

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 — Document-Based Question

Analyze the causes of growing opposition to slavery in the United States from 1776 to 1852. In your response, consider both the underlying forces and specific events that contributed to the growing opposition.

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that addresses all parts of the question:
 - The underlying forces that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
 - The specific events that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
- Presents an effective analysis of the topic; treatment of multiple parts may be somewhat uneven:
 - The underlying forces that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
 - The specific events that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
- Effectively uses a substantial number of documents.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and relevant outside information.
- 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 thesis that addresses the question; may be partially developed:
 - The underlying forces that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
 - The specific events that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
- Provides some analysis of the topic, but treatment of multiple parts may be uneven:
 - The underlying forces that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
 - The specific events that contributed to the growing opposition to slavery
- 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, or simply paraphrases the question.
- Deals with the question in a general manner; shows simplistic, superficial treatment of the subject or deals with only one component of the question.
- 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, poorly written, or both.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

The 0–1 Essay

- Contains no thesis or a thesis that does not address the question.
- Exhibits inadequate or incorrect understanding of the question.
- Shows little or no understanding of the documents or ignores them completely.
- Has numerous errors.
- Is organized or written so poorly that it inhibits understanding.

The — Essay

- Is completely blank.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document List

Document A

Source: Early Emancipation in the North, 1777-1804.

Document B

Source: *Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Nathaniel Jennison*, 1783, a decision upholding the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts.

Document C

Source: Benjamin Rush, a prominent White Philadelphia physician and reformer, letter of introduction for the Reverend Mr. Gloucester to Samuel Bayard, a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, 1810.

Document D

Source: American Colonization Society, petition presented to Congress, February 2, 1820.

Document E

Source: William Lloyd Garrison, "Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society," 1833.

Document F

Source: Angelina Grimké, "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," 1836.

Document G

Source: Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, Written by Himself*, 1845.

Document H

Source: David Wilmot, speech in Congress, 1847.

Document I

Source: Theodore Parker, Boston minister and abolitionist, street poster, 1851.

Document J

Source: Poster from 1859 advertising *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1852.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

