

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

Evaluate the extent to which the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War, 1754–1763) marked a turning point in American relations with Great Britain, analyzing what changed and what stayed the same from the period before the war to the period after it.

A. Thesis: 0–1 point

Skills assessed: Argumentation + Periodization

<p>States a thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question. The thesis must do more than restate the question.</p> <p>1 point</p>
<p>Does not state a thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question or has a thesis that merely restates the question.</p> <p>0 points</p>
<p>Response is completely blank.</p> <p>—</p>

B. Support for argument: 0–2 points

Skills assessed: Argumentation + Use of Evidence

<p>Supports the stated thesis (or makes a relevant argument) using specific evidence.</p> <p>1 point</p>	OR	<p>Supports the stated thesis (or makes a relevant argument) using specific evidence, clearly and consistently stating how the evidence supports the thesis or argument, and establishing clear linkages between the evidence and the thesis or argument.</p> <p>2 points</p>
<p>Response does not use specific evidence to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument.</p> <p>0 points</p>		
<p>Response is completely blank.</p> <p>—</p>		

C. Application of targeted historical thinking skill: 0–2 points

Skill assessed: Periodization

<p>PERIODIZATION</p> <p>Describes the ways in which the historical development specified in the prompt was different from OR similar to developments that preceded and/or followed.</p> <p>1 point</p>	OR	<p>Analyzes the extent to which the historical development specified in the prompt was different from AND similar to developments that preceded and/or followed, providing specific examples to illustrate the analysis.</p> <p>2 points</p>
<p>Response does not describe the ways in which the historical development specified in the prompt was different from OR similar to developments that preceded and/or followed.</p> <p>0 points</p>		
<p>Response is completely blank.</p> <p>—</p>		

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Question 2 (continued)

D. Synthesis: 0–1 point

Skill assessed: Synthesis

Response synthesizes the argument, evidence, and context into a coherent and persuasive essay by accomplishing one or more of the following as relevant to the question.			
Appropriately extends or modifies the stated thesis or argument. 1 point	OR	Explicitly employs an additional appropriate category of analysis (e.g., political, economic, social, cultural, geographic, race, gender) beyond that called for in the prompt. 1 point	OR
Appropriately connects the topic of the question to other historical periods, geographical areas, contexts, or circumstances. 1 point			
Response does not synthesize the argument, evidence, and context into a coherent and persuasive essay. 0 points			
Response is completely blank. —			

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Question 2 (continued)

SCORING NOTES

The focus of the response helps determine what information is considered appropriate.

Thesis

An acceptable thesis would evaluate the extent to which the Seven Years' War was a turning point.

Possible thesis statements could include the following:

- Resentments resulting from the war and its aftermath fostered a nascent independence movement in the colonies and led to the American Revolution.
- Most colonists saw themselves as British subjects, despite resentments over the Seven Years' War or the war debt.
- For some colonial groups, such as the elite, the Seven Years' War marked a major turning point in relations, while for others, such as the colonial common people, the relations with Great Britain remained much the same.
- This war, to a great extent, marked a turning point in the relationship between America and Britain due to the change in economic policies, the restricted expansion, and the limited preservation of trade relations with England.
- The French and Indian war marked a major turning point in American relations with Great Britain, with changes such as increased British control and anti-British sentiment in the colonies, but also continuities such as a loyalty to Britain that remained largely untouched by the war.

Support for Argument

Commonly seen evidence includes the following:

- Debt from the Seven Years' War crippled Great Britain.
- Taxes levied on the colonies to pay for the debt; taxation and efforts of Britain to assert greater control over colonial affairs (Grenville ministry).
- Colonial resentments over the Seven Years' War; loss of generation; treatment of colonial forces by British regulars.
- British troops left in the American colonies, standing army.
- Passage of the Proclamation of 1763 to prevent movement of settlers across Appalachians
- British efforts to pacify and negotiate with American Indians resulted in colonial resentment.
- Tightening of control in the mercantile system, period of salutary neglect ended.
- Sugar Act (Revenue Act), 1764, and Stamp Act, 1765, levied to pay for war debt.
- Trans-Atlantic exchanges throughout period brought ideals of republicanism, liberalism, natural rights, democracy and experimental political systems to the colonies; long-term influence of the Enlightenment — all fostered the independence movement.
- The Albany Plan of Union as an early attempt at colonial unity.
- Growth of a unique colonial identity at odds with British view of colonials.

