

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question

Explain the ways that participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840, and analyze forces and events that led to these changes.

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that explains the ways in which participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840 AND analyzes the forces and events that led to these changes.
- Presents an effective analysis of both aspects of the question, although treatment may be somewhat uneven.
- Effectively uses a substantial number of documents to explain and analyze how participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and relevant outside information from 1815 to 1840.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a partially developed thesis that explains the ways in which participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840 AND analyzes the forces and events that led to these changes.
- Provides some analysis of the topic, but treatment of multiple parts may be uneven.
- Effectively uses some documents.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant outside information.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains an unfocused or limited thesis that explains the ways in which participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840 and analyzes the forces and events that led to these changes or one that simply paraphrases the question.
- Deals with the question in a general manner; simplistic, superficial treatment of the subject.
- Merely paraphrases, quotes, or briefly cites documents.
- Contains little outside information or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May have major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

The 0–1 Essay

- Contains no thesis or a thesis that does not explain the ways in which participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840 and does not analyze the forces and events that led to these changes.
- Exhibits inadequate or incorrect understanding of the question.
- Has little or no understanding of the documents or ignores them completely.
- Has numerous errors.
- Is organized and/or written so poorly that it inhibits understanding.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Summary of Documents

Doc.	Date	Type/Source	Name
A	None	Table	Voter Participation in Presidential Elections, 1812–1840
B	1821	James Kent	Excerpt from the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled for the Purpose of Amending the Constitution of the State of New York
C	1827	Martin Van Buren	Letter to Thomas Ritchie, editor of the <i>Richmond</i> (Virginia) <i>Enquirer</i>
D	1828	Democratic Party	Democratic Party ballot, New Hampshire
E	1829	George H. Evans	“The Working Men’s Declaration of Independence”
F	1832	Frances Trollope	<i>Domestic Manners of the Americans</i>
G	None	Graph	Number of Different Newspapers Published in the United States, 1775–1835
H	1837	David Crockett	<i>Colonel Crockett’s Exploits and Adventures in Texas</i>
I	1840	Almanac cover	Cover of the <i>Hard Cider and Log Cabin Almanac</i>

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

abolitionism	cult of self-improvement	King Caucus
Adams, John Quincy	daily newspapers	King Mob
Age of Jackson	debt imprisonment	King of the Wild Frontier
Age of the Common Man	<i>Democracy in America</i>	Liberty Party
<i>Albany Argus</i>	democratic leveling	licensed monopolies
Albany Regency	Democratic Party	Little Magician
American System	Democratic–Republican Party	Locofocos
Anti-Masonic Party	Distribution Act	<i>Log Cabin, The</i>
anti-Masonry	Dorr Rebellion	Log Cabin campaign
Austin, Moses	dueling	Lowell Mills
Austin, Stephen F.	editorials	<i>Lowell Offering</i>
Bank-note currency	effigies	lyceums
Bank of the United States	emblems	Madison, James
Bank War	Emerson, Ralph Waldo	Mann, Horace
barbecues	Equal Rights Party	manufactured textiles
Battle of Goliad	Era of Good Feelings	Marcy, William
Battle of San Jacinto	Evangelical Protestants	market revolution
Battle of the Alamo	factory slaves	Martineau, Harriet
Beecher, Lyman	Federalist Party	Masons
benevolent empire	Finney, Charles Grandison	mechanics' lien laws
Benton, Thomas Hart	fire-eaters	Mechanics' Union of Trade
Biddle, Nicholas	First Amendment	Associations
Birney, James	floats	mesmerism
boom–bust business cycle	Force Bill	Mexican–American War
Bowie, James	freedom of the press	Mexican Cession
Bowie knife	freehold qualifications	militia system
Bucktails	Freemasonry	Misión San Antonio de
burned-over district	free public land	Valero
Calhoun, John C.	gag rule	Missouri Compromise
campaign buttons	gossip	money page
camp meetings	Greeley, Horace	Monroe, James
carpenters	hard money	moral suasion
Channing, William Ellery	Harrison, William Henry	Nashoba Commune
chartered monopoly	Hero of New Orleans	National–Republican Party
child labor	hickory poles	New England Protective
Clay, Henry	Houston, Sam	Union
Clinton, DeWitt	human interest stories	newsboys
closed shop	internal improvements	Noyes, John Humphrey
coffin handbills	Jackson, Andrew	nullification
<i>Commonwealth v. Hunt</i>	Jackson, Rachel	Old Hero
congressional caucus	Jacksonian democracy	Old Hickory
Constitution of 1824	Jefferson, Thomas	Old Kinderhook
cordwainers	Johnson, Richard M.	Old Republicans
correspondents	“keep the ball rolling”	Oneida Community
“corrupt bargain”	Kendall, Amos	Over-soul
Crawford, William	King, Rufus	Panic of 1819
crime	King Andrew I	Panic of 1837

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

pantaloons
party convention
penny press
pet banks
phrenology
placards
Poe, Edgar Allen
Polk, James K.
poll tax abolition
popular sovereignty
presidential vetoes
printers
property requirements
protective tariffs
public schools
rallies
Randolph, John
“Remember the Alamo”
reporters
Republican Party
Republic of Texas
revivalism
Ritchie, Thomas
Romantic movement
rotation in office
sabbatarianism
Santa Anna, Antonio López
de
Scott, Winfield
secession

Second Great Awakening
second party system
secularism
self-made man
self-reliance
Seminole Wars
sentimental novels
Seward, William
Shawnee
ship-fitters
short hair
Society in America
South Carolina Exposition
and Protest
specie
Specie Circular
spiritualism
spoils system
states’ rights
strikes
Sunday School Union
tabloid journalism
tailors
Tammany Hall
Taney, Roger
Tappan, Lewis
Tariff of Abominations
Taylor, Zachary
technology
Tejanos

temperance
10-hour day
Texas annexation
Texas revolution
“Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too”
tobacco chewing
Tocqueville, Alexis de
torchlight parades
Tories
transcendentalism
Travis, William
12th Amendment
Tyler, John
tyranny of the majority
universal free education
utopianism
Van Rensselaer, Stephen
“Van, Van’s a Used Up Man”
Virginia dynasty
Webster, Daniel
Weed, Thurlow
Whig Party
Whigs
White, Hugh Lawson
Whitman, Walt
wildcat banking
Wirt, William
Wright, Fanny
Wright, Silas

