



## AP<sup>®</sup> United States History 2002 Sample Student Responses

**The materials included in these files are intended for use by AP teachers for course and exam preparation in the classroom; permission for any other use must be sought from the Advanced Placement Program<sup>®</sup>. Teachers may reproduce them, in whole or in part, in limited quantities, for face-to-face teaching purposes but may not mass distribute the materials, electronically or otherwise. These materials and any copies made of them may not be resold, and the copyright notices must be retained as they appear here. This permission does not apply to any third-party copyrights contained herein.**

These materials were produced by Educational Testing Service<sup>®</sup> (ETS<sup>®</sup>), which develops and administers the examinations of the Advanced Placement Program for the College Board. The College Board and Educational Testing Service (ETS) are dedicated to the principle of equal opportunity, and their programs, services, and employment policies are guided by that principle.

The College Board is a national nonprofit membership association dedicated to preparing, inspiring, and connecting students to college and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the association is composed of more than 4,200 schools, colleges, universities, and other educational organizations. Each year, the College Board serves over three million students and their parents, 22,000 high schools, and 3,500 colleges, through major programs and services in college admission, guidance, assessment, financial aid, enrollment, and teaching and learning. Among its best-known programs are the SAT<sup>®</sup>, the PSAT/NMSQT<sup>®</sup>, and the Advanced Placement Program<sup>®</sup> (AP<sup>®</sup>). The College Board is committed to the principles of equity and excellence, and that commitment is embodied in all of its programs, services, activities, and concerns.

Copyright © 2002 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, SAT, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board. APIEL is a trademark owned by the College Entrance Examination Board. PSAT/NMSQT is a registered trademark jointly owned by the College Entrance Examination Board and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Educational Testing Service and ETS are registered trademarks of Educational Testing Service.

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

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or <b>3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4</b> or <b>5</b>
-----------------------	---	---

I-A  
1062

Freedom of religion is a staple of American society, when the first ~~European~~ Europeans came to the colonies, it was to escape religious persecution. Their little communities formed, and when other religions branched off to form other territories in N.E. and the Chesapeake it was because they felt the need to.

The Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock around 1623. They were a puritan group who had been ostracized in England. In order to escape this they came to the New England colonies. They would eventually form the Massachusetts Bay colony.

Roger Williams was a man ahead of his time. He was a strong believer in separation of church and state. He believed in equal rights for all Native Americans, so when he formed his colony of Rhode Island he purchased the land from the Native Americans.

The Chesapeake colonies were those occupied by Catholics who would no longer be allowed in England. Lord Baltimore set up his colony of Maryland as a safe haven for the Catholics.

William Penn was a Quaker who started Pennsylvania for his other Quakers. Literally meaning "Penn's Woods" Pennsylvania was a place for the Quakers to practice their religion freely. They were believers in equal rights for men and women. They also were said to tremble at the word of the Lord.

In New England society was coming together. The Puritans lead a humble existence centered around the church. After purchasing his land from Indians Roger Williams and Rhode Island prospered. Maryland and Pennsylvania were set up for religious beliefs and society followed suit.

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**

I-A  
2060

The societies of New England and the Chesapeake were established because of religious beliefs. That religion continued to influence society. The ways aren't often seen, but they had a profound impact on life.

IB

1 of 2

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

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or <b>3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4</b> or <b>5</b>
-----------------------	---	---

I believe that religion significantly shaped the colonial societies of New England and the Mid-Atlantic region because of the religious rules of society, the beliefs and customs they brought from Europe, and the moral obligations the dominant religions stressed to society, oneself, and one's family.

First, I think the rules that religion had over society shaped colonial living. The puritans were extremely hard, disciplined and obedient. This fostered a very hard-working, strict, and conservative society. In the mid-Atlantic region, the Dutch population had more relaxed religious rules. Although still quite religious, the groups of this area fostered a more individual-based society where trade would flourish.