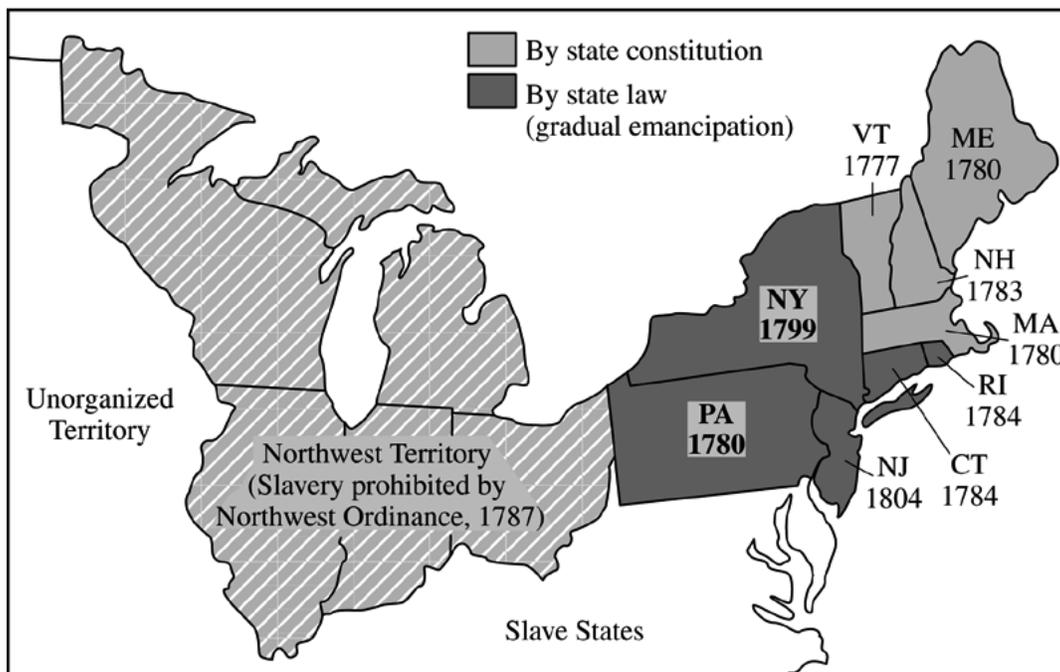
“All men are created equal”
abolishment of slavery in Britain, France
abolition of the international slave trade, 1808
abolitionist speaking tours
Adams, John Quincy
admission of California as a free state
African American Baptist Church
African Methodist Episcopal Church
Amistad case
apologist’s view of slavery
Beecher, Henry Ward
Brown, Henry “Box”
Calhoun, John C.
Cass, Lewis
Christiana Riot (1851)
civil disobedience
Compromise of 1850
“conscience” Whigs
cotton gin
Crandall, Prudence
Cuban filibuster
cult of domesticity
Denmark Vesey’s Conspiracy
Elizabeth “Mum Bet” Freeman case
Emerson, Ralph Waldo
Fillmore, Millard
Finney, Charles
First Organic Law, Oregon
Free African Society
Free Soil Party, Free Soilers
Freedom Journal
Fugitive Slave Law (1793, 1850)
Gabriel Prosser’s Rebellion
Gag Rule
gradual compensated emancipation
Grimké, Sarah
Haitian Revolution
ideals of American Revolution
immediate uncompensated emancipation
internal slave trade (auctions)
Jacobs, Harriet
King Cotton
Liberia
Liberty Party/James Birney
London Anti-Slavery Conference
Louisiana Purchase (1803)
Lovejoy, Elijah
Manumission Societies
Mexican Cession
Mexican-American War
Missouri Compromise (1820)
moderate abolitionists
Mott, Lucretia
Nancy Jackson case
Narrative of William Brown
Nat Turner’s Rebellion
Negro Convention Movement
North Star
personal liberty laws
Phillips, Wendell
popular sovereignty
Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842
Prince Hall Masons
Quaker impulse
Quock Walker case
radical abolitionists
Second Great Awakening
Seward, William, “higher law”
Shadrack case, 1851
short staple cotton
“slave power conspiracy”
“slavery as a necessary evil”
“slavery as a dying institution”
“slavery as a peculiar institution”
“slavery as a positive good”
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady
Stowe, Harriet Beecher
Tallmadge Amendment
Tappan, Arthur and Lewis
Taylor, Zachary
Texas annexation
Texas Boundary Dispute
The Liberator
Three-fifths Compromise
Toussaint L’Ouverture rebellion
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Truth, Sojourner
Tubman, Harriet
Underground Railroad
Walker, David, *An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*
Webster, Daniel
Weld, Theodore, *American Slavery As It Is*
westward expansion
Whitney, Eli
Wilmot Proviso

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document A

EARLY EMANCIPATION IN THE NORTH, 1777–1804



Document Information

- Map shows dates of early emancipation of slaves by state.
- Distinguishes between emancipation by state law and by state constitution.
- Shows the division between slave states and free states and territories by 1804.
- Shows slavery prohibited in the Northwest Territory by the Northwest Ordinance.

Document Inferences

- Northern states showed a growing opposition to slavery.
- Many northern states, motivated by political and religious opposition to slavery, as well as its lack of viability in a rocky, nonagricultural area, took the lead in emancipation.
- Pennsylvania's large Quaker population led to a relatively early emancipation law there.
- One of the Articles of Confederation government's greatest achievements was in passing the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which marked an early effort to contain slavery by prohibiting it in the Old Northwest.
- Natural rights of life and liberty fought for during the American Revolution were extended to slaves in the North.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

“All men are created equal”
ideals of American Revolution
Quaker impulse

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document B

Source: *Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Nathaniel Jennison*, 1783, a decision upholding the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts.

As to the doctrine of slavery and the right of Christians to hold Africans in perpetual servitude, and sell and treat them as we do our horses and cattle, that (it is true) has been [formerly] countenanced by the . . . laws . . . but . . . a different idea has taken place with the people of America, more favorable to the natural rights of mankind, and to that natural, innate desire of Liberty, with which Heaven (without regard to color, complexion, or shape of noses) . . . has inspired all the human race. And upon this ground our . . . Government, by which the people of this Commonwealth have solemnly bound themselves, sets out with declaring that all men are born free and equal—and that every subject is entitled to liberty, and to have it guarded by the laws, as well as life and property—and in short is totally repugnant to the idea of being born slaves.