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document A

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1812–1840

Year	Percent of Eligible Voter Participation	Percent of States Allowing Voters to Choose Presidential Electors
1812	Not known	44.4
1816	Not known	52.6
1820	Not known	62.5
1824	26.9	75.0
1828	57.6	91.7
1832	55.4	95.8
1836	57.8	95.8
1840	80.2	95.8

Document Information

- Between 1812 and 1840, the percentage of states allowing voters to choose presidential electors more than doubled, rising from 44.4 to 95.8 percent.
- The greatest period of increase occurred between 1812 and 1828; thereafter, the increase was minimal.
- Between 1824 and 1840, the percentage increase of eligible voters in United States presidential elections almost tripled, rising from 26.9 to 80.2 percent.
- The greatest increase occurred between 1824 and 1828, during which interval the percentage of eligible voters participating in United States presidential election more than doubled to 57.6 percent, a figure that leveled off until 1840.
- The second-greatest increase occurred between 1836 and 1840, when the percentage climbed from 57.8 to 80.2 percent.

Document Inferences

- The period between James Madison's reelection as president in 1812 and the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840 was a time of remarkable expansion of democratic participation in United States politics.
- In 1790, shortly after the American Revolution, only Vermont granted the vote to all free men; by 1840, all states but Rhode Island allowed all free men to vote.
- The notion of the Founding Fathers that only property owners had a stake in society that justified their having the ballot was now discredited.
- The United States probably had a higher percentage of men eligible to vote and a higher percentage of eligible men voting than any other country in the world, with the important caveats that women, American Indians, and black men could not vote.
- No longer was deference owed to elites, because the expanded electorate made their own decisions about how to vote.

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

- This amazing development owed much to the logic of equality embedded in the American Revolution, the emergence of political parties, increasingly effective campaign strategies, polarizing social and economic issues, removal of voting impediments (e.g., property ownership and/or tax payments), relocation of polling areas to more convenient locations, and the rise of the popular press.

Potential Outside Information

abolitionism	Era of Good Feelings	Panic of 1837
Adams, John Quincy	Federalist Party	property requirements
Age of Jackson	freehold qualifications	protective tariffs
Age of the Common Man	internal improvements	Republican Party
American System	Jackson, Andrew	second party system
Anti-Masonic Party	King, Rufus	Specie Circular
Bank of the United States	King Andrew I	temperance
Bank War	King Caucus	Tories
Bucktails	Liberty Party	12th Amendment
Calhoun, John C.	Log Cabin campaign	Virginia dynasty
Clay, Henry	Madison, James	Webster, Daniel
Clinton, DeWitt	Missouri Compromise	Whig Party
Crawford, William	Monroe, James	Whigs
Democratic Party	National–Republican Party	White, Hugh Lawson
Democratic–Republican Party	nullification	wildcat banking
Distribution Act	Panic of 1819	Wirt, William

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document B

Source: James Kent, Excerpt from the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled for the Purpose of Amending the Constitution of the State of New York, 1821.

That extreme democratic principle [universal suffrage] . . . has been regarded with terror by the wise men of every age because, in every European republic, ancient and modern, in which it has been tried, it has terminated disastrously and been productive of corruption, injustice, violence, and tyranny. . . .

The apprehended danger from the experiment of universal suffrage applied to the whole legislative department is no dream of the imagination. . . . The tendency of universal suffrage is to jeopardize the rights of property and the principles of liberty. There is a constant tendency . . . in the poor to covet and to share the plunder of the rich; in the debtor to relax or avoid the obligation of contracts; in the majority to tyrannize over the minority and trample down their rights; in the indolent and the profligate to cast the whole burdens of society upon the industrious and virtuous. . . . We are no longer to remain plain and simple republics of farmers. . . . We are fast becoming a great nation, with great commerce, manufactures, population, wealth, luxuries, and with the vices and miseries that they engender.

Document Information

- At the state convention to revise New York's constitution in 1821, James Kent warned that the United States had embarked on a perilous experiment involving democracy, namely, universal suffrage.
- Such an experiment, Kent maintained, would inevitably end badly, in line with all previous attempts at European democratization.
- Kent warned that universal suffrage would undercut fundamental liberties because the more numerous poor would logically vote to confiscate private property owned by the relatively few wealthy.
- Such pressure on the wealthy was likely to increase because the economy of the United States no longer depended on yeoman farmers but on commerce and manufacturing.
- This changing economic reality had moved the United States well along the path of national greatness but would inevitably result in a variety of serious social ills.

Document Inferences

- In the United States, the industrial and market revolutions in the late 18th and early 19th centuries had created a middle class of merchants, shopkeepers, and craftsmen who demanded a greater voice in running government affairs, particularly as their own economic well-being was affected.
- At bottom, this demand for political participation meant exercising the franchise without restriction.
- Calls for universal suffrage frightened prominent New Yorkers, such as attorney James Kent, a Federalist in the New York state legislature, the first law professor at Columbia College, and the chief judge of the state supreme court.
- Kent evidently studied the democratic experiments in ancient Greece, revolutionary France, and the republics in Latin America, which had just broken free of Spanish control, and concluded these democracies had turned out badly.
- Despite Kent's fears, New York's state constitution implemented important democratic provisions.
- For example, the constitution removed property qualifications for white male voters over the age of 21, so that most adult white males could vote, provided they paid taxes or served in the militia.
- Most government offices were made elective, rather than appointive.

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

- The Council of Appointment was abolished. In addition, the Council of Revision, which previously had the power to veto new legislation, was also dissolved, because the new constitution transferred the veto power to the elected governor, subject to be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the state legislature.
- Most states followed New York's example in expanding their electorates without violence. An important exception was Rhode Island, which endured the Dorr Rebellion in 1841.

Potential Outside Information

Bucktails
Clinton, DeWitt

Dorr Rebellion
King, Rufus

Van Rensselaer, Stephen

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document C

Source: Martin Van Buren, New York politician, to Thomas Ritchie, editor of the *Richmond* (Virginia) *Enquirer*, January 13, 1827.

