

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2

Choose TWO of the following and analyze their impact on colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776.

- Puritanism
- The Enlightenment
- The First Great Awakening

0–9 points

#### The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that addresses two topics and their impact on colonial North America development between 1620 and 1776.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and relevant historical information that focus on two topics and their impact on colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776.
- Provides effective analysis of two topics and their impact on colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776; treatment of multiple parts 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 two topics and their impact on colonial North America development between 1620 and 1776.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant historical information that focus on two topics and their impact on colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776.
- Provides some analysis of two topics and their impact on colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776, but treatment of multiple parts 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, or simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides minimal relevant information of two topics, addresses only one topic, or lists facts with little or no application to colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776.
- May address the question only partially, with limited or no analysis.
- May have major errors.
- May be poorly organized or written, or both.

#### The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply repeats the question.
- Demonstrates an irrelevant or inappropriate response.
- Has numerous errors.
- Is organized or written so poorly, or both, that it inhibits understanding.

#### The — Essay

- Is blank.

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2 (continued)

#### Information List

**Puritanism** – a 17th-century trans-Atlantic strain of Calvinist Protestantism

- Established a tradition of religious and political dissent in British America that led ultimately to the American Revolution.
- Sponsored family migration and strictly enforced laws severely punishing deviations from marital sexuality. The result was stable and widespread patriarchal households with high fertility, towns, strong sense of community, and social stability.
- Stressed the importance of an educated clergy (Harvard) and a literate population aware of the Protestant deity's rules and teachings. These preoccupations strengthened both the established Congregationalist church and educational institutions. New England pioneered widespread schooling in the colonies and later the states.
- Established strong tradition of local government through town meetings.
- Established a tradition of religious dissent (e.g., Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams).
- Winthrop's "City Upon a Hill" established cultural notion of American exceptionalism, national character.
- Set precedents for trying to convert American Indians to Christianity (e.g., praying towns) and for conflicts with American Indians (e.g., Pequot War, King Philip's War).
- Failure of the Puritan Revolution led the ministers to encourage their congregations to create a holy society in America.
- Anti-Catholic sentiment.
- John Calvin.
- Predestination.
- Persecution in England.
- Plymouth Plantation – 1620
  - Separatists, Pilgrims, Saints
  - New England Way
  - William Bradford
  - Mayflower Compact
  - Direct democracy, town meeting
  - Intolerance of others
  - Native tribes, Squanto, Samoset
  - Thanksgiving
  - The Elect
- Massachusetts Bay – 1630
  - John Winthrop, "Model of Christian Charity," "City Upon a Hill"; feared common people, opposed the legal establishment of Congregationalism, New England Confederation
  - John Cotton, minister and theologian
  - Great Migration

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2 (continued)

- Dissent through splinter groups
  - Roger Williams; Providence, Rhode Island; separation of church and state; religious toleration,
  - Anne Hutchinson; Portsmouth; antinomianism; challenged Puritan ministers' authority and on the role of sexes
  - Thomas Hooker; "Father of American Democracy"; Hartford, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - John Davenport, New Haven; Fundamental Articles of New Haven
  - John Wheelwright, Exeter; disciple of Hutchinson
- Theocracy or not a theocracy? Church taxes and attendance required.
- Representative democracy.
- Conversion experience, the Elect, Visible Saints.
- Halfway Covenant.
- Old Deluder Satan Act; read the Bible; education for the common good.
- Native Americans
  - Epidemics
  - Praying towns, translation of Bible into Algonquian
  - Necessary to English survival and economic success; trade
  - Some Native Americans aligned with French
  - Tensions over resources, especially land
    - Pequot War, King Philip's War (Wampanoags, Metacom /Metacomet)
- Mercantilism and triangular trade
  - Diverse economy, climate, geography, natural resources, maritime industry
  - Yankee ingenuity
  - Navigation Acts, salutary neglect
- Dominion of New England (established to bolster defense and Enforcement of Navigation Acts - taxed without consent); James II; Gov. Edmund Andros.
- Glorious Revolution ends Dominion of New England.
- Education; Harvard 1636; Massachusetts law of 1647.
- Salem witchcraft, Cotton Mather.
- Legacy of Puritan experience
  - Colonial New England's resistance to British authority
  - Leads to colonial assemblies
  - Increased voting power
  - Work ethic spreads southward
  - Close knit families, longer life span, moderation in most things
  - Plymouth merges with Massachusetts Bay 1691 (Massachusetts new charter – votes to all males)

**The Enlightenment** – In America, a largely mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century intellectual movement whose proponents included Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Thomas Paine, and Benjamin Franklin

- Rejected as superstition an interventionist God in favor of one that set up an ordered and well designed natural world and then left it alone.
- Questioned Christian church doctrinal and Biblical explanations for natural phenomenon, stressing instead humans' ability to become educated, understand nature, and improve their lives.