Document Information

- The doctrine of slavery holds Africans in perpetual slavery as animals.
- The Massachusetts Supreme Court decision upholds the abolition of slavery.
- The natural rights of life and liberty are protected for all citizens in the Massachusetts Commonwealth.
- All men, regardless of race or physical attributes, are equal.

Document Inferences

- The American Revolution created a sense of egalitarianism and a new ideal of government grounded in liberty and the natural rights of man.
- The legal system of Massachusetts codified an opposition to slavery.
- A growing opposition to slavery based on political ideals was emerging in the North.
- States rather than a national government were taking the lead on extending emancipation to slaves.
- Growing legal challenges to slavery.

Potential Outside Information

Amistad case
Elizabeth “Mum Bet” Freeman case

Nancy Jackson case
Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842

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2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document C

Source: Benjamin Rush, a prominent white Philadelphia physician and reformer, letter of introduction for the Reverend Mr. Gloucester to Samuel Bayard, a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, 1810.

The bearer of this letter, the Reverend Mr. Gloucester, an [African American] ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church, visits your town in order to obtain pecuniary aid to enable him to purchase the freedom of his wife and children, for which the extravagant sum of 1,500 dollars has been demanded by their master and mistress. The friends of religion and of the poor Africans in Philadelphia have sent 500 dollars to them for that purpose and have subscribed liberally towards building him a church. At present he preaches to crowds of his African brethren in a schoolhouse every Sunday, and to great acceptance. The prospects of his usefulness to them are very great.

... By the present census it appears that the blacks in our city will amount to more than 2,000 souls. Their late great increase is from migration from the southern states.

Document Information

- Shows an influential white American helping an African American minister to purchase his family's freedom.
- Indicates an increase in Philadelphia's population of free black people.
- Shows support within the community to pay for the freedom of a slave family.
- Shows the cost of purchasing the freedom of a slave.
- Shows an influential white American promoting black ministers for the Presbyterian black churches.
- Shows migration of blacks from the South to the North.

Document Inferences

- Opponents of slavery were dismayed by the price that slaveholders demanded.
- There was a connection between free black people and Protestant churches in the North.
- Northerners were aware that blacks, some perhaps slaves or ex-slaves, were fleeing the South and settling in northern cities like Philadelphia.
- There were varied ways to be emancipated, one of which was individual purchase.
- Black and white communities in the North provided financial support for purchasing freedom of slaves.
- Slavery undermined family units.
- Development of independent black institutions, such as churches, advocated for emancipation and opposition to slavery.
- Philadelphia, New Jersey, and the Mid-Atlantic states were cradles of antislavery and abolitionist sentiment.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

African American Baptist Church
African Methodist Episcopal Church
Free African Society
Manumission Societies
Negro Convention Movement

Phillips, Wendell
Prince Hall Masons
Quaker impulse
Tappan, Arthur and Lewis

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document D

Source: American Colonization Society, petition presented to Congress, February 2, 1820.

The last census shows the number of the free people of color of the United States, and their rapid increase.

. . . The least observation shows that this description of persons are not, and cannot be, either useful or happy among us; and many considerations, which need not be mentioned, prove, beyond dispute, that this is best, for all the parties interested, that there should be a separation . . .

[We] cannot believe that such an evil, universally acknowledged and deprecated, has been irremovably fixed upon us. Some way will always be opened by Providence by which a people desirous of acting justly and benevolently may be led to the attainment of a meritorious object. And [we] believe that . . . the colonization of Africa, in the manner proposed, present[s] the fairest prospects of success.

Document Information

- The American Colonization Society proposes in 1820 that sending free black people to Africa would be best for all interested parties.
- The numbers of free black people are growing.
- The best solution to the issue of increasing free people of color in the population is separation of the races.

Document Inferences

- Colonization had prominent adherents, including James Monroe, Henry Clay, John Marshall, and Abraham Lincoln.
- Colonization was one way for critics of slavery to express their opposition to slavery.
- The American Colonization Society advocated financial support for buying slaves' freedom.
- Those supporting the abolition of slavery did not necessarily see free African Americans as equals.
- Anxieties about the increasing free black population grew: over economic competition, cultural differences, and the integration of free black people into the Republic (legal status, citizenship).
- Growing opposition to slavery was not always grounded in antislavery or abolitionist sentiment; it was spurred by economic concerns, anxieties over blacks as equals, and fear of slave revolts.