Application of Historical Thinking Skills

- Essays earn 1 point by describing the ways in which the events of the Seven Year's War were different from OR similar to developments that preceded and/or followed in relations with Great Britain.
- Essays earn 2 points by analyzing the ways in which the events of the Seven Year's War were different from AND similar to developments that preceded and/or followed in relations with Great Britain, providing specific examples to illustrate the analysis.

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Question 2 (continued)

Synthesis

Responses can earn the synthesis point by crafting a persuasive and coherent essay. This can be accomplished by providing an argument or conclusion that extends or modifies the analysis in the essay, by introducing another category of historical analysis, or by making a connection to another historical period.

Examples include but are not limited to the following:

- Explicitly calling out the social, cultural, gender, or racial elements of a largely military and diplomatic story.
- Concretely and explicitly linking the Seven Years' War to subsequent conflicts such as the American Revolution or the War of 1812.

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As the British and French engaged in a war throughout Europe, the conflict eventually reached ~~the~~ America and resulted in the Seven Years' War (also known as the French and Indian War), which lasted from 1754 to 1763. Before the war, the British had been largely uninterested in the details and running of the colonies ^{in America} so long as they maintained their mercantilist policies. After the war, there were some major changes in American relations with its mother country. The French and Indian War marked a major turning point in American relations with Great Britain, ~~with~~ with changes such as increased British control and ~~anti-Brit~~ ^{anti-Brit} ~~control~~ in ~~the~~ ^{some of the} colonies, but also ^{continuities such as} a loyalty to ~~the~~ Britain that remained largely untouched by the war.

The British were victorious in their war against the French (and the Indians, who had sided with the French). At the end of the war, France ceded all of its land in North America east of the Mississippi River to Britain. This meant that British had virtually complete control over North America (the French retained two sugar islands in North America). This was a major change for British-American relations because it allowed Britain to tighten its ~~control~~ control over its colonies. Later, Britain would pass the Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Molasses Act, Coercive Acts, and

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more legislation in order to keep ~~a~~ more strict control of the colonies. The end of the French and Indian War marked a major turning point for America because ~~that~~ it was also the end of British indifference toward ~~the~~ ~~controlling~~ the colonies. Britain began to interfere much more in the affairs of its colonies; ^{in America} which many Americans viewed as an unjust show of power. ~~The~~ Britain's victory and acquiring of new land in North America greatly changed American relations with Britain.

Another reason why the French and Indian War was a major turning point in American relations with Britain was that the war caused a growing anti-British sentiment among the colonists. After the war, British Parliament believed that Americans should help to pay for the steep cost of the war. Americans, however, thought that they had done their part in helping with the war and were insulted by British demands. Americans became more irritated with the presence of British soldiers and began to view them as unwelcome. This anti-British sentiment would come to a ~~point~~ breaking point later in American history with the signing of the Declaration of Independence and start of the Revolutionary War. The ^{new} anti-British feelings ~~at~~ shared ~~by~~ many colonists helped make the French an

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Indian War a turning point in British-American relations because before the war, there was no presence of British troops nor major demands by Parliament for the colonies to assist the economic situation in Britain. After the war, this changed, Americans noticed, and the first rebellious mindsets toward Britain were born.

