

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

Analyze the effect of the French and Indian War and its aftermath on the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies. Confine your response to the period from 1754 to 1776.

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that addresses the aftermath of the French and Indian War and its effect on the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and relevant historical information about the effect of the war and its aftermath on the relationship between Britain and the British colonies.
- Provides effective analysis of the aftermath of the war and its effect on the British/colonial relationship; treatment of the aftermath's effect on the relationship may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the quality of the answer.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a partially developed thesis that addresses the aftermath of the French and Indian War and its effect on the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant historical information about the effect of the aftermath of the war on the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies.
- Provides some analysis of the aftermath of the war and its effect on the British/colonial relationship; treatment of the aftermath's effect on the relationship may be uneven.
- 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 on the effects of the war and its aftermath on the British/colonial relationship or simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides minimal relevant information about the effect of the war and its aftermath on the relationship or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May address the question only partially, with limited or no analysis of the effects of war and its aftermath on the relationship.
- May have major errors.
- May be poorly organized, poorly written, or both.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response or is off topic (zero).
- Contains numerous errors.
- Is poorly organized, poorly written, or both.

The — Essay

- Is completely blank.

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Question 2 (continued)

Potential Outside Information

Effect of the French and Indian War and Its Aftermath

Albany Congress, 1754, Iroquois

Anglo-American friction after the war:

- disagreement between British and colonists over military strategy
- British perception of colonial troops as mediocre
- colonial resentment of British arrogance
- illicit colonial trade with the French; writs of assistance
- increased English debt leading to the need to enforce mercantilist laws to bring in money
- Proclamation Line of 1763, British fear of American Indian wars; Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763; colonial desire to expand
- prosperity of the colonists ending with the end of the war
- Revenue Act of 1762
- stationing of British troops in the colonies — American Indians, cost of troops, fear of standing army of 10,000 British soldiers; colonial officers no higher than captain

Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne, July 1755; Fort Necessity

Benjamin Franklin's cartoon, "Join or Die," in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*

end of Salutary Neglect

King George III

mercantilism; Triangular Trade concept

Ohio Company's land grants

Pitt's promise to finance colonial troops

Treaty of Paris, 1763:

- France loses North American continent.
- Spain controls New Orleans and area west of the Mississippi.

Walpole, Robert

Wars of Empire

Relationship Between Great Britain and the British Colonies

Adams, Samuel, circular letter, 1768; troops to Boston

Association, The

Boston Massacre: Crispus Attucks, John Adams defense, Paul Revere cartoon

Bunker Hill

colonial power of the purse

colonial Radical Whigs, early independence advocates, Samuel Adams

Committees of Correspondence

Common Sense, Thomas Paine, republicanism

Declaration of Independence; John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, Enlightenment

Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms

Declaratory Act, 1766

Dickinson, John, *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*, 1768

First Continental Congress

Gaspee Incident

Great Awakening, resentment against British military officers and corruption of royal bureaucrats; Baptist revivals challenging Anglican authority in Virginia; Parson's Cause

Grenville, George

Hancock, John: smuggling, Declaration of Independence

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Question 2 (continued)

House of Burgesses, Patrick Henry, Virginia Resolves
impressments
Intolerable or Coercive Acts
Joseph Galloway Compromise
Lexington and Concord, Thomas Gage, Minutemen, Paul Revere, William Dawes
Lord Dunmore Declaration; Somerset case
Lord North
Patriots
Patriot mobs: historical tradition (Guy Fawkes Day) but now new political goals; more democratic
Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition
Quartering Act, 1765
Quebec Act
Regulator movements in South Carolina, North Carolina, Pennsylvania: power struggles, willingness to oppose to government, Governor William Tryon
repudiation of Parliament's supremacy, by 1770, by Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry
Restraining Act, punishment of New York for noncompliance with Quartering Act of 1765
Second Continental Congress, Olive Branch Petition
Stamp Act repeal, 1766
Sugar Act of 1764, replacing widely violated Molasses Act of 1733:

- importance of trade with the French Sugar Islands
- taxes cut to limit smuggling
- Vice Admiralty courts

Stamp Act of 1765: Stamp Act Congress, boycott, Sons of Liberty, tax collectors burned in effigy, sacking of Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson's house; sacking of Andrew Oliver's office; Stamp Act Resolves; Liberty Trees; tarring and feathering; "No taxation without representation"; Nonimportation Movement; virtual versus actual (or direct) representation; internal versus external taxes, Liberty poles
Tea Act
Townshend, Charles; Townshend Acts, Daughters of Liberty, homespun cloth
Townshend Duties repeal, except for tea
Washington, George
violation of Fundamental Principles of English law

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Question 2 (continued)

