

UNITED STATES HISTORY

Section II

Part A

(Suggested writing time-40 minutes)

Percent of Section II score-50

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A-H and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period. Some of the documents have been edited, and wording and punctuation have been modernized.

1. Although New England and the Chesapeake region were both settled largely by people of English origin, by 1700 the regions had evolved into two distinct societies. Why did this difference in development occur?

Use the documents AND your knowledge of the colonial period up to 1700 to develop your answer.

**Document A**

Source: John Winthrop, *A Model of Christian Charity* (Written on board the Arbella on the Atlantic Ocean, 1630)

God Almighty in his most holy and wise providence hath so disposed of the condition of mankind, [that] in all times some must be rich, some poor, some high and eminent in power and dignity, other mean and in subjection. . . . [Yet] we must be knit together in this work as one man. We must entertain each other in brotherly affection, we must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities, for the supply of others' necessities. We must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekness, gentleness, patience, and liberality. We must delight in each other, make others' conditions our own, rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together, always having before our eyes our commission and community in the work, our community as members of the same body. So shall we keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. . . . We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us, so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have under taken, and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world. We shall open the mouths of enemies to speak evil of the ways of God, . . . shall shame the faces of many of God's worthy servants, and cause their prayers to be turned into curses upon us.

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Document B

Source: Ship's List of Emigrants Bound for New England

Weymouth, the 20th of March, 1635

1. Joseph Hull, of Somerset, a minister, aged 40 years
2. Agnes Hull, his wife, aged 25 years
3. Joan Hull, his daughter, aged 15 years
4. Joseph Hull, his son, aged 13 years
5. Tristram, his son, aged 11 years
6. Elizabeth Hull, his daughter, aged 7 years
7. Temperance, his daughter, aged 9 years
8. Grissel Hull, his daughter, aged 5 years
9. Dorothy Hull, his daughter, aged 3 years
10. Judith French, his servant, aged 20 years
11. John Wood, his servant, aged 20 years
12. Robert Dabyn, his servant, aged 28 years
13. Musachiell Bernard, of Batcombe, clothier in the county of Somerset, 24 years
14. Mary Bernard, his wife, aged 28 years
15. John Bernard, his son, aged 3 years
16. Nathaniel, his son, aged 1 year

- .....
21. Timothy Tabor, in Somerset of Batcombe, tailor, aged 35 years
  22. Jane Tabor, his wife, aged 35 years
  23. Jane Tabor, his daughter, aged 10 years
  24. Anne Tabor, his daughter, aged 8 years
  25. Sarah Tabor, his daughter, aged 5 years
  26. William Fever, his servant, aged 20 years
  27. John Whitmarke, aged 39 years
  28. Alice Whitmarke, his wife, aged 35 years
  29. James Whitmarke, his son, aged 5 years
  30. Jane, his daughter, aged 7 years
  31. Onseph Whitmarke, his son, aged 5 years
  32. Rich. Whitmarke, his son, aged 2 years

- .....
74. Robert Lovell, husbandman, aged 40 years
  75. Elizabeth Lovell, his wife, aged 35 years
  76. Zacheus Lovell, his son, aged 15 years
  77. Anne Lovell, his daughter, aged 16 years
  78. John Lovell, his son, aged 8 years
  79. Ellyn, his daughter, aged 1 year
  80. James, his son, aged 1 year
  81. Joseph Chickin, his servant, 16 years
  82. Alice Kinham, aged 22 years
  83. Angel1 Hollard, aged 21 years
  84. Katheryn, his wife, 22 years
  85. George Land, his servant, 22 years
  86. Sarah Land, his kinswoman, 18 years

- .....
103. John Hoble, husbandman, 13
  104. Robert Huste, husbandman, 40 ...

John Porter, Deputy Clerk to Edward Thoroughgood

Source: Ship's List of Emmigrants Bound for Virginia

Ultimo July, 1635

These underwritten names are to be transported to Virginia, embarked in the Merchant's Hope, Hugh Weston, Master, per examination by the minister of Gravesend touching their conformity to the Church discipline of England, and have taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy:

Edward Towers 26 Allin King 19  
 Henry Woodman 22 Rowland Sadler 19  
 Richard Seems 26 Jo. Phillips 28  
 Vyncent Whatter 17 Daniel Endick 16  
 James Whithedd 14 Jo. Chalk 25  
 Jonas Watts 2 1 Jo. Vynall 20  
 Peter Loe 22 Edward Smith 20  
 Geo. Bocker 17 Jo. Rowledge 19  
 Henry Eeles 26 Wm. Westlie 40  
 Jo. Dennis 22 Jo. Smith 18  
 Tho. Swayne 23 Jo. Saunders 22  
 Charles Rinsden 27 Tho. Bartcherd 16  
 Jo. Exston 17 Tho. Dodderidge 19  
 Wm. Luck 14 Richard Williams 18  
 Jo. Thomas 19 Jo. Ballance 19  
 Jo. Archer 21 Wm. Baldin 2 1  
 Richard Williams 25 Wm. Pen 26  
 Francis Hutton 20 Jo. Gerie 24  
 Savill Gascoyne 29 Henry Baylie 18  
 Rich. Bulfell 29 Rich. Anderson 50  
 Rich. Jones 26 Robert Kelum 5 1  
 Tho. Wynes 30 Richard Fanshaw 22  
 Humphrey Williams 22 Tho. Bradford 40  
 Edward Roberts 20 Wm. Spencer 16  
 Martin Atkinson 32 Marmaduke Ella 22  
 Edward Atkinson 28  
 Wm. Edwards 30 Women  
 Nathan Braddock 3 1 Ann Swayne 22  
 Jeffrey Gurrish 23 Eliz. Cote 22  
 Henry Carrel 16 Ann Rice 23  
 Tho. Tyle 24 Kat. Wilson 23  
 Gamaliel White 24 Maudlin Lloyd 24  
 Richard Marks 19 Mabel 1 Busher 14  
 Tho. Clever 16 Annis Hopkins 24  
 Jo. Kitchin 16 Ann Mason 24  
 Edmond Edwards 20 Bridget Crompe 18  
 Lewes Miles 19 Mary Hawkes 19  
 Jo. Kennedy 20 Ellin Hawkes 18  
 Sam Jackson 24

