

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2

Early encounters between American Indians and European colonists led to a variety of relationships among the different cultures.

Analyze how the actions taken by BOTH American Indians and European colonists shaped those relationships in TWO of the following regions. Confine your answer to the 1600s.

New England  
Chesapeake  
Spanish Southwest  
New York and New France

#### The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that addresses BOTH American Indian and European actions and a variety of relationships in TWO regions.
- Develops the thesis with substantial, relevant historical information on BOTH American Indians and Europeans.
- Provides effective analysis of how the actions of BOTH shaped or altered the relationships.
- Treatment of the two regions may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors.
- Is clearly organized and written.

#### The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis that may be partially developed in addressing both actions and relationships.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant, historical information.
- Provides some analysis of the impact of the actions on the relationships.
- Discusses two regions, but one may be more developed than the other.
- 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.
- Has little or no analysis of one or both regions.
- May contain only generalizations about the regions and/or relationships.
- 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, both major and minor.
- Is poorly organized and/or written.

#### The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

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## 2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2 Fact Sheet

#### General

Black Legend  
Columbian Exchange  
Death from disease—smallpox  
First Thanksgiving

Gold-seeking Europeans  
Landownership difference  
No common Indian language

#### Chesapeake

Berkeley, Bacon's Rebellion (1676)  
De la Warr, Irish tactics against Indians  
First and Second Powhatan Wars (1610-46)  
Headright system, land from Indians  
Initial help of Indians in Jamestown

Powhatan Confederacy  
Rolfe, John and Pocahontas  
Smith, John  
Tobacco, land need  
Treaty of Middle Plantation (1677, 1680)

#### New England

Few conversions  
Fish in soil—fertilizer  
Hutchinson, Anne, killed by Indians  
King Philip's War (1676), Indians as slaves  
Miscegenation rare in New England  
Pequot War (1637), Narragansetts  
Pilgrims on old Indian village

Praying towns, John Eliot (translate Bible)  
Sassomen, John, spy, Algonquins  
Some tribes join against Philip  
Squanto, Massasoit  
Wampanoags, Metacom (Philip)  
Williams, Roger, buying land

#### Spanish Southwest

Conversion of natives  
Division among Pueblo Indians  
Encomienda, forced labor or slavery  
Haciendas, feudal  
Kachinas—divine ancestral spirit

Mestizo, creolization  
Missions  
Onate, Juan, Acoma Rebellion (1599)  
Pueblo revolt (1680), Pope

#### New York/New France

Captivity tale  
*Coureur de bois*  
Dutch, French difference  
Five Nations  
French mercantilism  
Fur trade, Dutch, French

Intermarriage, Metis  
Manhattan Island (1626)  
Mystic River Massacre (1637)  
New England Confederation (1643)  
Standish, Miles

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**Question 2 Fact Sheet (continued)**

**Information Outside Time Period that Could be Used Properly as Introductory or Concluding Material or Incorrectly in Place of the Proper Information**

Chief Joseph/Nez Perce  
Conquistadors  
Dawes Severalty Act  
French and Indian War  
Hispaniola  
Indian Removal Act  
Jackson/Trail of Tears

Manifest Destiny  
Mayans, Aztecs, Cortez  
Pontiac's Rebellion  
Proclamation of 1763  
Vikings  
Wounded Knee

**Wrong Information**

African slaves in Spanish Southwest  
Buffalo  
Indians always peaceful before Europeans

Rice and sugar in Virginia  
Spanish did not mistreat Indians

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or <b>5</b>
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The presence of a frontier changed the face of Western humanist civilization for centuries after Columbus' landing. One key aspect of that frontier were the Native Americans, and their relationship with European newcomers. The relationship between American Indians and European colonists was ultimately and antagonistic one, caused mainly by European expansionism and intolerance of indigenous cul. This is clear in examining the relationship between Europeans and Native Americans in New England, and then the Spanish Southwest, in

