

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2007 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 2

The French and Indian War (1754–1763) altered the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies. Assess this change with regard to TWO of the following in the period between 1763 and 1775.

- Land acquisition
- Politics
- Economics

The 8–9 Essay

- Articulates a clear, well-developed thesis that assesses the changes in the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies between 1763 and 1775.
- Supports the thesis with substantial, relevant information assessing the changes in the relationship in two of the topic areas.
- Provides effective analysis that assesses the changes in the relationship with respect to two of the topic areas.
- Is well organized and well written.
- May contain minor errors.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis, which may be partially developed, assessing the changes in the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies between 1763 and 1775.
- Provides ample, relevant information addressing the changes in the relationship in two of the topic areas.
- Analyzes to some degree the changes in that relationship in two of the topic areas; coverage of the two topics may not be balanced, or clearly differentiated, or fully linked to the war's impact.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the essay.

The 2–4 Essay

- Presents a thesis that may be confused, simplistic, or undeveloped.
- Includes little relevant information concerning the changes in the relationship; may cover two topic areas unevenly or include only one.
- Has little analysis regarding the changes in the relationship or the topics' linkage to the war.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.
- May contain major errors.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or restates the question.
- Includes no relevant information.
- Contains no analysis.
- Is poorly organized and/or poorly written.
- May contain numerous errors, both major and minor.

The — Essay

- Blank or completely off topic.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

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Question 2 Information List

Land Acquisition

- Canada (and dispute over Quebec and Northwest lands included under it).
- Proclamation Act (1763).
- Yet, subsequent Indian treaties opened lands to settlement (Treaty of Fort Stanwix and Treaty of Hard Labor).
- Lands west of Appalachians to Mississippi—land grabs (by land companies) from Ohio Valley south to Tennessee region.
- Pontiac's Rebellion and Paxton Boys' response.

Politics

- Proud in their participation in victory, Americans believed that a golden age for the colonies was beginning.
- War-debt burdens.
- War enabled Britain to implement greater colonial political controls.
- Grenville Plan to tax for defense.
- Sugar, Stamp, Townsend, and Tea Acts.
- Historic ties strained over taxes, Quebec, and access to western lands.
- Challenge over Parliament's powers—Declaratory Act—versus authority (and autonomy) already being claimed by colonial assemblies.
- Rising American nationalism and intercolonial bonding and identity (some of which had already begun during the 1740s).
- Clashes with soldiers stationed in colonies, e.g., Boston 1770.
- Coercive Acts, especially the Quebec Act, and Britain's overall administration of territory acquired since 1763.

Economics

- Conflict over duties and taxes—"costs of empire"—and colonial claims related to perceived impact on colonial economies.
- War debts and western defense costs.
- Enumerated-goods list expanded and other trade and currency restrictions.
- Post-war depression and rising colonial poverty.
- Boycott and nonimportation strategies by the colonies.

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1 of 3

Following the French and Indian War of 1754-1763, the French withdrew from the North American continent, ceding large amounts of land to both Great Britain and Spain. Previously, the British and the colonists were ~~in a way~~ united against the threat of the French and their Indian allies, leading the British to develop a softer ruling approach to the colonies. However, with the absence of the French on the frontier, the British began to reverse that ~~policy~~^{relationship}, and assert power over the colonists concerning both economics and land acquisition.

The economic ~~policy~~^{philosophy} of the British Empire in relation to its colonies had always been that of mercantilism, ~~where the colony's~~ in which the colony's purpose was to benefit the mother country. While the Navigations Act and the Sugar and Molasses Act, both issued prior to the French and Indian War, can be considered strong implementation of this policy, they were never rigidly enforced. True, the colonies were mainly importing ^{way more} goods from Britain than their exports (which is part of mercantilism), but they were also freely trading with other nations, in violation of the Navigations and Molasses acts. The British, while recognizing this, decided not to make a big fuss over it, in part to ensure cooperation against Britain's long-time enemy, France. However, with the conclusion of the French and Indian War, the British having gained ~~the~~ the majority of the French territory bordering its colonies, no longer needed to treat the American colonists with a soft glove. In addition, with heavy ^{the} war debt that needed to be paid off, the British government felt that ~~the~~ colonists, having received British protection for so long, should start ~~paying~~ paying for some of it. Thus, a decade of British attempt of taxation would begin. The former Navigations and Molasses acts began to be enforced more strictly, and a host of other acts were passed ~~the~~^{including} the Stamp Act of 1765, which sought to tax the colonists