Even with a growing anti-British sentiment among some colonists, one aspect of American relations with the British that largely stayed the same after the French and Indian war was ~~that~~ that the majority of Americans were still loyal to Britain. Even through the Revolutionary War years later, a large group of Americans remained loyal to the crown (they were known as Loyalists). The French and Indian War had not completely ~~changed~~ reversed Americans' view of Great Britain. They were still very dependent on Britain, especially economically. It would not come until later after restrictive legislation was passed by Britain that the colonists wanted to become self-sufficient and cut ties with Britain (this was later expressed in boycotts of British goods). So, while the French and Indian War was a significant turning point in America's relations with Great Britain, not everything between the two was changed by the war.

The French and Indian War ~~was~~ resulted

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in a major turning point for relations between ^{Americans} ~~the colonists~~ and the British, with changes such as increased British control and anti-British sentiment, but also continuities such as a loyalty to Britain that was largely unaffected by the war.

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Mandatory 1	Circle one (2) or 3
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The seven years war marked a major turning point in American relations with Britain. Before the war there was a period of neglect and Britain wasn't very involved in the colonies affairs, this connect to laissez faire policies. Britain was just concerned about their mercantilist ideologies. After the war Britain was in major debt and couldn't help but control the colonies. The seven years war marked the end of the period of neglect. It also marked a time where tensions among them worsened.

Before the seven years war there was a period of neglect. Britain barely controlled the things that the colonies did and their involvement was minimal. All the British cared about in relation to the colonies was their mercantilist ideology, that they imported less than they exported and the difference was paid in gold. Also the ideology expressed that the colonies were basically there just to help their mother country. Also the relationship between the colonists didn't reveal any tensions. They were very united in their love for their mother country.

The French and Indian war marked a dramatic change in the relationships between Britain and the colonies. It marked the end of the period of salutary neglect and since ~~the~~ Britain was in major debt because of the war they were very involved with the colonies by passing acts like the

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Stamp Act, which taxed papers, stamps, letters so that ~~the~~ Britain would have enough money to pay for British officials. It passed the other Acts, like the Townshend Act, the Tea Act, ex. This developed a period of massive tense relations. People in the colonies felt the acts placed taxes that were too high and were ~~not~~ intimidated and annoyed by the numerous British officials that not only walked on their streets but stayed in their homes. Not only did the act cause tensions between ~~the~~ British and the colonies but it caused tensions within themselves. For example, people tarred and feathered people who were from the colonies but hired by British to collect taxes. Also the colonies split up between Loyalist and Anti-Loyalists. Loyalist were colonist loyal to British while Anti-Loyalist were anti-British. Anti-Loyalists were wild and they did things like break into the homes of Loyalists and dress up like Indians to throw Tea into the sea, which was called the Boston Tea Party.

In summary, the seven years war marked a change in the relations between Britain and the colonies because the period of salutary neglect ended, tense relations emerged between them because colonies no longer felt loyal to the British and it was the first time in history that the colonies considered

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Mandatory 1	Circle one 2 or 3
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breaking the relationship between them and the British, which was showed in the Declaration of Independence.

~~ended~~

The seven years war can be connected to The War of 1812 that was also a war between Britain and Americans. However this war showed the opposite effect of the ~~war~~ Seven Years War. There was a lot of tension between Britain and America before the war but this was settled by the war and through Jays Treaty, which marked a turning point in the relations between them because from then until today Americans and British have a good, calm relationship. This was shown through the Alliance in World War I and World War II where America and ~~Britain~~ ^{Britain} stayed on the same side and fought against common enemies.

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The Seven Years War between the French and Indians, and the British, marked a turning point because it led to the American Revolution by helping the French and Colonists to become allies and since the British were in ~~debt~~ ^{debt} after the war, and they tried to pay money off of the colonists, which they didn't like.

Before the war, the British let the colonists do their own thing for a while. This period was known as Salutary neglect. However, when the British lost the war, they were deep in national debt, and they used the Colonists by taxing them heavily. They made policies such as the Stamp act and the Tea act primarily so they could get money from the colonists. This angered the colonists.

After the war, the French and the Colonists became allies, because they made an agreement on the land that they would share in the country. This gave the colonists power, both mentally and militarily.