Potential Outside Information

cotton gin
Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion
Haitian Revolution
King Cotton

Liberia
Manumission Societies
short staple cotton

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document E

Source: William Lloyd Garrison, “Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society,” 1833.

With entire confidence in the overruling justice of God, we plant ourselves upon the Declaration of Independence, and upon the truths of Divine Revelation. . . .

We shall organize Anti-Slavery Societies, if possible, in every city, town, and village of our land.

We shall send forth Agents to lift up the voice of remonstrance, of warning, of entreaty and rebuke. . . .

[W]e will do all that in us lies, consistently with this Declaration of our principles, to overthrow the most execrable system of slavery that has ever been witnessed upon earth; to deliver our land from its deadliest curse; to wipe out the foulest stain which rests upon our [nation]; and to secure to the colored population of the United States, all the rights and privileges which belong to them as men, and as Americans—come what may to our persons, our interests, or our reputations—whether we live to witness the triumph of Justice, Liberty and Humanity, or perish untimely as martyrs in this great, benevolent, and holy cause.

Document Information

- The Declaration of Independence is the foundation of antislavery and abolitionist thought.
- Slavery is a deadly curse and stain on American ideals.
- Abolitionists are willing to die for their cause.
- Abolitionists uphold the Declaration of Independence and divine revelation.

Document Inferences

- Garrison was a radical abolitionist, publisher of the *Liberator*, harsh critic of the Constitution for condoning slavery, and founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society.
- Garrison’s publications and groups influenced the growing opposition to slavery.
- Justifications for the antislavery movement are found in both Christianity and American ideals.
- There was a gradual shift from support of gradual compensated emancipation to immediate uncompensated emancipation or abolition of slavery.
- Radical abolitionists initially generated hostile opposition in northern states.
- The antislavery movement gained momentum from Nat Turner’s Rebellion.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

abolishment of slavery in Britain

“All men are created equal”

Birney, James

David Walker’s *An Appeal to the Coloured*

Citizens of the World

Denmark Vesey’s Conspiracy

Gabriel Prosser’s Rebellion

gradual compensated emancipation

immediate uncompensated emancipation

internal slave trade (auctions)

Liberty Party

moderate abolitionists

Nat Turner’s Rebellion

Three-fifths Compromise

The Liberator

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document F

Source: Angelina Grimké, “Appeal to the Christian Women of the South,” 1836.

Let [the Christian women of the South] embody themselves in societies, and send petitions up to their different legislatures, entreating their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, to abolish the institution of slavery; no longer to subject *woman* to the scourge and the chain, to mental darkness and moral degradation; no longer to tear husbands from their wives, and children from their parents; no longer to make men, women, and children work *without wages*; no longer to make their lives bitter in hard bondage; no longer to reduce *American citizens* to the abject condition of *slaves*, of “chattels personal”; no longer to barter the *image of God* in human shambles for corruptible things such as silver and gold.

Document Information

- Grimké encourages activism by Christian women against slavery.
- Grimké argues that women should urge male relatives to oppose slavery.
- Slavery divides black families and undermines family institutions.
- Slavery degrades American citizens and makes them subhuman.
- Slavery degrades women.
- Grimké argues that slavery corrupts many Christians who behave in a non-Christian manner when they sell souls for money.

Document Inferences

- The Grimké sisters were daughters of a southern slaveholder.
- Angelina Grimké, along with her sister Sarah, were prominent female abolitionists.
- The Second Great Awakening’s emphasis on reform and the perfectibility of man led to a growing call for the abolition of slavery.
- Grimké and other reformers made the abuses of slavery known to Northerners, adding to the groundswell of opposition.
- The antislavery movement allowed women a forum for breaking out of the cult of domesticity.
- Women were often leaders in the antislavery movement and ultimately pinned their hopes for suffrage on the abolition of slavery.

Potential Outside Information

Grimké, Sarah
internal slave trade (auctions)
“slavery as a peculiar institution” apologist’s
view of slavery
Manumission Societies
Mott, Lucretia

Second Great Awakening
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady
Theodore Weld, *American Slavery As It Is*
Truth, Sojourner
Tubman, Harriet

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document G

Source: Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, Written by Himself*, 1845.