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2 (continued)

- Favored theories of intellectuals such as Isaac Newton and John Locke which did not require Biblical authority as justification, thereby fostering scientific experimentation (Benjamin Franklin) and nonmonarchical forms of government (republicanism).
- Established intellectual foundations for several sets of ideas (e.g., republicanism, natural rights, social contract, labor theory of value, religious tolerance, education) that shaped American Revolution, Declaration of Independence, later establishment of the United States Constitution.
- Every man should enjoy the natural rights of life, liberty, and property. Social contract seemed to justify opposition to Parliament.
- Prompted religious reaction against the Enlightenment.
- Scientific and intellectual discoveries in 17<sup>th</sup> century Europe, Scientific Revolution.
  - Copernicus and the heliocentric theory
  - Sir Isaac Newton – *Principia Mathematica*
- Science and reason, natural laws.
  - John Locke
    - Tabula rasa.
    - Man and society can change for the better.
    - Man can be changed through education.
    - Government gets power from the people.
    - Social compacts with government to preserve the natural rights.
- Often mixed with Puritanism.
  - Just as the social compact formed the basis of political society, the religious covenant among the lay members of the congregation made them — not the bishops of the Church of England or even ministers — the proper interpreters of religious truth.
  - Learn through observations.
- Undermine power of traditional authority.
- Focus on education, politics, and government.
- Deism: Religious belief that says God created the world and lets it run itself by natural law.
- Rationalism: Theological doctrine that human reason rather than divine revelation establishes religious truth.
- Liberalism: Political ideology that emphasizes the rights of citizens, representative government, and protection of private property.
- Enlightenment thinkers.
  - European
    - Francis Bacon
    - John Locke
    - David Hume
    - Jean-Jacques Rousseau
    - Baron de Montesquieu
  - Colonial
    - Benjamin Franklin
    - Thomas Jefferson
    - Thomas Paine
    - James Madison
    - John Bartram
- Cotton Mather and smallpox inoculation.
- Evolution of colonial legislatures.
- Bill of Rights in state constitutions.

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2 (continued)

**The First Great Awakening** – a string of trans-Atlantic revivalist activities led by preachers such as George Whitefield (a follower of John Wesley known for revivals), Jonathan Edwards, and Gilbert Tennent in the first half of the 18th century.

- Represented a reaction to more rationalistic approaches being adopted by the Enlightenment.
- Influenced Protestant church leaders in Britain and the British colonies.
- Criticized ministers as unfit, regardless of their degree of education, if they had not undergone a conversion experience and testified to God's power.
- Favored techniques like open air camp ground meetings (emotionalism) in remote areas where no churches existed in order to convert more people.
- Resulted in the weakening of established churches and the splintering of Protestant denominations, making the erection of one established church in most Revolutionary era states impossible, and making the passage of the first Constitutional amendment on freedom of religion more likely.
- Cited as a source of the decline of social deference that helped prepare the American colonists for the American Revolution, fostered independent thinking.
- Fostered communication, interaction, and allegiances across colonial boundaries.
- Pietism, stressed the individual's personal relationship with God.
- Increased religious activity.
- Protestantism in New England.
  - Anglicanism, Church of England
  - Congregationalism
  - Presbyterianism
  - Baptists (Roger Williams)
    - Challenged authority of ministers
    - Condemned government support of churches
    - Seen as democratic movement, including expansion of education
  - Methodism, John and Charles Wesley
- Decline in piety threatened Puritan oligarchy, weakened the "Old Lights"
- Revivalism
- "New Lights"
  - Whitefield/Edwards
    - Ministers – conversion over education
    - Women spoke up
    - Undermined church authority
- "Old Lights"
  - Chauncy
    - Educated ministers
    - Old order
    - Traditional
- Emphasized potential to break away from constraints of the past and start anew with God, appeal to emotions.
- Change in, or perceptions of cracks in, the foundations of religious and social institutions.
- Democratizing effect by changing the way people viewed authority.
- Middle and Southern Colonies (Presbyterians, Dissenting Protestants, and New Light Baptists)
  - Challenged planter elite
  - All equal before God
  - Appeal to yeoman farmers and people in poverty
  - Heavy fines
  - Opposed gambling