I have long been satisfied that we can only . . . restore a better state of things, by combining Genl. Jackson's personal popularity with the portion of old party feeling yet remaining. . . .

Its effects would be highly salutary on your section of the union by the revival of old party distinctions. We must always have party distinctions and the old ones are the best. . . . Political combinations between the inhabitants of the different states are unavoidable and the most natural and beneficial to the country is that between the planters of the South and the plain Republicans of the North. The country has once flourished under a party thus constituted and may again. It would take longer than our lives (even if it were practicable) to create new party feelings to keep those masses together. If the old ones are suppressed, geographical divisions founded on local interests, or what is worse prejudices between free and slaveholding states will inevitably take their place. Party attachment in former times furnished a complete antidote for sectional prejudices by producing counteracting feelings.

Document Information

- In a letter to *Richmond Enquirer* editor Thomas Ritchie, New York politician Martin Van Buren maintained that the United States would be well served if old party distinctions could be resurrected.
- Van Buren thought that the best political combination would unite southern planters and “plain Republicans of the North.”
- Van Buren warned that the failure to revive this political coalition—which would be far easier than creating a new coalition from scratch—might exacerbate irresolvable tensions between free and slaveholding states.

Document Inferences

- For Martin Van Buren, political parties were not aristocratic associations or threats to the Republic, but desirable engines of the popular will.
- Van Buren was part of a group of shrewd politicians called the Albany Regency who controlled New York's state government in Albany between 1822 and 1838.
- This Albany Regency was one of America's first political machines, and it influenced the Democratic–Republican party, first as the Bucktails faction and, later, as the Hunkers faction among the Jacksonian Democrats.
- With the help of their newspaper, the *Albany Argus*, they controlled party nominating conventions and political patronage (spoils system) while in office, although they were also opponents of corruption.
- Van Buren's main interest was to elect Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans in the War of 1812, as president, an office denied him in 1824, despite the fact that Jackson had won a plurality of popular and electoral votes.
- Jacksonians blamed John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay for fashioning a “corrupt bargain” in the U.S. House of Representatives that gave Adams the presidency and Clay the position of secretary of state.
- By bridging the sectional divide, Van Buren thought he had found a winning electoral formula.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

Adams, John Quincy
Albany Argus
Albany Regency
American System
anti-Masonry
Bucktails
Clay, Henry
congressional caucus
“corrupt bargain”
Crawford, William

Democratic Party
Freemasonry
Jackson, Andrew
King Caucus
Little Magician
Marcy, William
Monroe, James
Old Hero
Old Hickory
Old Kinderhook

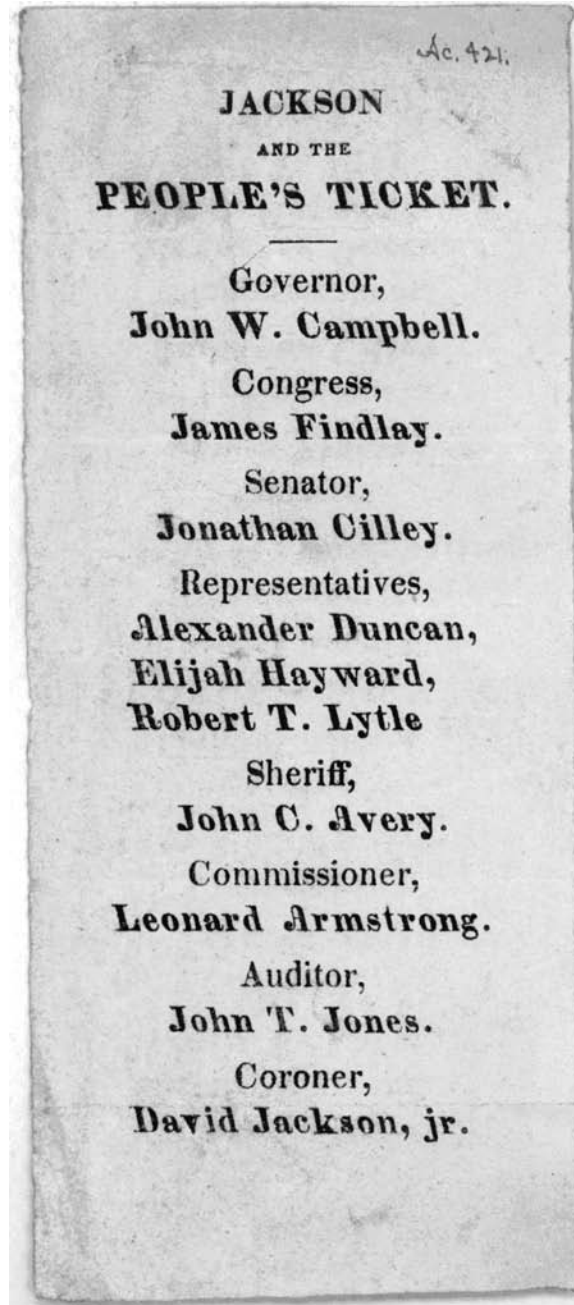
Old Republicans
self-made man
Seward, William
Tariff of Abominations
12th Amendment
Virginia dynasty
Weed, Thurlow
Wright, Silas

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document D

Source: Democratic Party ballot, New Hampshire, 1828.



Courtesy of Library of Congress

Document Information

- In 1828, the Democratic Party's ballot for New Hampshire was led by "Jackson and the People's Ticket."

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document Inferences

- Andrew Jackson was an enormously popular political figure, and state candidates from the governor to the coroner tied themselves to his coattails in the hope of winning their elections in 1828.
- As the first political campaign that captured national attention, one million Americans voted for the first time — twice as many as in 1824 — thanks in part to the democratization of the voting process and new approaches to arouse political interest, such as huge public rallies, lavish picnics, and mudslinging charges of gambling, bigamy, and pimping.
- It was a veritable revolution in United States electioneering, as political operatives such as Martin Van Buren, Amos Kendall, and Thomas Ritchie created a candidate of the people and appealed for popular support.
- This was also the first election in which the popular vote determined the outcome of the race.
- With Jackson as the Democratic standard-bearer for a new kind of politicking, the Democratic Party controlled the White House for all but eight of the next 32 years.