If at any one time of my life more than another, I was made to drink the bitterest dregs of slavery, that time was during the first six months of my stay with Mr. Covey [a White overseer]. . . . Mr. Covey succeeded in breaking me. I was broken in body, soul, and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed, my intellect languished, the disposition to read departed, the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died; the dark night of slavery closed in upon me; and behold a man transformed into a brute! . . .

Long before daylight, I was called to . . . feed, the horses. . . . Mr. Covey entered the stable with a long rope; and . . . he caught hold of my legs, and was about tying me. . . . I gave a sudden spring, and as I did so, he holding to my legs, I was brought sprawling on the stable floor. Mr. Covey seemed now to think he had me, and could do what he pleased; but at this moment—from whence came the spirit I don't know—I resolved to fight; and . . . I seized Covey hard by the throat; and as I did so, I rose. He held on to me, and I to him. My resistance was so entirely unexpected that Covey seemed taken all aback. He trembled like a leaf. This gave me assurance. . . .

This battle with Mr. Covey was the turning-point in my career as a slave. It rekindled the few expiring embers of freedom, and revived within me a sense of my own manhood. It recalled the departed self-confidence, and inspired me again with a determination to be free. . . . It was a glorious resurrection, from the tomb of slavery, to the heaven of freedom. My long-crushed spirit rose, cowardice departed, bold defiance took its place.

Document Information

- An African American former slave describes his fight with a white overseer, Mr. Covey.
- This fight represents a turning point in his life as a slave, rekindling his desire for freedom.
- Slavery destroys a slave's body, soul, and spirit.

Document Inferences

- Douglass was one of the most famous antislavery activists, publishing the *North Star*.
- African Americans actively participated in the antislavery movement.
- The antislavery movement gained momentum during the 1830s and 1840s because publications revealed the institution's cruelties.
- Douglass was an effective writer and speaker, which persuaded followers to oppose slavery.
- In speeches and narratives, former slaves contradicted the proslavery arguments about slaves' humanity and intellect.
- Some African Americans argued for asserting black manhood through force.
- Slaves showed both overt and covert distaste for the institution.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

abolitionist speaking tours

David Walker's "*An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*"

North Star

Underground Railroad

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2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document H

Source: David Wilmot, speech in Congress, 1847.

I make no war upon the South nor upon slavery in the South. I have no squeamish sensitiveness upon the subject of slavery, nor morbid sympathy for the slave. I plead the cause of the rights of White freemen. I would preserve for free White labor a fair country, a rich inheritance, where the sons of toil, of my own race and own color, can live without the disgrace which association with negro slavery brings upon free labor. I stand for the inviolability of free territory. It shall remain free, so far as my voice or vote can aid in the preservation of its character.

Document Information

- A member of Congress argues on behalf of free white labor.
- New territories should remain free of slavery.
- Slavery disgraces free labor.

Document Inferences

- David Wilmot sponsored the Wilmot Proviso, which sought to exclude slavery from territory acquired as a result of the Mexican-American War.
- The extension of slavery into the territories emotionalized sectional tension.
- Wilmot was a Free Soiler.
- The Democratic Party was increasingly split over the extension of slavery into new territories.
- Free Soil and Free Labor arguments became more public.
- The Wilmot Proviso was defeated.

Potential Outside Information

admission of California as a free state
Cass, Lewis
Compromise of 1850
Cuban filibuster
First Organic Law, Oregon
Fillmore, Millard
Free Soil Party Free Soilers
Mexican Cession

Mexican-American War
popular sovereignty
Seward, William, “higher law”
Taylor, Zachary
Texas annexation
Texas Boundary Dispute
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Wilmot Proviso

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document I

Source: Theodore Parker, Boston minister and abolitionist, street poster, 1851.



Document Information

- Encourages free black people in Boston to avoid police officers who may have been ordered to catch escaped former slaves and return them to slavery.
- Casts slave catchers as kidnappers.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document Inferences

- There was serious opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law in the North.
- From the Northerners' perspective, the Fugitive Slave Law used the federal government's power to force Northerners to be slave catchers.
- Northern anger over the Fugitive Slave Law contributed to the antislavery movement.
- Religious leaders were at the forefront of the abolitionist movement.
- Both fugitive slaves and free blacks had reason to fear the Fugitive Slave Law.
- The Fugitive Slave Law exacerbated fears of a "slave power conspiracy."
- The Fugitive Slave Law swelled the ranks of "conscience" Whigs.