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2 (continued)

- Spread Christianity to slaves.
- Spread from Europe to America.
- First national event; religious experience shared by all Americans.
- Particular appeal to women and younger sons.
- Princeton, Columbia, William and Mary College, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth.
- “Stand up for God and Liberty”.

### Impact on Colonial North American development 1620–1776 timeline

1620 – Plymouth (joint stock company) and Mayflower Compact  
1630 – Massachusetts Bay colony  
1634 – Maryland  
1636 – Rhode Island and Connecticut  
1638 – New Hampshire  
1639 – Fundamental Orders of Connecticut  
1649 – Maryland Act of Toleration  
1663 – North Carolina and South Carolina (early Locke, Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina)  
1664 – New York (eventual representative assembly after Glorious Revolution ends)  
1664 – New Jersey  
1676 – Bacon’s Rebellion  
1681 – Penn helps found Pennsylvania, Quakers – simple, devoted, democratic minded  
1682 – Delaware (by 1701 granted representative assembly)  
1686 – Dominion of New England (Ends 1689)  
1689 – End of Glorious Revolution/English Bill of Rights  
1692 – Salem Witch Trials  
1732 – Georgia founded  
1750 – Colonial governments:  
    Royal colonies (eight): Monarch selects governor and upper house, while the qualified colonists select the lower house.  
    Proprietary Colonies (three): Proprietor selects governor, while colonists elect colonial assembly.  
    Self-governing colonies (two): Colonists directly or indirectly, elected governor and members of both houses.  
1754 – Albany Plan of Union  
1754 – French and Indian War  
1763 – French and Indian War ends, Proclamation of 1763, and salutary neglect ends  
1764 – Sugar Act  
1765 – Stamp Act / Stamp Act Congress  
1766 – Declaratory Act  
1767 – Townshend Duties  
1770 – Boston Massacre  
1773 – Tea Party  
1774 – Intolerable Acts / Coercive Acts / First Continental Congress  
1775 – Lexington and Concord / Second Continental Congress  
1776 – Common Sense / Declaration of Independence

# **AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES**

## **Question 2 (continued)**

**Colonial opposition took the following forms:**

- Boycotting
- Smuggling
- Protests
- Sons and Daughters of Liberty/Committees of Correspondence
- Effigy
- Pamphlets/speeches
- Violence

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

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

2A

1063

The impact of Puritanism and the Enlightenment on the development of colonial America between 1620-1776 was profound and had a lasting impact on American identity. Puritanism contributed to the development of the North American colonies greatly through their work ethic. Puritan work ethic and their emphasis on the merits of hard work contributed greatly to the economic development of the colonies as well as the cultural development of the colonies. The puritan work ethic can also be seen as a major contributing factor in American support for capitalism. Religion of the puritans also played a major role in the cultural developments of the North American colonies. The puritans and their ideologies played an important role in the cultural development of the colonies. Their strict moral code led to the creation of other colonies opposed to some aspects of their cultures such as Rhode Island. Indirectly ~~the puritans~~ <sup>puritanism</sup> contributed to the economic development and political development of colonial North America.

A more profound effect on the development of North America was the Enlightenment especially later in the 1700's. The founding fathers of the United States 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**

Enlightenment scholars, the Enlightenment contributed directly to the political development of the colonies and the future United States. As classical liberals the founding fathers believed in Natural Law theory and the belief that ~~the state~~ people had unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. ~~Other~~ Other enlightenment philosophers such as John Locke were major influences on founding fathers such as Thomas Jefferson. The ideas of John Locke as well as the ideas of classical liberalism were popular among the people of the colonies. In terms of political development the mass outcries and outrage toward the acts by the British toward American colonists was a direct result of the ~~classical~~ liberal beliefs of the American elite.