Next, I think the beliefs and customs these groups brought from Europe heavily influenced their societies. The puritans had been persecuted heavily in England and not allowed to live how they wanted to. When they came to New England they could create the type of "utopian society" that they hadn't been allowed to have in England. The Quakers and other Dutch groups that came over were not quite as intent on developing what they felt was a perfect society. They simply wanted to be able to worship as they please and live as they see fit. This is later reflected by Pennsylvania's declaration of religious freedom.

I-B

2 of 2

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

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or <b>3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4</b> or <b>5</b>
-----------------------	---	---

Lastly, I think that the moral obligations each religion stressed significantly shaped society. In New England children are brought up to have heavy moral obligations to do the right thing, to be honest, to be obedient, and to worship. This caused a heavily programmed society that lacked diversity. People did as they were supposed to and very few problems arose with the exception of the witchcraft hysteria. In the Mid-Atlantic region there was ~~was~~ less stress placed on a totally ordered society. This helped to foster the diversity of religions, lifestyles, and ideas in the Mid-Atlantic area.

In conclusion, I would say that religion shaped colonial society & in the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions because of the rules religion imposed on society, the customs and beliefs brought over from Europe, and the moral obligations religion imposed upon people in these areas.

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

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or <b>3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4</b> or <b>5</b>
-----------------------	---	---

I-C  
1 of 2

Without doubt, religion had a large effect on the development of America. Its influence, however, differed greatly from one region to another. This is seen very clearly in regards to the development of colonial <sup>societies</sup> ~~society~~ in New England and the Chesapeake.

New England itself was founded on religious principle. Separatist Puritans started the colony of Plymouth in 1620 in order to gain religious freedom. Later, a large influx of Puritans settled in Salem and surrounding Massachusetts. Their purpose was to create a "City on a hill," a society of Christian prudence, fortitude, and morality.

Religion could be seen in many ways throughout this region. Voting restrictions depended on one's status as a "saint." While this was more democratic than the property restrictions of other colonies, it demonstrates the influence of religion on civil authority. Another example of this is the town meetings. The meetinghouse was used for both church and administrative purposes.

While the restrictions under Puritanism eventually lessened, many Puritan values were still strong in New England Society up to 1740. The value of hard work was directed toward gaining a profit and many in New England profited. Part Religion also led to the institution of public school systems and prompted the founding of colleges to train clergy and civil leaders.

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

I-C

3 of 3

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or <b>3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4</b> or <b>5</b>
-----------------------	---	---

Religion could also be seen through the influence of clergy on the populous.

In order to more fully discuss religion in Chesapeake Society, it is necessary to break it down into Virginia and Maryland. While religion ~~is~~ certainly had less of an impact on the Chesapeake than it did on New England, its effects also vary from colony to colony.

Virginia had felt the effects of Religion very little in its early years. Virginia was ~~found~~ established primarily in the pursuit of profit.

It also had the Church of England as its established religion and therefore was not as strict as Puritan New England. The positioning of settlements in Virginia also reflects the limited influence of religion. Farms and towns were often miles apart and colonists could not conveniently attend services. Virginia also had a dearth of clergy men which ~~add~~ added another hindrance to the influence of religion. Due to these factors, religion was not quite so all permeating as in New England.

The situation in Maryland was slightly different. Maryland was meant to be a refuge for Catholics in England. Lord Baltimore, its proprietor was himself a Catholic and sought to institute a Catholic manorial system in the New World. This was not successful, though, due to the availability

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

I - C  
3 of 3

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or <b>3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4</b> or <b>5</b>
-----------------------	---	---

of land in Maryland. The most blatant effect of religion in Maryland can be seen in the religious turmoil that occurred between Catholic and Protestant colonists. Violence and discrimination was prevalent, as well as Protestant resentment of high Catholic authority in the government. Even the Toleration Act could not settle the strife and Maryland was eventually placed in the hands of the Protestant majority.

As shown by New England and the Chesapeake, religion had a role in the development of colonial society.

U.S. impact did, however, vary from colony to colony as shown by the situations in Virginia and Maryland. Still religion lasted through its effects on education and work ethic in Colonial America.