain had a heavy hand in the economic development of the Southwest. Following the economic theory of mercantilism, Spain had no interest in developing industry in her colonies and instead concentrated on obtaining natural resources. This retarded the economic growth in the Southwest. The feudal-like hacienda ~~stara~~ structure also hurt the colonies by instituting a ~~ha~~ strict class system and making the Native Americans slaves. The economy in the colonies was virtually dependent on Spain which caused large complications when Spanish power and

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wealth began to decline.

Therefore, the different approaches to colonization by Spain and England dramatically altered the growth in these colonies.

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~~Major First Steps~~

~~The Black Legend of Spain's conquistadors is well-known to the Carter case. Carter said,~~

~~Cortez slaughtered the natives and took their gold.~~

~~As for the first Puritans and the settlers of Jamestown, the subject matter remains wild and stereotypical; the~~

~~Disney fabrication of a well-known production of "Pocahontas" sums up what many people sees~~

~~the English settlement. Of course, needless to say, a great deal of history has been ignored or distorted~~

~~in these not merely watered-down scenarios. Many of the differences between the English settlers~~

Spain and England, upon two great naval and religious rivals, ~~acted~~ set very different footprints upon the New World. The ~~lasting and~~ most lasting disparities lie in the religious and political organization of the two, which combined with native cultures to produce ~~two~~ ^{fraternal} cultures of night and day.

~~They had Settlers~~

The countries sent different envoys with different missions. Spain wanted gold up front and immediately, as well as new fields for the sowing of Catholicism in order to compete with its Protestant rival, Britain; Britain's ~~settlers~~ ^{settlers} came in two chief groups, the religious expatriates and the joint-stock gold-diggers, with a serious ~~to~~ ^{to} native in the Court to hinder the

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Spanish whenever they could.

Spain's ~~was~~ ~~history~~ history is that of constant ~~the~~ cultural melting. Its unique geographic position allowed it to be influenced and invaded by the ~~the~~ Moors and have contact with the whole of the Mediterranean world; ~~so~~ racial and cultural blending was not ~~at all~~ a new concept to them, so much as it was for the isolated North European British Isles. The Spanish, when they began to settle and rule the natives, intermarried ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~upper~~ ~~class~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Span~~ when they zealously converted the native peoples, ~~and~~ but did not drive them out or shun them. The English, by contrast, were repelled by this sort of fraternization with "savages," and while they did make some effort to ~~for~~ convert, on the whole they did not see the native ~~the~~ Native Americans as much ~~worse~~ than anywhere near them in status. Because of this, ~~at all~~ ~~the~~ trends of expulsion and forced migration evolved and were passed on ~~to~~ to the Americans after the Revolution. ~~That~~ ~~the~~ ~~deep~~ ~~divisions~~ ~~that~~ ~~arose~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~contrasting~~ ~~systems~~ ~~of~~ ~~religion~~ ~~and~~ ~~foundations~~: The English did bring the ~~ideas~~ idea of town meetings and self-government along, chiefly via the Puritans, while the Spanish ruled aristocratically and with Papal blessing. Such differences in the ~~origins~~ ^{application} of ~~these~~ ~~cultures~~ these cultures would remain deeply

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rooted in time, through the Mexican War and events
the current day.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY 2006 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2

Overview

The question required students to examine how the two civilizations (Spanish settlements in the Southwest and English colonies in New England) developed politically, religiously, and/or economically in the 1600's and how geography (Southwest and New England) and European heritage (Spanish and English) shaped the two cultures that emerged.

Sample: 2A

Score: 8

This essay has a sophisticated thesis that addresses religion and economic developments. It contrasts New England's "long-term settlements" with Spain's establishment of "a thin veil of influence." The essay contains effective analysis of differences between economic and religious development and has extensive and relevant discussion of New England. Although its discussion of Spanish developments is not as extensive, the treatment of the Pueblo Revolt and the discussion on the goals of colonization is sophisticated and indicates a deeper level of understanding.

Sample: 2B

Score: 6

This essay has a strong thesis with some relevant factual information. It includes some information (such as the reference to the Treaty of Tortuga and Spanish haciendas) not found in many essays. There is some analysis with a more descriptive discussion of religion and a stronger explanation of economic differences. What kept this essay from earning a higher score is the need for more analysis on religion and more factual support.

Sample: 2C

Score: 3

This essay has a thesis that is vague and simplistic. There is a focus on culture that is not clearly explained. While it makes an effort to discuss the role of Native Americans in politics, the discussion is descriptive, lacks analysis, and is not tied to the question. The development of politics is simplistic, and the discussion of religion is very limited. The reference to "town meetings," however, is a nice touch and not commonly found in most answers.