

2016 AP® US HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

4. Answer (a), (b), and (c).
- a) Identify ONE factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the period 1763–1776, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.
 - b) Identify a SECOND distinct factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the same period, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.
 - c) Identify a THIRD distinct factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the same period, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.

END OF SECTION I

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UNITED STATES HISTORY SECTION II

Total Time—1 hour, 30 minutes

Question 1 (Document-Based Question)

Suggested reading and writing time: 55 minutes

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 40 minutes writing your response.

Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following.

- **Thesis:** Present a thesis that makes a historically defensible claim and responds to all parts of the question. The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion.
- **Argument Development:** Develop and support a cohesive argument that recognizes and accounts for historical complexity by explicitly illustrating relationships among historical evidence such as contradiction, corroboration, and/or qualification.
- **Use of the Documents:** Utilize the content of at least six of the documents to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument.
- **Sourcing the Documents:** Explain the significance of the author’s point of view, author’s purpose, historical context, and/or audience for at least four documents.
- **Contextualization:** Situate the argument by explaining the broader historical events, developments, or processes immediately relevant to the question.
- **Outside Evidence:** Provide an example or additional piece of specific evidence beyond those found in the documents to support or qualify the argument.
- **Synthesis:** Extend the argument by explaining the connections between the argument and ONE of the following.
 - A development in a different historical period, situation, era, or geographical area.
 - A course theme and/or approach to history that is not the focus of the essay (such as political, economic, social, cultural, or intellectual history).

1. Explain the causes of the rise of a women’s rights movement in the period 1940–1975.

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Short Answer Question 4

Answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Identify ONE factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the period 1763–1776, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.
- b) Identify a SECOND distinct factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the same period, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.
- c) Identify a THIRD distinct factor that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the same period, and briefly explain how this factor helped lead to the American Revolution.

Scoring Guide

0–3 points

Score 3

Response accomplishes **all three** tasks set by the question.

Score 2

Response accomplishes **two** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 1

Response accomplishes **one** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 0

Response accomplishes **none** of the tasks set by the question.

Score NR

Is completely blank

Scoring Notes

Responses should identify THREE distinct factors that increased tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies in the period 1763–1776 AND briefly explain how each factor helped lead to the American Revolution.

Note: This question type assesses causation; thus it must include cause (event or historical development) and effect (increased tensions that lead to American Revolution) relationships in a historical context.

Note: Reward responses displaying sound knowledge of historical context. Identifying factors without explaining their effects will not earn points, but avoid penalizing those responses that employ similar explanations for more than one factor. Factors may be arranged in chronological sequence but are not required to be.

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Short Answer Question 4 (continued)

Examples of responses that would earn the points:

- Britain's debt from the French and Indian War led it to try to consolidate control over its colonies and raise revenue through direct taxation (e.g., Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, and Intolerable Acts), generating tensions between Great Britain and its North American colonies.
- Colonists resented the end of "salutary neglect," the curtailment of self-government, and inability to set taxation policy ("no taxation without representation").
- Colonial organizations (e.g., Sons of Liberty) and publications (e.g., *Common Sense*) created structure for revolutionary activity.
- Colonial confrontations (e.g., Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party) exacerbated tensions.
- Military participation in the French and Indian War not only provided military experience but also established Americans' sense of themselves as an independent people.
- Westward population movement provoked British restrictions (Proclamation of 1763) as well as discontent with those restrictions.
- The Enlightenment inspired rethinking of concepts, such as rights of individuals, the rights of British subjects, and republican self-government.
- Intercolonial connections strengthened earlier in the 18th century (e.g., print culture, proliferation of newspapers and pamphlets, Great Awakening) served the independence movement between 1763 and 1776.