## Document D

Source: Articles of Agreement, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1636

We whose names are underwritten, being by God's providence engaged together to make a plantation . . . do mutually agree to certain articles and orders to be observed and kept by us and by our successors. . . .

1. We intend by God's grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speed, to procure some Godly and faithful minister with whom we purpose to join in church covenant to walk in all the ways of Christ.
2. We intend that our town shall be composed of forty families, . . . rich and poor.
3. That every inhabitant shall have a convenient proportion for a house lot, as we shall see [fit] for everyone's quality and estate. . . .
5. That everyone shall have a share of the meadow or planting ground. . . .

## Document E

Source: Wage and Price Regulations in Connecticut, 1676

Whereas a great cry of oppression is heard among us, and that principally pointed at workmen and traders, which is hard to regulate without a standard for pay, it is therefore ordered that . . . [prices and wages] be duly set at each of our General Courts annually, . . . [A]ll breaches of this order to be punished proportionable to the value of the oppression. . . . This court . . . in the interim recommends

[that] all tradesmen and laborers consider the religious end of their callings, which is that receiving such moderate profit as may enable them to serve God and their neighbors with their arts and trades comfortably, they do not enrich themselves suddenly and inordinately (by oppressing prices and wages to the impoverishing [of] their neighbors . . . live in the practice of that crying sin of oppression, but avoid it.

## Document F

Source: Captain John Smith, History of Virginia, 1624

When the [large ship] departed, . . . those of us that had money, spare clothes, credit to give bills of payment, gold rings, fur, or any such commodities, were ever welcome to [purchase supplies. The rest of us patiently obeyed our] vile commanders and [bought] our provisions at fifteen times the value, . . . yet did not repine but fasted, lest we should incur the censure of [being] factious and seditious persons. . . . Our ordinary [food] was but meal and water so that this . . . little relieved our wants, whereby with the extremity of the bitter cold frost . . . more than half of us died.

The worst [among us were the gold seekers who] with their golden promises made all men their slaves in hope of recompenses. There was no talk . . . At dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, load gold. . . . Smith, perceiving [we lived] from hand to mouth, caused the pinnace [small ship] to be provided with things fitting to get provision for the year following.

[Two councillors] Wingfield and Kendall, . . . strengthened themselves with the sailors and other confederates [and planned to go] aboard the pinnace to alter her course and to go for England.

Smith had the plot discovered to him. Much trouble he had to prevent it, till with store of saker and flusket shot he forced them to stay or sink in the river; which action cost the life of Captain Kendall.

These brawls are so disgusting, as some will say, they were better forgotten.

## Document G

Source: Governor Berkeley and His Council on Their Inability to Defend Virginia Against a Dutch Attack, December 1673

We thought it our duty . . . to set forth in this our Declaration, the true state and condition of this country in general and our particular . . . disabilit[y] to . . . [engage in] war at the time of this invasion [by the Dutch]. . . . [We] therefore do most humbly beseech your majesty and your most honorable council to consider that Virginia is intersected by so many vast rivers as makes more miles to defend than we have men of trust to defend them. For by our nearest computation we leave at our backs as many servants (besides Negroes) as there are freemen to defend the shores and all our frontiers [against] the Indians. . . . [This] gives men fearful apprehensions of the danger they leave their estates and families in, while they are drawn from their houses to defend the borders. Also at least one third [of the freemen available for defense] are single freemen (whose labor will hardly maintain them) or men much in debt, . . . [whom] we may reasonably expect upon any small advantage the enemy may gain upon us, . . . [to defect] to them in hopes of bettering their condition by sharing the plunder of the country with them.

## Document H

Source: Bacon's "Manifesto," justifying his rebellion against Virginia Governor Berkeley in 1676

We cannot in our hearts find one single spot of rebellion or treason or that we have in any manner aimed at subverting the settled government. . . . All people in all places where we have yet been can attest our civil, quiet, peaceable behavior far different from that of rebellion. . . . Let truth be bold and all the world know the real foundations of pretended guilt. . . . Let us trace . . . [the] men in authority and favor to whose hands the dispensation of the countr[y's] wealth has been committed. Let us observe the sudden rise of their estates . . . [compared] with the quality in which they first entered this country. Let us consider their sudden advancement. And let us also consider whether any public work for our safety and defense or for the advancement and propagation of trade, liberal arts or sciences is in any [way] adequate to our vast charge. Now let us compare these things together and see what sponges have sucked up the public treasure and whether it has not been privately contrived away by unworthy favorites and 'juggling parasites whose tottering fortunes have been repaired and supported at the public charge.

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1