Potential Outside Information

Adams, John Quincy
Age of the Common Man
American System
Bank War
barbecues
Benton, Thomas Hart
Biddle, Nicholas
Calhoun, John C.
Clay, Henry
coffin handbills
“corrupt bargain”
Crawford, William
dueling
fire-eaters

Force Bill
gag rule
hard money
Hero of New Orleans
hickory poles
Jackson, Andrew
Jackson, Rachel
Jacksonian democracy
Kendall, Amos
King Mob
National–Republican Party
Nullification
party convention
pet banks

presidential vetoes
Randolph, John
Ritchie, Thomas
rotation in office
secession
Seminole Wars
*South Carolina Exposition
and Protest*
Specie Circular
spoils system
states’ rights
Taney, Roger
torchlight parades
tyranny of the majority

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document E

Source: George H. Evans, a founder of the Working Man's Party, "The Working Men's Declaration of Independence," 1829.

We have trusted to the influence of the justice and good sense of our political leaders, to prevent the continuance of . . . abuses, which destroy the natural bands of equality so essential to the attainment of moral happiness, but they have been deaf to the voice of justice. . . .

Therefore, we, the working class of society, of the city of New York . . . do, in the spirit, and by the authority of that political liberty which has been promised to us equally with our fellow men, solemnly publish and declare . . . "that we are, & of right ought to be," entitled to equal means to obtain equal moral happiness, and social enjoyment, and that all lawful and constitutional measures ought to be adopted to the attainment of those objects. "And for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other" our faithful aid to the end of our lives.

Document Information

- George H. Evans, a founder of the Working Man's Party, insists that the laboring classes of New York City have been betrayed by self-seeking politicians.
- Evans urges his fellow workers to declare forthrightly that they are equally entitled to a just and satisfying life and to use all lawful means to attain this better life.

Document Inferences

- The Working Man's Party invoked the revolutionary language of Richard Henry Lee in protesting labor injustices, including excessive hours, nonpayment of wages, imprisonment for debt, child labor, and dismissal for forming unions.
- Many other issues disturbed workers: lack of (or charges for) children's education, poll taxes, the wealthy's escape from militia service, and state-granted monopolies that protected businessmen.
- Labor parties faded quickly for several reasons, including the inexperience of labor politicians, which left the parties prey to manipulation by political professionals; the duplication of some causes by major parties; the vulnerability that charges of radicalism or diletantism posed; and internal divisions into warring factions.
- Once workingmen's parties failed, workers usually joined the Jacksonian Democrats.

Potential Outside Information

bank-note currency
boom-bust business cycle
carpenters
chartered monopoly
child labor
closed shop
Commonwealth v. Hunt
cordwainers
debt imprisonment
Equal Rights Party
factory slaves
free public land

hard money
licensed monopolies
Locofocos
Lowell Mills
Lowell Offering
market revolution
Masons
mechanics' lien laws
Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations
militia system
New Eng. Protective Union

poll tax abolition
popular sovereignty
printers
secularism
ship-fitters
specie
strikes
tailors
Tammany Hall
10-hour day
universal free education

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document F

Source: Frances Trollope, *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, 1832.

When I first arrived in America Mr. John Quincy Adams was president, and it was impossible to doubt, even from the statement of his enemies, that he was every way calculated to do honor to the office. All I ever heard against him was, that “he was too much of a gentleman”; but a new candidate must be set up, and Mr. Adams was out-voted for no other reason, that I could learn, but because it was “best to change.” “Jackson for ever!” was, therefore, screamed from the mouths, both drunk and sober, till he was elected; but no sooner in his place, than the same ceaseless operation went on again, with “Clay for ever” for its war-whoop.

Document Information

- Frances Trollope, a foreigner, observed that Americans drummed John Quincy Adams out of the presidency, even though he was well suited to the office.
- The key motivation for Adams’s defeat, Trollope observed, was that “change” was highly valued, politically speaking, and Adams was yesterday’s news.
- Andrew Jackson captured the presidency as a result of this mindset, but as soon as he entered the White House, the cries for his ouster arose.

Document Inferences

- The emerging nation of the United States fascinated, when it did not repel, European travelers who came to see this latest incarnation among nation-states.
- Three of the best-known travelers who wrote books that discussed their observations and insights were Alexis de Tocqueville, Harriet Martineau, and Frances Trollope.
- Trollope was an English writer whose travels in America in the late 1820s and residence in the frontier town of Cincinnati, Ohio, helped form her generally caustic opinion of Americans (especially men) as loud, inebriated, vulgar, and unsophisticated.
- Though she recognized some American virtues, Trollope’s witty and satirical book *Domestic Manners of the Americans* combines travelogue and social commentary, and it created a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic.
- Trollope was appalled by religious emotionalism at evangelical camp meetings and by gauche American practices such as eating foot-long watermelon slices in public, tossing pigtailed in flowerbeds, and vomiting at the theater.
- More profoundly, she criticized the obsession of Americans with making money and their ignoring the cruelty of slavery.
- Given Trollope’s low opinion of Americans, especially because she observed they had a predilection for whiskey, one can conclude that she disapproved of universal suffrage for white males.
- Although Frances Trollope criticized American society for its egalitarianism, she did not realize or appreciate that the United States, unlike England, allowed most groups to advance economically precisely because there were few social restraints.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