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2 of 3

by making them buy a stamp ~~for~~ ^{each purchase} for ~~the~~ ~~purpose~~ of a wide variety of items; this was perhaps the first instance of ^{real} British attempt to make the colonies pay taxes, and ~~with~~ this principle of taxing colonials would continue on in later actions like the Townshend Acts and the Tea Acts. ~~the~~ ~~colonies~~ ~~in~~ ~~North~~

Not only did the British adopt a hardened attitude in regard to the economics of the colonies, but they also changed their stance on land acquisition. Before, when the lands to the West were the territory of the French, the British were not against settlers moving west into the Ohio river valley or other lands not part of the borders of the colonies. However, after all that territory was ceded to Britain, the British government changed their views. In a move supposedly for the benefit of the colonists, Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763, restricting westward movement by the colonists over the Appalachian Mountains. Their primary concern was ~~that~~ that the Indians would resent the intrusion, and another fight would result. In a way, the cause of the proclamation was largely because of the large number of settlers who wanted to move west before the British government felt they were ready to deal with potential trouble. Regardless, it was a change in the relationship because for the first time the British government took a strong stance against westward expansion.

The French and Indian War basically led to two things which changed the relationship between the colonies and Britain. First off, as the British became the dominant power of North America while accumulating a large debt, they began to assert their authority more. Secondly, as the

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colonists were a part of the victory over France, ~~they~~^{many} wanted to reap the spoils — basically to settle the land to the west. In addition, by playing a role in the victory and because of the introduction of the idea of the colonies having a stronger bond together than that of individual bonds to Great Britain with ideas like Franklin's Albany Plan, the colonists resented British influence more, especially since they felt with the French threat gone, they no longer needed as much British interference. This change in relationship was all centered around the French removal from North America.

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2B

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1 of 3

The French and Indian War of 1754-1763 played a major role in pushing the American Colonies towards independence. The delicate relationship between Britain and the colonies was torn asunder by the outcomes of the war; ~~through~~ this change, it has a lot to do with economics, and land acquisition as a result of the war.

After the French and Indian War in 1763, Great Britain was heavily in debt. To pay off the debt, Britain decided to pass a series of Grenville ^{Acts} ~~Taxes~~. These Acts severely controlled colonies, and forced them to pay many taxes, the most hated being the Sugar, ~~the~~ and Stamp Acts. Colonists were also forced to quarter British troops stationed to protect the colonies. The colonies were outraged by this as they declared that they would not have "taxation without representation," and that "virtual representation" was folly and unacceptable. Later, the Townshend Acts were passed in the early 1770s, placing an indirect tax on items such as white lead, glass, and tea. Boycotts were again set up, although not with as much fervor as the Stamp Act Congress and the Association for the Grenville taxes. Nevertheless this incited the Boston Massacre led by Crispus Attucks. Although only two British soldiers were convicted, Paul Revere sensationalized the event with his famous painting. By this time, colonists were enraged by with

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the British. Although they still saw themselves as British citizens, they loathed the control that the mother country placed on them. After the British East India Company's tea monopoly was placed on the colonies, the Boston Tea Party explicitly showed that the colonies were in open defiance of British authority. America was no longer content to be governed with an iron hand by a government three thousand miles away.

After the War, Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763 in an effort to please or placate the Native Americans by forbidding colonial expansion across the Appalachian Mountains. The colonies were incensed as they felt that they were ~~just~~ being denied the spoils of the war. The colonies were getting cramped, especially those in the South which wanted more land to plant profitable crops such as tobacco or cotton. Later in 1774 when the British Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts including the Quebec Act, colonists in the North were alarmed. Quebec ~~was~~ ~~then~~ used to be French, and many of those settlers were Catholic. Catholic hating Protestant New Englanders were angered to see the Quebec territory expand into New England. America was a young place and the people wanted places to

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grew. The British had clamped them on all three sides, the fourth being the Atlantic Ocean itself.