The enlightenment also had an impact on economic development. Enlightenment philosophers such as Adam Smith and ~~the state~~ free market capitalism ~~had~~ had an impact on the economic development of the colonists who were now more hostile to higher taxation as well as hostility toward mercantilism. These developments were all factors in developing support for the American revolution.

2A

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

363

The Enlightenment and puritanism had a profound impact on the development of colonial North America, specifically the cultural, economic, and political developments can be linked to puritanism and the enlightenment. Their impact was profound and can still be seen in American identity today.



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

Q-2

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

B  
1 of 2

- From 1620 to 1776 ~~the colonies~~ Colonial North America experienced many cultural and religious changes. The changes in colonial development ~~were most affected by~~ from 1620 and 1776 were most affected by the Enlightenment and The First Great Awakening. These movements saw a breakdown of established churches. These changes also were a unifying force in the colonies.
- The Enlightenment had a great impact on colonial society. The people of the colonies began to ~~grow through it~~ put more stress on education as an important factor in society. During this time ~~several~~ several advancements can be seen as ~~the~~ the colonies expanded through literature and science. The colonies at this time had never seen such an impetus towards literature with many new authors and poets emerging. Education began to be seen as an important factor in a person's life. The Enlightenment in the colonies caused immense cultural change.
- The First Great Awakening was a huge factor for cultural and religious change in the colonies. The Great Awakening caused a breakdown of established churches with the circulation of new ideas on topics such as predestination. At this time the Anglo-Saxon church's role in society diminished as new protestant branches of the church emerged. Churches lost some of their grip on society and no longer

Q-2  
2B  
262

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

held complete dominance over peoples daily lives. This Great Awakening was also a unifying factor in the colonies creating a surge of nationalism. Colonies were brought together by this movement against the British. The idea of the colonies as a separate body emerged during the Great Awakening. The Great Awakening was an important factor in cultural and religious change in the colonies and even helped unify for the revolution.

→ The Enlightenment and Great Awakening caused great cultural change in the colonies between 1620 and 1776. Many of the branches of religion established at this time still exist today in our society. The unifying force of these movements, if nonexistent, could have even caused the American Revolution not to occur. These movements are critical to the United States & history.



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

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

2C

1062

The Enlightenment and the First Great Awakening greatly impacted colonial development in North America. The Enlightenment opened a new ~~book~~<sup>chapter</sup> in the lives of the colonists. The Enlightenment brought about new inventions that revolutionized industries and stimulated the growth of knowledge in North America. The printing press greatly aided in the spread of written text and the creation of schools and universities enabled <sup>more</sup> people to read and write and learn about what was happening around them. Many of the impacts that the Enlightenment had on the colonists came from religion and the teachings of the bible. Religion created the desire to be ~~en~~ Enlightened ~~to~~ by reading the newspapers or learning how to read and write. Religion inspired creativity and adventurous thoughts that led to the creation of marvelous inventions.

The Great Awakening was the period after the Enlightenment ~~where~~<sup>when</sup> people in the colonies began to find a ~~new~~ renewed faith in God and religion to create another period of technological and spiritual growth that began to die after the end of the Enlightenment era ~~the~~<sup>the</sup>. The colonists desired to rekindle the fire of knowledge and creation. The colonists awoke from a relatively long dark period, a period of mass illiteracy and ~~religious~~ almost non-existent religious ~~and~~ practices.

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

Both the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening brought about great change in the lives of the North American colonists and led to a massive developments in technology and religion.

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY 2014 SCORING COMMENTARY

## Question 2

### Overview

The intent was for students to examine how two movements impacted colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776.

### Sample: 2A

**Score: 7**

A direct thesis is included in the opening paragraph on Puritanism. The essay's well-rounded thematic approach focuses on cultural, political, and economic developments. Analysis of change over time promoted this essay to the top of the 5–7 category.

### Sample: 2B

**Score: 5**

This workmanlike essay shows an understanding of the question with some analysis and historical evidence, but it treats the topics unevenly. Its use of historical evidence is more general than that of a higher scoring essay, but sufficient analysis placed it in the lower range of the 5–7 category.

### Sample: 2C

**Score: 3**

This essay's thesis simply restates the question. The essay incorrectly links Enlightenment thought with religious inspiration and also incorrectly links technological development with spiritual growth. The lack of analysis causes this essay to be merely a list of ideas.