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.
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
Viceroy
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
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
Colonies on the "new world" continent of America differed by region, with economic activities 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 economically in the fundamental differences 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 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 at he established the Massachusetts Bay Colony came the ideal of a "city upon a hill," or the goal of Puritans to shame the Anglican Church into reform. The Puritan settlers of New England
Arrived to escape the regalia of the Anglican Church and persecution puritans faced in their mother country. Their ultimate goal was thus to build societies that protected Puritan beliefs. The Puritan settlers cleaved to this goal completely, forming a society on the concept 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 →
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 English Puritan settlers focused on sustaining 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. Conversely, 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 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.
The contrasting approaches to colonization by Spain and England manifested into extremely different evolutions of religion and economic development in their colonies. These differences are still evident in the Spanish and Portuguese heritage of South America and the English legacy in North America. Religion was a catalyst for colonization for both countries. Spain's interest religiously in the New World was reflected in the Treaty of Tordesillas, 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
work in the New World.

The English did not venture into the New World to convert the Native Americans but to escape religious persecution and to establish 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 of piety and community for the rest of the world.

The Puritan train of thought and 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
relied on a manufacturing economy, as opposed to agrarian. New Englanders prospered in the lumber industry, the whaling industry, and in the shipbuilding 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 structure also hurt the colonies by instituting a 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
wealth began to decline.

Therefore, the different approaches to colonization by Spain and England dramatically altered the growth in these colonies.
The Black Legend of Spain's Conquistadors is well known. Cortés came to Mexico and the natives were slaughtered, the riches and gold were taken.

As for the first English and the settlers of Jamestown, the subject matter remains wild and stereotypical; the Disney version of Pocahontas, the production of a great deal of history has been ignored or distorted in these early, early, early, early scenarios. Many of the differences lie between the English settlers.

Spain and England, upon two great naval and religious rivals, created set very different footprints upon the New World. The lasting and most lasting disposition lie in the religious and political organization of the two which combined with native cultures to produce the different cultures of night and day.

The countries sent different convoys with different missions. Spain wanted gold up front and immediately, as well as new fields for the spreading of Catholicism in order to compete with its Protestant rival, Britain; Britain's settlers, on the other hand, were in two chief groups, the religious exiles and the joint-stock gold-diggers, with a serious, determined, in the Court to hinder the
Spanish whenever they could.
Spain's most notable history is that of constant cultural melting. Its unique geographic position allowed it to be influenced and invaded by the Moors and have contact with the whole of the Mediterranean world; racial and cultural blending was not a new concept to them. So much so it was for the related North European British Isles. The Spanish, when they began to settle and rule the natives, intermarried.

The Spanish, when they began to settle and rule the natives, intermarried. They zealously converted the native peoples, cent but did not drive them out or shun them. The English, by contrast, were repelled by this sort of paternalism with "savages," and while they did make some effort to convert, on the whole they did not see the native Americans as much more than anything near them in status. Because of this, the trends of expulsion and forced migration evolved and were passed onto to the Americans after the Revolution. The deep divisions that arose from the existing systems of religion and government. The English did bring the 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 application of both these cultures would remain deeply affected.

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