Something that could provide you with some synthesis could be the third amendment, that the government can't quarter troops in your home. Now, this is related to during the Seven Years' War, when the British

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Mandatory

1

Circle one

2 or 3

Came over to fight off the ~~British~~ French and didn't have anywhere to stay so they used the colonists and forced them to quarter troops which they highly opposed.

To conclude, the Seven Years' war marked a turning point in American Relations with Great Britain because the war ended the period of salutary neglect and started a period of heavy taxing on the Colonists. It also ~~was~~ led the colonists and the French to be allies after the war, which made Americans stronger when fighting off the British in the American Revolution.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY 2015 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2 — Long Essay

Overview

Long Essay Question 2 allowed students to evaluate the extent to which the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War) marked a turning point in American relations with Great Britain, analyzing what changed and what stayed the same from the period before the war to the period after. The question assessed the historical thinking skill of periodization and covered Period 3, which ranges from 1754 to 1800.

Sample: 2A

Score—Thesis: 1

The thesis directly addresses all parts of the question in a clear and sophisticated manner, including establishing the extent to which the French and Indian War served as a turning point in British-American relations.

Score—Support for Argument: 2

There is adequate evidence in this well-written essay. The student provides the primary components of the Treaty of Paris (1763), the Stamp Act, the Quartering Act, the Molasses Act, and the Coercive Acts. This evidence is then clearly and correctly linked to major points in the argument so that the thesis is developed in a logical and analytical manner.

Score—Application of Targeted Historical Thinking Skill: 2

This essay does an excellent job of analyzing the extent to which the French and Indian War was a turning point by providing specific examples that illustrate both differences and similarities in the prewar and postwar periods. It points to the end of British indifference and the growth of anti-British feelings after the war. The essay argues that the colonists were still economically dependent on Britain and that the majority were still loyal.

Score—Synthesis: 1

The response appropriately connects the changes in American-British relations with the American Revolution period. The thesis is confined to the 1754–1763 period, so the extension of analysis to the Declaration of Independence and the Revolution is an appropriate connection to another historical period.

Sample: 2B

Score—Thesis: 1

The thesis claims that the war marked a “major turning point” and resulted in worsened tensions between America and Britain. Throughout the essay the topic sentences continue to add clarity to the argument presented.

Score—Support for Argument: 2

The essay is supported with specific evidence such as the Stamp Act, the Townsend Acts, the Tea Act, and the Boston Tea Party. Even though the characterization of all anti-Loyalists as “wild” and inclined to “break into the homes of Loyalists” and “throw tea into the sea” may be going a little too far, it is linked effectively to the Boston Tea Party.

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Question 2 — Long Essay (continued)

Score—Application of Targeted Historical Thinking Skill: 1

There is analysis in the essay of developments before and after the French and Indian War, but the focus is on changes and differences. There is no mention of similarities.

Score—Synthesis: 1

The essay makes a connection between the Seven Years' War and the War of 1812 by recognizing that both involved changes in American-British relations. Despite some errors (the implication that the Seven Years' War was between Britain and America and the chronology on Jay's Treaty), the essay points out that since the end of the War of 1812, America and Britain have been on the same side in major wars.

Sample: 2C

Score—Thesis: 0

While the essay provides a thesis, it does not evaluate the extent to which the French and Indian War marked a turning point in American-British relations. Instead, it only states what changed.

Score—Support for Argument: 1

The essay provides some specifics (salutary neglect, Stamp Act and Tea Act) that support the stated thesis but does not consistently and clearly do this in most of the essay (e.g., it asserts that the French and the colonists were allies after the French and Indian War).

Score—Application of Targeted Historical Thinking Skill: 1

The essay describes how the relationship between Britain and America changed from before the French and Indian War (colonists “do[ing] their own thing” with salutary neglect) to the British increasing control after the war with heavy taxation. There is no evidence of clear analysis or coverage of similarities.

Score—Synthesis: 0

While the essay makes an attempt at synthesis (Third Amendment and Quartering Act), it does not make that connection coherently and persuasively.