Chronology of Significant Events, 1754–1776

1754	Beginning of French and Indian War
	Albany Congress meeting with Iroquois
1756	Beginning of Seven Years War in Europe
1759	Battle of Quebec
1760	British conquest of Canada
1762	Revenue Act of 1762
1763	Pontiac's Rebellion
	Proclamation of 1763
	Treaty of Paris
	Parson's Cause
1764	Parliament passes Sugar Act and Currency Act
1765	Stamp Act
	Stamp Act riots, Sons of Liberty
	Stamp Act Congress
	Boycott of British goods
	Quartering Act
1766	Repeal of Stamp Act
	Declaratory Act
1767	Townshend duties imposed on some colonial imports
	Restraining Act on New York Assembly
1768	Boycott of British goods
	Daughters of Liberty, "homespun"
	Circular letter, Sam Adams
	British troops to Boston
1770	Repeal of Townshend duties, except tea
	Boston Massacre
1772	Committees of Correspondence
	<i>Gaspee</i> affair
	Somerset case
1773	Tea Act
	Boston Tea Party
1774	Coercive Acts
	Quebec Act
	First Continental Congress
	The Association, boycott of British goods
1775	Lexington and Concord, Thomas Gage, Paul Revere, William Dawes
	Second Continental Congress, Continental Army, George Washington
	Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill)
	Dunmore Proclamation
1776	Thomas Paine, <i>Common Sense</i>
	Declaration of Independence

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

perhaps, the most noticeable catalyst for the American Revolution was, in fact, the French and Indian war. Its aftermath seriously affected and changed the British-American dynamic and caused the colonies to secede. Confident of their ability from the recent French and Indian war, and greatly angered by British intervention, the colonies resented restricted expansion and imposed ^{loathed} acts, unfair taxes, and displayed resistance, all shaping the English-American relationship, and leading up to the ~~French and Indian~~ Revolutionary War, from 1754 to 1776.

Restricted expansion greatly angered the Patriots. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited them from settling the land west of the Appalachians, they had just fought for and won. Previous to the war conflict, navigation acts had been imposed illegalizing trade with other European nations. While these laws benefitted many New England merchants, it deeply hurt western and southern farmers. Later, the Quartering Act

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

and Writs of Assistance, forced uncomfortable accommodations and eliminated civil liberties. These restrictions on expansion and strict acts stifled colonists, and grew resentment for the imperialistic British.

Unfair taxes further severed the colonies from their mother, England. The Stamp Act was met with boycotts and resistance. Repealed, the colonists felt victorious and confident. This confidence was crushed by The Declaratory Act, which asserted Britain's right to tax the colonies, to pay off war debts and manage the colonies.

Colonists were angered at taxation without representation and the British policy was "virtual representation." New Townshend acts further angered colonists, as well as the Tea Act, giving a monopoly to the British East India company. These taxes made colonists question their rights and approach a call for liberty.

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

Part A — Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one (2) or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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2A
3A4

Great colonial resistance finally severed the ties between England & the colonies. Organizations like the Sons of Liberty and Committee of Correspondance fired up patriots. also boycotts on British exports and tar & feathering tax collectors, Englishmen, and loyalists ~~were~~ ^{were} popular practices. The Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770, further gave the patriots zeal for independence, when British "lobsterbacks" killed several crowd members, including Crispus Attucks. The ~~Chewen~~ Boston Tea Party added insult to injury to the Brits, when patriotic Bostonians disguised as native americans dumped tea ~~at~~ into the Harbor and were punished with an economy-crashing embargo. Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" (1776) urged colonists to fight for liberty, not merely act as "sunshine patriots". When the 2nd Continental congress signed Thomas Jefferson's brainchild "The Declaration of Independence" on July 4, 1776, it seemed the time for compromise had passed.

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

Part A — Mandatory
1

Part B — Circle one
2 or 3

Part C — Circle one
4 or 5

2A
484

The first shots were fired at Lexington & Concord, where Paul Revere gained fame, in 1776.

The French and Indian War had given colonists national pride in their unity and military ability. It's war debt and aftermath caused patriots to question their rights and fight for liberty. Restrictions on expansion + trade, unjust taxes, and colonial resistance from 1754 to 1776 severed Great Britain & Colonial America's relationship and provoked The Revolutionary War.

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

Part A — Mandatory

1

Part B — Circle one

(2) or 3

Part C — Circle one

4 or 5

2B
1 of 2

The French and Indian war^{between Great Britain and France+Spain (and respective Indian allies)} had a large impact on the colonial-Great Britain relationship. First, the debts ~~incurred~~^{that} Great Britain accumulated over the war were partially laid on the colonies in the form of taxes. Next, the war was an important experience for colonial union and military action. Lastly, the removal of the ~~long~~ French power neighboring the British colonies led to less dependence of the colonies on Great Britain.