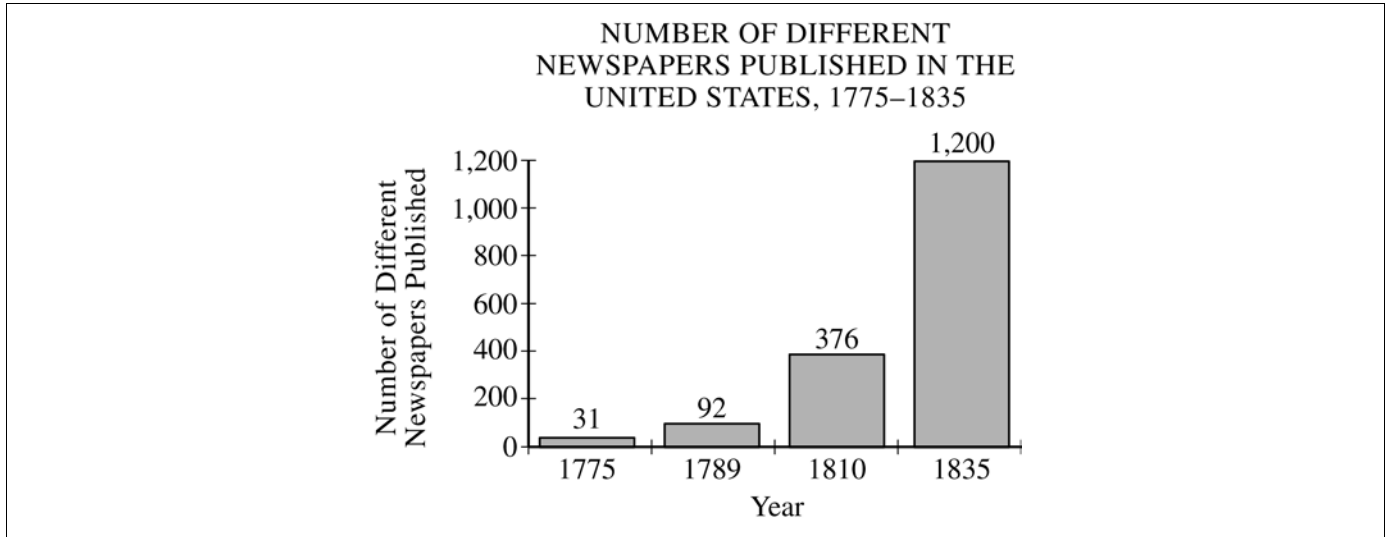
Potential Outside Information

Beecher, Lyman	mesmerism	spiritualism
benevolent empire	moral suasion	spoils system
burned-over district	Nashoba Commune	Sunday School Union
camp meetings	Noyes, John Humphrey	Tappan, Lewis
Channing, William Ellery	Oneida Community	technology
cult of self-improvement	Over-soul	temperance
<i>Democracy in America</i>	pantaloons	tobacco chewing
democratic leveling	phrenology	Tocqueville, Alexis de
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	Poe, Edgar Allen	transcendentalism
Finney, Charles Grandison	revivalism	utopianism
lyceums	Second Great Awakening	Whitman, Walt
Mann, Horace	self-reliance	Wright, Fanny
manufactured textiles	short hair	
Martineau, Harriet	<i>Society in America</i>	

**AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document G



Document Information

- The number of different newspapers in the United States increased from 31 in 1775 to 1,200 in 1835, with the number more than tripling between 1810 and 1835.

Document Inferences

- Although some elites associated newspapers with a degenerate subculture found in taverns and gambling dens, newspapers were the most widely distributed reading material of the early 19th century.
- With Americans having one of the highest literacy rates ever recorded, they were attracted to the new print culture that encouraged them to read, think, and vote according to their own desires.
- Increasingly, Americans found politics and ordinary events worth reading about, particularly after technological and journalistic innovations made newspapers ubiquitous, affordable, and readable.

Potential Outside Information

correspondents
crime
daily newspaper
editorials
First Amendment
freedom of the press

gossip
human interest stories
Jefferson, Thomas
money page
newsboys
penny press

public schools
reporters
Romantic movement
sentimental novels
tabloid journalism

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document H

Source: David Crockett, *Colonel Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas*, 1837.

When the day of election approaches, visit your constituents far and wide. Treat liberally, and drink freely, in order to rise in their estimation, though you fall in your own. True, you may be called a drunken dog by some of the clean-shirt and silk-stockings gentry, but the real roughnecks will style you a jovial fellow. Their votes are certain, and frequently count double.

Do all you can to appear to advantage in the eyes of the women. That's easily done. You have but to kiss and slabber their children, wipe their noses, and pat them on the head. This cannot fail to please their mothers, and you may rely on your business being done in that quarter.

Promise all that is asked, said I, and more if you can think of anything. Offer to build a bridge or a church, to divide a county, create a batch of new offices, make a turnpike, or anything they like. Promises cost nothing; therefore, deny nobody who has a vote or sufficient influence to obtain one.

Get up on all occasions, and sometimes on no occasion at all, and make long-winded speeches, though composed of nothing else than wind. Talk of your devotion to country, your modesty and disinterestedness, or any such fanciful subject. Rail against taxes of all kinds, officeholders, and bad harvest weather; and wind up with a flourish about the heroes who fought and bled for our liberties in the times that tried men's souls.

Document Information

- David Crockett gives practical advice on how to succeed in American politicking in the 1830s. He urges candidates for office to kiss babies, make extravagant promises, and deliver patriotic, but rhetorically empty, speeches.

Document Inferences

- In the new world of the second American party system, politicians understood that to win election to public office they had to appeal to the self-interests and prejudices of would-be voters.

Potential Outside Information

Austin, Moses
Austin, Stephen F.
Battle of Goliad
Battle of San Jacinto
Battle of the Alamo
Bowie, James
Bowie knife
Constitution of 1824
Houston, Sam

Jackson, Andrew
King of the Wild Frontier
Mexican–American War
Mexican Cession
Misión San Antonio de Valero
Polk, James K.
“Remember the Alamo”
Republic of Texas