In 1620, the first permanent English settlers of what would come to be New England signed the Mayflower Compact and landed in Massachusetts, near Plymouth Rock. The colony's first year was a disaster, as the settlers did not understand how to grow crops or survive in a new, unfamiliar environment. In 1621, however, with help from local Native Americans, the colonists endured and ultimately thrived. This would seem to have established a paradigm for the future of European-Indian relations, but it did not. Ironically, the English Puritans repaid the Native Americans by pushing them off their lands, overhunting, infecting them with European diseases, and most significantly, trying to "Christianize" them. In 1630, Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded, paving the way for the acceleration of the settlement of New England and further conflict with American Indians. Initially, the Native Americans were shocked by the actions of the Europeans, but later, they committed atrocities as well, such as the killing of <sup>the</sup> excited Anne Hutchinson and her entire family, save one person. By that time, decades into the settlement of New England, the Native Americans were dying and being forced out of their homes at rapid rates. In addition, they had been ~~we~~ embedded by some accords

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2 A  
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to guns and other technology. Ultimately, the root of negative American Indian actions was not expansionism or intolerance, as it was in the case of the Europeans, but rather was a natural response to oppression.

The antagonism of Europeans towards the native inhabitants of the North American continent can be further examined in the context of the Spanish Southwest. Coronado's 1521 expedition through the Southwest constituted Spain's first contact with the Native Americans of North America. Once again, expansionism and intolerance would cause European oppression of an entire indigenous people. Until the 1600's, Spain had largely ignored North America as a worthless wasteland. But by 1600, South and Central America (and its natives) were fully subjugated under European rule. So, expansionism drove the Spanish north. From the outset, the Spanish mentality had been to immediately crush any natives militarily, then enslave and "Christianize" the rest. This had been done to the Aztecs, the Mayas, and the Incas, ~~it~~ and carried over to the Southwest. At the Battle of Aztec in 1631, the Spanish cut a foot from each survivor from the Pueblos. Then, in a characteristically antagonistic and intolerant manner, the Spaniards established a network of churches and missions throughout New Mexico. The practice of slavery continued, and so did the Spanish proselytizing, until Pope's Rebellion in 1680. The Indians rose up and revolted against the Spanish, destroying every Catholic church in the province of New Mexico, thus highlighting the basis of their violence. The Spanish had used religion as justification for the enslavement and exploitation, as well ~~was~~ as for

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

2 A  
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The destruction of native Pueblo and other tribes' culture, so the Native Americans naturally focused their violence on the economic and religious centers of Spanish activity. While American Indian violence cannot be fully justified, it can be understood.

In closing, while the frontier drove centuries of technological and social progress, as well as opening two continents to exploration and settlement, it also had negative side effects. The relationship between Europeans and Indians was affected by both sides, but was ultimately antagonistic and rooted in European expansionism and intolerance.

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In the 1600s, European Powers began to see America as a valuable resource, and many wanted in on the profit. What they found was a land rich in resources and rich in its diversity of Native societies. How European ~~the~~ settlers and Native Americans reacted to each other set the background for ~~relations~~ <sup>relations</sup> in the future. ~~Actions~~ <sup>actions</sup> ~~taken by the Spanish and the French~~ <sup>taken</sup> ~~to shape relations~~ <sup>to shape</sup> ~~relations~~ <sup>relations</sup> ~~in the~~ <sup>in the</sup> ~~Spanish Southwest~~ <sup>Spanish Southwest</sup> and New York and New France.

The Spanish were the first to arrive in the Americas, and Spanish-Native American relations have ~~been~~ an interesting history. Spanish came looking for wealth. They settled to using natives as a source of labor, and often set about trying to convert the natives to Catholicism. They did this with missions - a church or outpost set up in a village. Within the Spanish colonists, there was some inter marriage with the natives, resulting in the Mestizo class - a middle class composed of those with mixed Spanish and Native

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2B

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heritage. The Spanish used ~~their own~~ natives for labor, and the natives sometimes revolted. One such revolt was the Pueblo Revolt. Natives often tried to band together and overthrow Spanish rule, but missions and villages were separated by long distances. The relationships, then, between Spanish and native Americans were tense. While some did intermarry, the cultures ~~remained~~ remained distinct. One aspect of native American culture that the Spanish tried to rid the native Americans of was their polytheistic religions. This led to more revolts and a tension between Spanish settlers ~~and~~ and the American Indians.