Potential Outside Information

Christiana Riot (1851)

Compromise of 1850

Fugitive Slave Law (1793, 1850)

personal liberty laws

Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842

AP® UNITED STATES HISTORY
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document J

Source: Poster from 1859 advertising *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1852.

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



FOR SALE HERE.

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS.
“ “ IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.
“ “ IN 2 Vols., CLOTH, 6 PLATES, PRICE \$1.50.
SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,
PRICES FROM \$2.50 TO \$5.00.

The Greatest Book of the Age.

Document Information

- The book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* sells many copies.
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is the greatest book of the age.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document Inferences

- Harriet Beecher Stowe's bestseller influenced the growth of the antislavery movement.
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the theater plays it generated were influential in swinging more northern opinion against slavery.
- Uncle Tom was a sympathetic Christian character.
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* exemplified the use of moral suasion, which condemned slavery for destruction of family.

Potential Outside Information

apologist's view of slavery
internal slave trade (auctions)
Second Great Awakening
Seward, William, "higher law"
Stowe, Harriet Beecher

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

1A

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

Throughout the course of early American history, slavery has always posed as a problem. Whether it was how to incorporate slaves in legislative representation or the question of which branches of government had the authority to outlaw slavery in a territory, slavery had been a recurring issue. From 1776 to 1852, the United States was increasing in both size and population. The country was gaining more territory as a result of previous victories from foreign war. The issue of slavery too, was increasing in importance. By the mid 1850's the issue of slavery was extremely important to the US state government. As a result of the growing intensity of the slavery issue, more and more Americans began to form opinions on the South's "peculiar institution". The causes of the growing opposition to slavery from 1776 to 1852 was caused by the acquisition of new land as a result of war and the impact of the revelation of the slavery institution that was spread via books and newspapers.

As a result of the American victory in the Revolutionary war, the United States acquired land all the way to the Mississippi River. The provincial government, established by the Articles of Confederation, dealt with the new territory via the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest

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

1A
land ordinance of 1787. The ^{northwest} Land Ordinance of 1787 not only organized how new states would be admitted into the Union, but also addressed the issue of slavery. The ^{northwest} Land Ordinance outlawed slavery in the Northwest Territory (DOC. A) and other states followed shortly after in the north. Since the northern states outlawed slavery, the northern Americans began to have an increased opposition to the south's slavery institution. Such opposition would ultimately intensify as more land would be admitted to the US.

2 of 5

During the Polk administration, the United States fought Mexico in the Mexican American war. The end result for the Americans in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was the Mexican Cession territory. The acquisition of Mexican territory began posed a problem regarding the issue of slavery. The United States government did not know ~~to handle~~ how ~~it~~ if slavery should or should not be allowed in the ~~new Territory~~ new territory. Some northerners, such as David Willmont, were opposed to the extension of slavery in the Mexican Cession lands. He proposed the Willmont Provision (DOC. H) which would have the intention of banning slavery in the new territory. It, however, was never implemented. The Willmont Provision represented the majority

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

1A

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

of the feelings of the northerners during this time period and how the opposition to slavery was becoming more prevalent in US politics.

The United States government decided on a series of agreements known as the Compromise of 1850 to deal with the slavery issue in the Mexican cession territories. The fact that California, originally a territory of the Mexican cession, wanted to be admitted as a free state precipitated this event. As a result of a gold rush, California's population grew ~~the~~ and its citizens wanted admission to become a state. However, the admission of California as a free state would leave the US unbalanced with the amount of free and slave states. Consequently, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay met and created the Compromise of 1850. The north would get the admission of California as a slave state, and Washington DC would not participate in the slave trade. The south got popular sovereignty in the Mexican cession and a stricter fugitive slave law. Neither side was extremely pleased with the results and the north, ^{especially} ~~especially~~ was not happy, specifically with the stricter fugitive slave law (DOC. F). Those who opposed slavery, (mainly of the north) began to oppose slavery even more with the implementation of the fugitive slave law. The