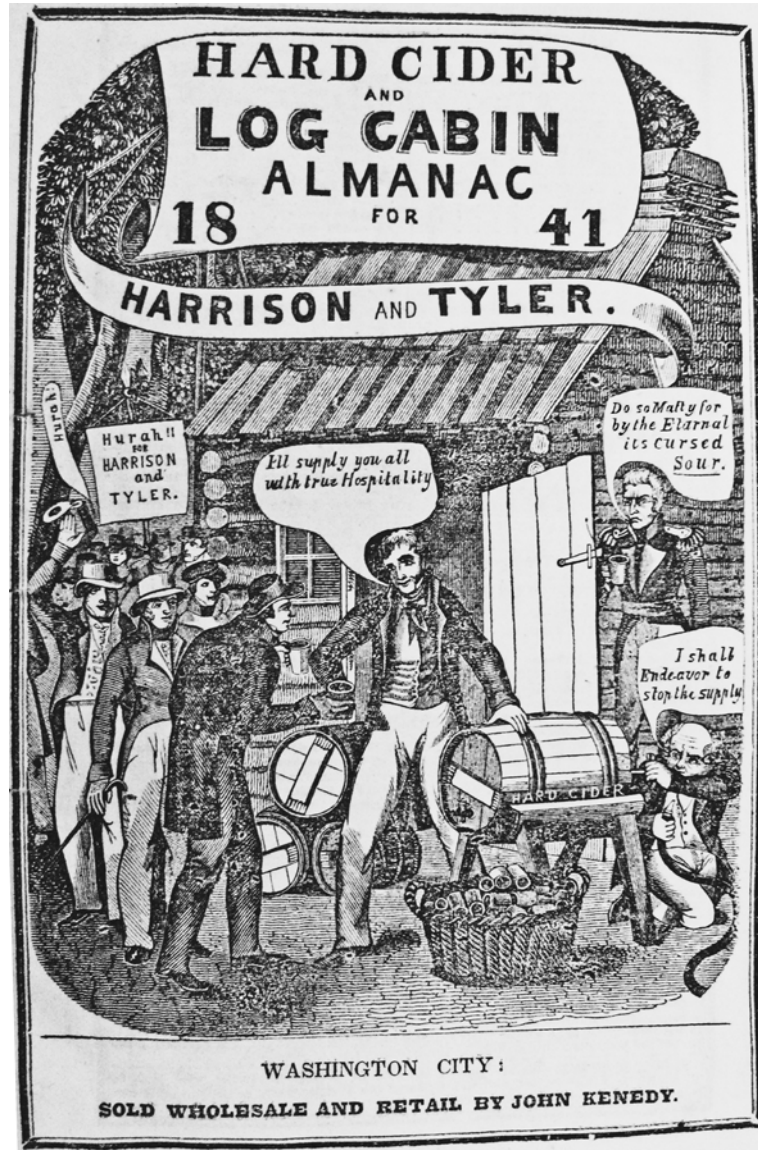
Santa Anna, Antonio López de
Tejanos
Texas annexation
Texas revolution
Travis, William
Tyler, John

**AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document I

Source: Cover of the *Hard Cider and Log Cabin Almanac*, June 17, 1840.



Scottish Rite Masonic Museum & Library, Van Gordon–Williams Library and Archives, Lexington, Massachusetts, Gift of Doris Hudson May, RARE AY 81. PF.H3

Document Information

- This campaign almanac promotes the 1840 candidacy of Harrison and Tyler by reminding readers of Harrison's humble lifestyle in living in a log cabin and showing Harrison's hospitality in offering hard cider to drink.
- The mass of Americans support the Harrison–Tyler ticket with shouted "Hurrah"s and signs.
- At the same time, two unidentified men attack Harrison by criticizing the quality and quantity of the cider.

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document Inferences

- Political campaigns used almanacs, tracts, buttons, effigies, and rallies to publicize, if not romanticize, their candidates' record, especially the Whigs, who had nominated William Henry Harrison, a victorious general like Andrew Jackson, and John Tyler of Virginia.
- Harrison, an aristocrat, hit upon the idea of claiming to be a simple man with simple tastes — “a man of the people” — whereas his opponent, Democrat Martin Van Buren, was allegedly an aristocrat living in luxury at “the Palace.”
- Former president Andrew Jackson and former vice-president Van Buren are the men who think the source of Harrison's popularity is his keg of hard cider.
- Harrison said little about his principles or proposals yet still won an overwhelming victory in the 1840 presidential election.

Potential Outside Information

Anti-Masonic Party
Birney, James
campaign buttons
Clay, Henry
effigies
emblems
Evangelical Protestants
floats
Greeley, Horace

Harrison, William Henry
Johnson, Richard M.
“keep the ball rolling”
Liberty Party
Log Cabin, The
Panic of 1837
placards
rallies
sabbatarianism

Scott, Winfield
Shawnee
Taylor, Zachary
“Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too”
Tyler, John
“Van, Van's a Used Up Man”
Whig Party

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Time Line

1815	War of 1812 ends in a draw but stimulates national pride (discrediting the Federalists) and sparks economic growth.
1816	Second Bank of the United States is chartered; Tariff of 1816 passes; Auburn Prison is established; American Colonization Society organizes; James Monroe defeats Rufus King for president.
1817	James Madison vetoes Calhoun's Bonus Bill to fund roads and canals; Era of Good Feelings begins.
1818	Rush–Bagot Treaty is signed.
1819	Panic of 1819; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> is decided.
1820	Missouri Compromise struck; National Road is funded; James Monroe receives all but one electoral vote in defeating John Quincy Adams for president.
1822	Denmark Vesey slave plot.
1823	Monroe Doctrine is enunciated.
1824	In <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> the Supreme Court strikes down a monopoly and establishes the authority of Congress to regulate commerce; Andrew Jackson has the most popular and electoral votes but does not win a majority of the electoral college.
1825	Erie Canal is completed; House of Representatives elects John Quincy Adams as president.
1826	American Society for the Promotion of Temperance organizes; disappearance of William Morgan touches off Anti-Masonic movement in New York.
1828	So-called Tariff of Abominations is passed; John C. Calhoun anonymously publishes <i>South Carolina Exposition and Protest</i> ; Andrew Jackson defeats John Quincy Adams for president.
1829	Abolitionist David Walker writes his <i>Appeal ... to the Colored Citizens</i> ; Eastern State Penitentiary opens.
1830	Andrew Jackson vetoes Maysville Road bill; Joseph Smith publishes <i>The Book of Mormon</i> ; railroad era begins with the Tom Thumb locomotive on the Baltimore & Ohio line.
1831	William Lloyd Garrison publishes <i>The Liberator</i> ; Nat Turner slave revolt; Anti-Masons hold the first national political convention.
1832	Jackson vetoes rechartering the Second Bank of the United States; Jackson defeats Henry Clay and William Wirt for president; South Carolina nullifies the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832, prompting a nullification crisis.
1833	Theodore Dwight Weld organizes the Lane Debates over slavery; the Compromise Tariff of 1833 is enacted, along with the Force Bill.
1834	Whig Party appears.
1835	Abolitionists flood the South with antislavery tracts; Tocqueville writes <i>Democracy in America</i> .
1836	Battle of the Alamo; Deposit Act passes, which closes the Second Bank of the United States; Andrew Jackson issues the Specie Circular; Jackson accepts the 10-hour day at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; U.S. House of Representatives adopts the gag rule, automatically tabling abolitionist petitions to Congress; Martin Van Buren defeats several Whig candidates for president; for the first and only time, the U.S. Senate decides a vice-presidential race, selecting Democratic candidate Richard Johnson of Kentucky.
1837	Panic of 1837 begins; editor Elijah Lovejoy killed; <i>Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge</i> encourages enterprises and technologies by favoring competition over monopoly; Harriet Martineau writes <i>Society in America</i> .
1838	Independent sub-Treasury system is introduced.
1840	Independent Treasury Act passes; Martin Van Buren extends the 10-hour workday limit to all government offices and projects; Liberty Party forms and runs William Birney for president; William Henry Harrison defeats Martin Van Buren for president.