The French and Indian war, like any war, was expensive. The British government had to take out loans to fund the soldiers and equipment for the war. When the war ended in 1763, the British government accumulated debt that needed to be paid off. They rested responsibility of a large amount of the debt on the colonies. They would tax the colonies to get revenue to pay off the debts. The first tax for this revenue was the Sugar Act, a tax on sugar. Following taxes included the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts. ~~There~~ Many colonists opposed these taxes because they had no representation in the government that was creating them. Acts of opposition included the Stamp Act Congress and the Boston Tea Party in 1773 against a tea tax. The two factions started becoming hostile to each other over the taxes that Britain made to pay off French and Indian war debts.

Another effect was the military experience and unionization of the colonies during the war. Officer ~~was~~^{George} Washington ~~was~~^{is} a famous example of a colonial colonist who gained valuable experience in the war. Also, the colonies had to unite to fight the French and Indians in the war which showed that unification of the different colonies was possible. This unification of the colonies became helpful to Great Britain to fight off attackers of GB's colonies but was many times hostile when the colonies would unite against Great Britain itself, during the Revolutionary War in 1770s and early 1780s.

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

Part A — Mandatory
1

Part B — Circle one
② or 3

Part C — Circle one
4 or 5

2B
2 of 2

Lastly, the removal of the French power in North America had a great effect on the colonial-Great Britain relationship. The French and Indian war was won by the British and in the peace terms, France gave away all of their North American holdings (except for some Caribbean island areas). The British colonies now no longer had an antagonizing faction neighboring them and could focus on expanding themselves rather than clinging onto the protective mother country. The Proclamation of 1763, which forbade colonial settlement west of the Appalachian mountains slowed ~~the~~ Great Britain's attempts to keep the colonies close to them rather than developing into a more independent area. This eventually became another ^{source} ~~area~~ of conflict between the colonies and Great Britain.

The following factors to pay off debts, military and military experience, and removal of the French power from North America all affected the colonial-Great Britain relationship, mostly in a way that led to the colonies Declaration of Independence in 1776.

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

Part A — Mandatory

1

Part B — Circle one

2 or 3

Part C — Circle one

4 or 5

2C
1 of 2

The French and Indian war was a war between the French/Indians against the British/Colonies. This war caused many problem and created tension between the British and their colonies from 1754 to 1776. This war had to be paid for somehow so the colonies were taxed. Many colonist that fought were given a sense of pride and thought they would be seen as equals by the Brits. This war also trained the colonists to fight and let them think they stood a chance. This war almost destroyed our relationship with the British.

One of the biggest effects of the war was the raised taxes. Wars are very expensive clothes, food, weapons, and more are needed to fight. After a war you always have to tax no matter what. But that's not what solely hurt the relationship. It's that these taxes were unfair. The colonist were being taxed but the true British weren't being taxed. This infuriated the colonists and lead to severe hatred of the British.

After this war some colonist thought that they would now be seen as equals to the British. But no, they were no more respected now then they were before. The colonists fought for the British during this war and received nothing not even a pat on the back. It was rude, disrespectful, and selfish of the British after the colonists helped them so much. This disrespect further worsened the relationship between the two.

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

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

2 of 2

The French and Indian War virtually destroyed the relationship between ~~the colonies~~ the colonies and British Empire. The British raised taxes and disrespect the colonies. All of these thing lead up to the revolutionary war and the separation of the colonies.

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2012 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2

Overview

This question expected students to be able to connect political and economic changes of the revolutionary period with military conflict between the French and the British by analyzing the effects of the French and Indian War on the colonial relationship. Many responses were organized around the idea that the war changed the British view of the colonists and vice versa, and around issues such as the cost of the war, the debt that resulted from the war, and the stationing of troops in the colonies, which resulted in British actions that fostered considerable tensions with the colonies. The intent of the question was to show change in the relationship over time.

Sample: 2A

Score: 8

This essay contains a clear, well-developed thesis with a plethora of supporting evidence (e.g., writs of assistance, British East India's monopoly, committees of correspondence, lobsterbacks, patriots). The essay demonstrates a clear chronological understanding of the time period. All these qualities combined placed the essay in the 8–9 category.

Sample: 2B

Score: 5

This essay contains a partially developed thesis about the effect of the French and Indian War's aftermath on the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies. There is some relevant historical information (e.g., Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Boston Tea Party, Proclamation of 1763). There is some analysis, although the point on “unionization” might be developed more. The organization and writing are acceptable. The level of analysis raised the essay to the 5–7 category.

Sample: 2C

Score: 2

This essay contains a weak, limited thesis. There is minimal relevant information, some of which is repetitive, and none of which is specific. The response notes that “the colonies were taxed” but does not include specific examples and has an error on taxation in Britain. Limited analysis kept the essay in the 2–4 category.