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

IA

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

Compromise of 1850 that came as a result of the acquisition of land created a more intensified opposition to slavery. Abolitionists, as well as the acquisition of land, precipitated opposition to slavery. William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Harriet Beecher Stowe all pursued an ^{increased} opposition to slavery in both the US and in Stowe's case, Europe. William Lloyd Garrison advocated immediate abolition in his newspaper, The Liberator while many southerners opposed such radical abolition, the northerners became more aware of its effects. Although the radicalism of The Liberator turned some moderate northerners off, Garrison successfully made the issues of slavery heard and many became more opposed to it as a result. ~~That~~ (DOC. E) Frederick Douglass was a former slave and abolitionist who, like Garrison, revealed the practices of slavery in his autobiography Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass (DOC. G). He though, called for a political solution to the abolishment of slavery and denounced Garrison's "moral righteousness." Even so, Douglass made the issue of slavery an important topic in both the political and social aspects of American life, and more people grew more opposed to it as a result. Harriet Beecher Stowe, perhaps, created the most opposition to slavery.

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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1-B
1 of 4

At the dawn of the United States of America, Abigail Adams urged her husband to "remember the ladies." By this, she meant for John to not consider the new freedoms of the US to be solely for white males. Mrs. Adams's letter to John foreshadowed the social reform movement that ~~is~~ would define the 1800s. At approximately the same time, the Founding Fathers were debating the formation of the Constitution. On the issue of slavery, the North was opposed, but willing to defer to the South's adamant defense of the institution. This ~~point~~ marked the point from which the North and South began to diverge. Both the popularity of social reform and the polarization of the North and South were foreshadowed in this vital period, ~~is~~ ~~the~~ and these became the major factors in the growing opposition of slavery in the nineteenth century.

Though the Northern states allowed slavery to remain unaddressed in the Constitution, all of them quickly abolished it in their own states. According to Doc B, ~~the~~ Massachusetts found slavery to ~~be~~ conflict with the ideals upon which America was founded. However, the North's unwelcoming soil made farming an unimportant industry in the northern states, which made the early eradication of slavery in the North (Doc A) relatively easy. After the North's emancipation, northerners began to see slavery differently. On the other hand,

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

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1-B
2-4

The South continued to rely on slavery as the primary workforce for its robust economy of cash crops. Though tobacco was the main cash crop in the South in the late 1700s and early 1800s, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin streamlined cotton production by slaves, further increasing the South's reliance on slavery. At about the same time, Whitney invented the concept of interchangeable parts, which made the North's growing industrialization ~~be~~ more efficient. Finally, the Fugitive Slave Act, which ~~gave~~ empowered slave catchers in the North, saw great opposition in the North. In Boston, posters were ~~placed~~ insinuated warning blacks to avoid police and slave catchers (Doc I). This growing polarization combined with social reform in the 1800s to cause widespread opposition to slavery by northerners.

The social reform movement in the 1800s was fueled primarily by middle-class women. Women like Angelina Grimké urged other women to use their domestic influence to push social reform, whether it was women's suffrage, ~~prohibition~~^{temperance}, or in Grimké's case, ~~abolition~~ (Doc F). ~~Grimké was not the~~ Women were not the only advocates of social reform, though. William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the anti-slavery weekly "The Liberator", was a ~~free~~ voice for "immediate ~~and~~ ~~abolition~~ emancipation

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1-B
3-d'4

without compensation". As Doc E says, Garrison founded Anti-Slavery Societies throughout the North that both helped individual African Americans, ~~and~~ Freedmen, and runaways, as well as pushed for abolition in the South. Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave and friend of Garrison's, wrote the highly compelling "Narrative of the Life of an American Slave", which shed an unflinching light on the cruelties of slavery and impressed readers with the sophisticated manner with which Douglass wrote the story, because most people (even Northerners) did not think a slave or even black person could write so well (Doc G). Probably the most convincing abolitionist voice, though, was that of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her Uncle Tom's Cabin was ~~was~~ a vivid story of slavery that ignited many people's opposition to slavery. The book was so popular that it was ~~translated~~ ^{translated} ~~to~~ ^{to} German, as well as other languages (Doc J). The popularity of social reform led other people, like David Wilmot, to advocate abolition because it would help white laborers whose work was undermined by the wageless workforce of slavery (Doc H). The social reform movement's growing popularity was accompanied by rising anti-slavery tensions in America, which eventually broke with South Carolina's secession.