In conclusion, economic and land acquisition as a result from the French and Indian War of 1763 led to a huge change between British and American relations. The colonies were no longer content to sit under the thumb of British rule, and were striving to see freedom and independence.

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2 C

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10/2

The French and Indian War, which lasted from 1754 to 1763, made relations between Great Britain and ~~the~~ North American colonies very tense and unstable, with the British finally putting its full attention to mercantilism. ~~In~~ In the American colonies, tension between the colony and Britain would soon ~~be~~ lead to revolution.

Before the French and Indian War, the people in the colonies did not care much for the idea of being the victims of ~~mercantilism~~ mercantilism. The French and Indian war effectively ended the long period of Salutary Neglect. ~~Great~~ Great Britain was plunged into debt after the French and Indian war thus it started applying the idea of mercantilism to the max. The first step was to avoid further conflicts with Native Americans and limiting the amount of territory that was available to citizens of Great Britain. The Proclamation of 1763 not only gave British Canada, it also ~~denied~~ denied colonial citizens the right to settle or move into any lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. By doing so, American farmer and soldier who fought in the French and Indian war were angered. They had fought against the French and Indians ~~to~~ for the land, especially the fertile Northwest territory, yet were not allowed to acquire the land once they won. Men who entered in the army to fight weren't given any compensations for the loss of years. ~~For~~ For not only were the farmers affected, Merchants and sailors who traded with other countries were put on strict regulations that permitted them ~~to~~ to trade with Great Britain only. These regulations were passed and approved by Britain to ensure maximum profits from its

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20/2

colonies, in order to pay back debts from the French and Indian War, further more were the Stamp Acts and Coercive Acts, which siphoned more money from the colonies and enforced the taxes. Tensions ~~were~~ became worse after the stationing of troops in Boston and the Boston Massacre. The citizens in to colonies felt as if their rights ~~and~~ were being violated.

During the French and Indian War, colonial citizens had fought alongside with the British against the French and Indians, ~~fighting~~ alongside a major super power (Britain), gave the Americans a sense of equality and pride. The Americans realized that they were just as good as the British were. The ~~colony~~ sense of pride and equality would later contribute to the rising tensions between Britain and the colonies. The British used the French and Indian War as an example of the need for protection. The British government believed that the colonies would need ~~not~~ constant protection.

From a peaceful and respectable attitude of the colonies towards Britain to ~~a~~ the rising tensions, it can be inferred that the French and Indian War did much to worsen relations with Great Britain.

The limitations on land acquisition with the Northwest Territory, trade limitations, lack of war compensation and forced tax laws with enforcement combined with the sense of pride and a bigger ego acquired from the French and Indian War, the colonies were able to develop their hatred towards their mother country.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2007 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 2

Sample: 2A
Score: 9

This essay contains a strong opening thesis statement regarding Britain’s reversal of policy and assertion of power. The economic discussion focuses on the British shift regarding mercantilism and adoption of a policy that colonists should pay for protection. The essay includes an excellent discussion of land policy change, a substantial amount of information, and excellent analysis that displays a strong grasp of key issues. The student ends with a strong conclusion that summarizes the arguments that led to changes in colonial attitudes.

Sample: 2B
Score: 6

This essay has a thesis that alludes to a “delicate relationship” between the colonies and Britain before the war. After a good start, the essay loses the necessary contrast between the period before and after the war. The argument and analysis are therefore only adequately developed. The student includes specific information, such as the references to the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Sugar Act, but does little more than describe them. There are a number of errors, such as linking the Sugar and Stamp Acts with the “Grenville Acts” and crediting Crispus Attucks with leading the Boston Massacre. While these mistakes are not egregious, they did tend to depress the score.

Sample: 2C
Score: 4

This essay has a weak, simplistic thesis with no explicit reference to the two required topics. However, the topics are mentioned in the conclusion. While there is some specific historical information, the analysis is confused and muddled at places—for example, the essay misrepresents mercantilism before the war and conflates the Treaty of Paris with the Proclamation of 1763. However, the student does show that tax revenues were to be used to protect the colonies and emphasizes rising American nationalism; this level of understanding elevated the essay to a score of 4.