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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1A
1 of 4

The most significant consequence of War of 1812 was the end of Federalist Party after the Hartford Convention in 1815. This marks the termination of ~~first~~ the first party system which was Federalist v. Democratic-Republicans. Beginning with the new era in American history, "Era of Good Feelings," the ways of political campaigns and elections are therefore changed ~~then~~ throughout the presidential elections ~~in~~ between 1815 and 1840, particularly in ~~1816, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1840.~~ 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1840.

The period between 1816 and 1824 is referred to the "Era of Good Feelings" as there was only one party, the Democratic-Republicans, led by President James Monroe. There is less tension among voters ~~at the time of the election~~ as the quarrel between political parties ~~is~~ is not so apparent. However, in the election of 1824, a new ~~system~~ ~~of~~ system of political campaign is adopted by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, the "Great Compromiser," known for his American system. Because Andrew Jackson, another candidate, gains much more electoral votes, Adams and Clay decide to team up, ~~and~~ and wins the election. As Doc C shows how Martin van Buren, the future successor of Andrew Jackson in 1836, condemns "corrupt bargain" between JQA and Henry Clay, appointed as Secretary of State by JQA, saying that "Jackson's personal popularity with the portion of old party feeling" still remains.

"Old Hickory" or the "Common Man" Andrew Jackson yet

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

encountered success in the election of 1828. He ~~became~~ ^{became} the first president from West ~~who~~ who was a formal war hero at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. It ~~was~~ very evident that the participation in ~~the~~ political campaigns totally changed during this election because it is really the first time the candidate got actively involved in campaigning out in society. Also, as the "common man" became the president, Andrew Jackson opened White House to the large public in his inaugural address which eventually gave him the nickname, "King Mob." In addition, Andrew Jackson adopted the "spoils system" ~~which~~ in which he appointed his people who campaigned for him during the election in his own "kitchen cabinet." ~~As Doc. D depicts, Jackson chose~~ ^{as Doc. D depicts, Jackson chose} this also was a huge change from ~~the~~ ^a traditional cabinet system in which the president did not appoint his people yet went with the previous representatives. Furthermore, Andrew Jackson expanded the number of people who could vote by allowing any white men holding properties to vote. This resulted in increasing number of voters as shown in the table of Doc. A. This also was a change from the practice in early 1920s when there was a strict limitation to ~~the~~ the eligible voters which created ~~the~~ dissension from many people as Doc. B ~~reveals~~ reveals that they believed: "the tendency of universal suffrage is to jeopardize the rights of property and the principles of liberty." Although Andrew Jackson

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

~~did not give~~ voting rights to blacks or women, he definitely expanded the suffrage.

Election of 1832 was also significant in that it brought the issue of bank recharter and really began the open quarrel between the rising Whig Party, represented by Henry Clay, and the ~~Democratic~~ Jacksonian Democracy, leading to the Second Party System (Whig v. Democratic - Republicans). Doc. F ~~shows~~ shows the rise of Whig Party since TOA which really heated up with Henry Clay v. Andrew Jackson in 1832. Whig Party wanted the recharter of second Bank of United States, yet Andrew Jackson did not. ~~Henry Clay asked for the~~ ~~constitutional amendment~~ During the presidential campaign, Henry Clay raised the issue of bank recharter which ends in 1836, but Andrew Jackson vetoed it. Gaining a large support from the middle class, Jackson got reelected and killed the bank in the following year, 1833.

Finally, after the weak ~~democratic~~ democratic government of Martin Van Buren, the successor of Andrew Jackson, the first Whig president appeared in 1840 who teamed up with John Tyler (VP). This was also a change as it was the first time the president and the vice president ran as the running mate and got elected just as the poster in Doc. I cites "Harrison and Tyler" published in 1840.

In conclusion, the trend in presidential campaigns and elections encountered a lot of changes by expanding

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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1A
4 of 4

the ~~stiffening~~ suffrage, adopting the spoils system,
and running the election as ~~an~~ a mate along with the
rise of second party system between 1815 and 1840.

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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1 B

1 of 3

~~In 1812, as the nation was under rule of Democrat's president Madison, with Federalists against the War of 1812 broke down, the Era of Good~~

In 1812, under rule of president Madison from democrats, the nation fought against British in the war of 1812. Considering itself winning, Americans began to show less and less support to Federalists who stood against the war. Hence, in the election of 1816, Federalists could no longer compete with Democrats' candidate James Monroe, marking final failure of this party founded by Hamilton and James Adams, yet starting the Era of Good Feelings.

During the Era of Good Feelings, no party could beat Democrats in almost any election, but the competitions continued within the party. During President Monroe's two terms, political participation has increased tremendously. For example, percent of States Allowing Voters to choose Presidential electors rose from 52.6 to 75 in 1816 to 75 in 1824. On the other hand, there were also people being aware of the threat and danger of democracy. They claimed universal suffrage can cause tyranny of majority and threaten the rights of property. Despite of this objection, American system of democracy kept expanding on this continent.