Though the anti-slavery sentiments were

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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1-B
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explosive and effective in the mid 1800s. The seed for them was planted with the Declaration of Independence, which declared that ~~was~~ "all men are created equal." Though it took a long time for such a statement to be extended to ~~blacks~~ ~~blacks~~, it eventually was, due to the growing differences between the North and South and the popular social reform movement of the 1800s.

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

1C

Part A — Mandatory ①	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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1d2

Slavery, also known as the Peculiar Institution, had been a blight of American Society until the thirteenth Amendment passed. Support and opposition to slavery were as clear as night and day; the South supported, and the North opposed. Opposition started small but evolved into something much greater until it finally toppled the institution of slavery, altogether.

Much opposition came from religious convictions. William Lloyd Garrison, as stated in document F, believed he was an agent of God's justice and that he was upholding "the truths of Divine Revelation." In an attempt to appeal to religious women, Angelina Grimké wrote in document F about "the image of God in human shambles..."

Another great influence of opposition was the sympathy for the negroes. Often blacks such as Gloucester in Document C would tell of the atrocities they had suffered and plead for funds to purchase either his own freedom, or, like in Gloucester's case, the freedom of his family. The prospect of slave families alone was often used to gain sympathy for the slaves. Frederick Douglass is another man who, in his narrative, speaks of the morbid reality of being a man in bondage, claiming in Document G that he had all but abandoned his humanity and sense of self to become what

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

1C

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

he called a brute. Uncle Tom's Cabin was another source for sympathy, generating feelings of resentment toward slave owners. This book alone caused such an uproar that president Abraham Lincoln, when meeting Stowe, referred to her as the woman that started the war.

Often a sense of moral decay would affect the non-slave owners, causing an ethical conflict of conscience regarding the morality of slavery.

Garrison in Document E calls slavery "the most execrable system... the deadliest curse... the foulest stain..." and wishes for "the triumph of Justice, Liberty, and Humanity."

The court case in Document J discusses the rights of mankind and the ideals of the American constitution that men are created equal and claims these ideals "repugnant to the idea of being born slaves."

Some abolition was caused by a dislike of slaves.

Wilmot in Document H pleads for the rights of Whites in wishing that the free territory remain free land because he thought slavery a disgrace to free labor.

Often Northerners hated blacks as much as the Southerners but wanted slavery abolished so that the slaves would cease their Northern migration in pursuit of liberty.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY 2013 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 1

Overview

The document-based question asked students to analyze both the underlying forces and specific events that led to growing opposition to slavery between 1776 and 1852. It required students to draw on multiple chapters from standard textbooks. This presented a challenge, requiring them to synthesize information from a range of sources, understand cause and effect in this important social movement, and demonstrate an awareness of change over time.

Sample: 1A

Score: 8

This essay captures the essence of the underlying forces (westward expansion and the resulting political conflicts as well as the rise of abolitionists in the North) and specific acts (Northwest Ordinance, Compromise of 1850, etc.) in an analytical and highly sophisticated manner. A substantial number of documents are interwoven into the context of the larger argument, and much information is introduced. The absence of a deeper discussion of natural rights and economic reasons for opposition weakens the essay's comprehensive nature, but the essay is still excellent.

Sample: 1B

Score: 5

This essay begins with a focused thesis that maintains polarization between North and South and social reform movements generated opposition to slavery in the North. It incorporates outside information (cotton gin, interchangeable parts, Fugitive Slave Act), has a number of nicely stated contextual insights that amplify the document perspectives (“shed an unforgiving light on the cruelties of slavery”), and possesses a subtly sophisticated manner. It covers a preponderance of the bullets, which moved it into the 5–7 category but has weak organization and fails to connect how industrialization caused antislavery sentiment.

Sample: 1C

Score: 3

This essay begins with a rudimentary thesis that repeats the question but does not reveal a deeper understanding of it. Analysis such as “the South supported and the North opposed” is the basis of this minimalist essay. Though the essay uses several documents and attempts to take ownership of them, it uses them ineffectively and describes rather than interprets them. Outside information is absent.