~~Comparison of French and Spanish interaction with Native Americans~~

The French in New France had an altogether different way of interacting with Native Americans. While the Spanish ~~limited~~ limited intermarriage, the French embraced it — learning to live with and in Indian culture. The French came to the Americas mainly for the fur trade, and in dealing with Native Americans their trade prospered. The Dutch came to New York also primarily to trade, and neither culture forced themselves on the Native American



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2B  
3 of 4

cultures. Some French missionaries did come to North America to live with and attempt to convert the Natives. In one instance two French missionaries were killed by the ~~Natives~~ Iroquois nation, but violence toward the French was less common than violence toward other colonists - Spanish, English etc. The French profited greatly out of their relations with Native Americans - The American Indians served as guides and often traded with the French. While some violence did occur, the balance between French and Native interests was a relatively even one.

~~Between the French and the Spanish~~

Several connections can be made between the French and Spanish's respective relations with native Americans. Both came to extract wealth from the New World, and to some extent both managed Indian Relations. The way both countries went about these relations was different. The French sought furs - and did not bother with working or converting native Americans. In New York and New France the French and the Indians were ~~both involved~~ both involved with the other, but neither tried to take over the other.

In the Spanish southwest, the Spanish colonists often had a different idea - they

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

2 B  
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wanted to take the natives and change them and their lifestyle - resulting in more violence and more protests. Indian relations in the future would show the same tendencies - causing relationships to slowly sink from bad to worse.

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

2C

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

The history of relations between colonists and Native Americans tends to weave a sad story. However, ~~not~~ in the 1600s, relations were not nearly as tense, in some cases. Relations between New England and America Indians were generally pretty good while the Spanish Southwest was a different story.

The story of New Englanders and American Indians is usually one of cooperation. Upon arriving in the region, colonists lacked the skills to survive the harsh winters. The majority of the colonists did not survive the first winter. However, the second was made much easier, thanks to the intervention of the Natives. They taught the colonists important concepts such as storing food for the winter so as to avoid ~~braving~~ braving the freezing temperatures to hunt and store off starvation. In return, colonists introduced the Natives to ~~good~~ European goods they had never seen before. This cooperation resulted in a massive feast, a tradition we still know today as Thanksgiving.

The Spanish Southwest is an entirely different matter. ~~The colonists did not.~~ The entire civilizations were ~~erased~~ massacred by the Spanish in what is now Mexico. Since the climate was warm and much easier to survive in, the Spanish colonists had no need for the Native Americans. In fact, they were viewed as somewhat of a nuisance, and were either forced off their lands or eliminated when they got in the way of Spanish settlers.

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

2C  
2 of 2

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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Native Americans had little recourse. They were fighting Spanish muskets and steel swords with wooden spears and arrows. Their only choice was fight or flight.

Relationships in those early encounters between American Indians and European colonists varied due to culture, and sometimes even due to weather. These differences are evident even today, with the New England relations celebrated by Thanksgiving and abandoned cliff dwellings and the sad eyes of the Navajo living on reservation serve as a reminder of the Spanish Southwest.

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## 2008 SCORING COMMENTARY

### Question 2

#### Overview

The intent of the question was for students to analyze how actions taken by both American Indians and European colonists shaped the relationships between the two groups. Students were asked to discuss these relationships in two regions, out of a choice of four (New England, Chesapeake, Spanish Southwest, or New York and New France), in seventeenth-century North America. The intent as well was for students to examine how new cultural norms emerged from the contact of Europeans and American Indians. Students were expected to recognize the activist nature of American Indians as well as the Europeans and understand that the relationship between the two was not static and unchanging over the course of the century. In addition, the question was meant to encourage students to express an understanding that seventeenth-century North America was made up of a variety of European and American Indian cultures with diverse value systems, based on the motivations of each group and the circumstances in which they found themselves. Overall, students were expected to demonstrate comprehension of the diverse origins and foundations of the United States.

#### Sample: 2A

**Score: 8**

The essay has a subtle thesis that attempts to link the colonization of North America within a larger ideological context. The detailed treatment of the Spanish Southwest is not matched by that of New England. There is an insufficient level of detail that focuses specifically on the relationships between Europeans and American Indians.

#### Sample: 2B

**Score: 5**

The essay has a partially developed thesis supported with some relevant, accurate information on the Spanish Southwest. It lacks balance in its general treatment of New France/New York. The essay makes a good differentiation of the Spanish and French treatment of the American Indians.

#### Sample: 2C

**Score: 3**

This essay has a very general thesis with minimal specific details. It contains some facts (e.g., Thanksgiving), but the analysis of the American Indian–English relationship in New England is simplistic. The essay provides an accurate general characterization of the Spanish settlement in the Southwest but few specific facts.