In 1824, five candidates including Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay all ran for the presidential election. Although Andrew Jackson won plurality in the election, he did not ^{get} ~~earn~~ enough votes

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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1 B

2 of 3

to attain majority, and thus the ~~Gong~~ House of Representatives had the final decision to choose between Jackson and Adams as the president. Led by Henry Clay, Representatives picked John Quincy Adams as the new president, leaving supporters of Jackson angry because later Adams appointed Clay as Secretary of States. This raised great sympathy to Andrew Jackson and doubt towards John Quincy Adams.

In 1832, although Adams served a responsible term, more people voted General Jackson over him ~~per~~ due to the so-called "trade" in 1828 and public's feeling of changing. General Jackson, hero of the War of 1812, then started his 8 years in the White House.

Andrew Jackson was regarded as a president of common people, away from political elites before him. Hence, he had great popularity in public. However, it was under his rule when the Democrat Party started to divide. Whigs rose as opponents of President Jackson ~~who~~, ~~or~~ criticizing his policies in almost every area, ~~that~~ especially on the issue of Central bank, which disappeared after president Jackson rejected to issue another charter to continue it. ~~It was also because during his terms when~~ of this occurrence of the Second Party system, the Era of Good Feeling actually ended.

With his great popularity, President Jackson easily defeat Clay in the election of 1832, and his succeder Martin Van Buren won the election of 1836 as well. During these years, media spread widely

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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as newspaper played a more and more important role in politics and people's ~~the~~ life. However, Van Buren was not as popular as President Jackson and at the end of his term, Whigs has become strong enough to challenge Democrats in election, leading to the election of 1840.

Trying to avoid losing voters, both parties focused on the patriotism by nominating a war hero. Whigs had ~~A~~ General Harrison and Democrats chose General Tyler. Both candidates ~~ignored~~ avoided discussing sensitive topics such as slavery and distinction between North and south in the Congress ~~by~~ and offered political benefits to ~~A~~ their supporters. This system, started by President Andrew Jackson ~~is~~ called the "spoils system", extremely increased public participation in politics, increasing the percent of Eligible voter participation to 80.2 in 1840, the highest in American history. With similar promises, similar backgrounds and unclear political platforms, the two candidates were ~~a~~ fairly alike. In the end, President Harrison defeat Tyler and became the first president of Whigs. But his sudden death during his term would bring the nation into greater mess.

In all, while public participation in politics increased tremendously, especially due to efforts of President Jackson, American went through an era from one-party system to two-party system. However, beside issues of North and south, the two parties both tried to attract voters with similar policies.

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

1 of 2

The number of Voter participation was increasing. ~~and~~; there were more ^{debates that whether} ~~people~~ ^{more people} can join this elections including workers and the treatment of voter was becoming well.

These three points can explain the ways that participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840.

First, the number of voter participations was increasing. After the American Voting Act, there were more people can join the elections, so more and more people liked to become voters. From the Document A, we can see that percent of states allowing voters to choose presidential electors from 44.4 increased to 95.8, and the percent of Eligible voter participation increased to 80.2 from 26.9 in 1824.

Second, there were more serious arguments that whether should all people have the same right of voting. From the Document B, James Kent believed that the tendency of universal suffrage is to jeopardize the rights of property and the principles of liberty. Martin Van Buren, New York politician also believed that Political combinations between the inhabitants of the different states were unavoidable and could damage the nation, because geographical divisions could cause people to found local interests. But ~~the~~ workers disagreed with James Kent and Martin Van Buren. They thought the working class of society had the equal rights to join the elections. (Document E) They wanted to get equal social enjoyment, so they made "The Working Men's Declaration of Independence."

Third the treatment of voter was becoming well. From the document D, we can see that the party ballot ~~was very clearly~~ indicated the Democratic party's all team members. From the Document H, ~~voters~~ government let voter treat liberally and drink freely in order to rise in their estimation. Nobody ~~would~~ cost during the whole election. In the picture of Document I, John Kenedy supply all voters who support him with true hospitality. There are also many newspapers can

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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1 C
2 of 2

transmit the conditions of election. So people could learn more clearly about the elections and make wiser decision.

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2011 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 1

Sample: 1A

Score: 8

This essay offers a clear thesis that is well developed and supported by the effective use of a substantial number of documents and outside information. References to the Hartford Convention, the War of 1812, the Federalists, the Era of Good Feelings, and James Monroe effectively set up the analysis. Further outside information — including references to John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and the “corrupt bargain”; to Andrew Jackson as “Old Hickory” and “King Mob,” along with his use of the “spoils system”; and to “the rise of the second party system” — demonstrates clear understanding of the era and the changes in political practice. The essay is marred by two noticeable errors: (1) Martin Van Buren does not comment on the corrupt bargain in Document C, and (2) Andrew Jackson did not by himself expand voter participation by altering the property requirements. The thesis, organization, writing, and exceptionally effective use of outside information placed this essay in the highest range, but the errors kept it from rising to the top of the category.

Sample: 1B

Score: 5

In terms of content, this is a competent but unexceptional essay. The partially developed thesis is found in the conclusion. There is solid outside information (Era of Good Feelings, the candidates in the 1824 election, Andrew Jackson’s “plurality,” the issue of the central bank). Some analysis is presented, including how the corrupt bargain aroused great sympathy for Jackson and how the spoils system increased public participation in elections. Errors are minor (e.g., that the central bank “disappeared” after Jackson would not issue another charter and that the Whigs and Democrats tried to attract voters with similar policies), and they do not seriously detract from the essay. All these factors, however, pushed the essay to the bottom of the 5–7 category.

Sample: 1C

Score: 2

This essay states its thesis in the opening sentence and attempts to develop it by paraphrasing seven documents (A, B, C, D, E, H, I). The essay is simplistic in its approach, contains no outside information, and does not address the scope of the question. In addition to restating the documents, the student erroneously connects Documents B and C, and mistakenly identifies William Henry Harrison in Document I as “John Kenedy,” who is actually the publisher of the document. Notwithstanding these weaknesses, the essay is clearly organized and acceptably written, which helped to place it in the 2–4 category.