

**2019**

**AP®**

 CollegeBoard

# AP® United States History

## Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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# AP® UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Short Answer Question 1

“The revolutionary moment was neither radical nor a watershed for American women. Those who disregard America’s commitment to patriarchal rule and plead for a historical interpretation that favors enlightened exceptionalism have overlooked the conditions that made large-scale change all but impossible at that time and place.”

Elaine Forman Crane, historian, *Ebb Tide in New England: Women, Seaports, and Social Change, 1630–1800*, published in 1998

“The coming of the American Revolution . . . created new opportunities for women to participate in politics. Responding to men’s appeals, women engaged in a variety of actions in support of the revolutionary cause, which led women to experience a greater sense of connection to and involvement with the polity. After the war their political contributions were praised, celebrated, and remembered. . . . Women now were seen as political beings who had the capacity to influence the course of war, politics, and history.”

Rosemarie Zagarri, historian, *Revolutionary Backlash: Women and Politics in the Early American Republic*, published in 2007

Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly describe ONE major difference between Crane’s and Zagarri’s historical interpretations of the immediate impact of the American Revolution on women.
- b) Briefly explain how ONE event, development, or circumstance from the period 1765 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Crane’s argument.
- c) Briefly explain how ONE event, development, or circumstance from the period 1765 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Zagarri’s argument.

### 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

No response. Response is completely blank.

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## **2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

### **Short Answer Question 1 (continued)**

#### **Question-Specific Scoring Guide**

- ONE point for describing an important difference between Crane’s and Zagarri’s historical interpretations of the immediate impact of the American Revolution on women
- ONE point for explaining how ONE event, development, or circumstance from the period 1765 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Crane’s argument
- ONE point for explaining how ONE event, development, or circumstance from the period 1765 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Zagarri’s argument

#### **Scoring Notes**

##### Introductory notes:

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.
- **Clarity:** Exam responses should be considered first drafts and thus may contain grammatical errors. Those errors will not be counted against a student unless they obscure the successful demonstration of the content knowledge, skills, and practices described below.

##### **Examples of responses to (a) that would earn credit:**

- Crane argues that:
  - The American Revolution was not radical because it didn’t change women’s status in society.
  - Gender roles for women remained unchanged after the American Revolution.
  - The ideals of the American Revolution were not applied to women.
- Zagarri argues that:
  - Women’s social status and social influence improved after the American Revolution.
  - Women were newly able to participate in the country’s politics.
  - Women were more visible in civic life/public sphere/society.

NOTE: Credited responses for (a) must explicitly address the substance of both excerpts.

##### **Examples of responses to (b) that would earn credit:**

- Women could not vote (except in New Jersey, which also eventually rescinded this right).
- Women were excluded from the rights stated for all men in the Declaration of Independence.
- Women could not participate in any of the political decision-making after the American Revolution.
- Abigail Adams asked her husband John Adams to make sure that men “remember the ladies,” but women were not involved in political decision-making.
- The idea of republican motherhood gave women authority in the private sphere but kept them confined to the private sphere.
- Married women did not have any recognized legal or property rights separate from their husbands.
- Women were not allowed to fight in the Continental Army — adhering to gender roles.

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## **2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**

### **Short Answer Question 1 (continued)**

#### **Examples of responses to (c) that would earn credit:**

- Women participated in Revolutionary protest (e.g., boycotts, protests, crowds, homespun movement, nonconsumption, Daughters of Liberty, Edenton tea party, Ladies of Philadelphia).
- Women supported the Revolutionary effort (e.g., fundraising, camp followers, nurses, spies, cooks, Phillis Wheatley, Deborah Sampson, Molly Pitcher).
- Women such as Abigail Adams acted as informal advisors to presidents and political leaders.
- The idea of republican motherhood gave women a voice in the shaping of future republican citizens and an indirect role in public life.
- Women applied Revolutionary principles to post-Revolutionary United States society (e.g., Elizabeth Freeman (aka Mumbet)).
- Mercy Otis Warren evoked patriotism in published works on political subjects.
- Judith Sargent Murray argued for women's equality and advocated for women's education beyond domestic tasks.
- Academies for women offered new educational opportunities.
- Women were able to vote in New Jersey between the late 1790s and early 1800s.
- Divorce laws in some states were liberalized after the American Revolution.
- After the Revolution, women were more apt to obtain custody of their children after divorce if the children were young.

*NOTE: It would be acceptable for test takers to use some of the same examples to respond to both (b) and (c) as long as the evidence is appropriate for each part of the question. Merely mentioning development or circumstance will not result in the awarding of points in parts (b) and (c). Responses must specifically explain how the events represent evidence that can support the author's claim.*

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

- a) One major difference in Crane's and Zagarrri's historical interpretations is the disagreement on whether the American Revolution and America's independence from Britain were events that helped catalyze gender equality and universal rights. Zagarrri believes that the American Revolution indirectly allowed for more political participation from women by opening opportunities to "support the revolutionary cause." Crane, on the other hand, cites the continuity of mostly male leadership as an indicator of a lack of change in women's roles.
- b) One event that undoubtedly supports Crane's argument is the official commitment to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. These powerful political documents were framed, written, and signed by male Founding Fathers, who also did not grant women the right to vote. This could very well be a signal of the lack of reform for women's rights.
- c) An event that supports Zagarrri's argument would be the new engagement of female activism through the boycotting of British-imported products. This movement reveals a new option and opportunity for women to express their political beliefs without a direct influence in such matters through suffrage. Therefore, a significant development in women's rights may have occurred.

End of response area for Q1

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.  
Do not skip lines.

- A.) One major difference between Crane's and Zagarri's historical interpretations on the impact of the Revolutionary War on women is the results of women's political engagement post-revolution. Crane insists that the American Revolution reaffirmed and encouraged a patriarchal society. However, Zagarri suggests that the Revolution introduced several new political opportunities for women.
- B.) One circumstance from the period 1765 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpt that supports Crane's argument is the absence of women's right to vote. Women were excluded from the government democracy, and the freedoms gained from Britain, including independence. Therefore, the Daughters of Liberty were established.
- C.) One event from the period 1765 to 1800 that supports Zagarri's argument is the role of Joan of Arc in the French Revolution. She was responsible for many of the French victories, and she helped to progress and increase the established potential of women in politics. Like Zagarri states, Joan of Arc was seen as a political being who had the capacity to influence the course of war.

End of response area for Q1

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.  
Do not skip lines.

- A. One major difference between Crane's and Zagarrí's historical interpretations of the impact on women during the Revolutionary war was how much they contributed. Crane saw that the women did not like the revolution because it wasn't a watershed for them however Zagarrí thinks that they did like it because it gave them a little power in politics.
- B. One piece of evidence that supported Crane's argument was the fact that women could still not vote or have a large role in politics.
- C. One piece of evidence that supports Zagarrí would be the fact that when the men went to war women were in charge and had a huge role in society because no men were around.

End of response area for Q1

# **AP® UNITED STATES HISTORY 2019 SCORING COMMENTARY**

## **Short Answer Question 1**

**Note:** Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain spelling and grammatical errors.

### **Overview**

- This question asked students to describe a difference between two excerpts from secondary source texts about the effect the American Revolution had on women. The first, by Elaine Forman Crane, argued that the American Revolution had little effect on women’s status in America. The second, by Rosemarie Zagarri, stated that the American Revolution resulted in new opportunities for women in politics and allowed them to become more visible in the public sphere. This was due to their participation in the war effort, which led to a greater feeling of connection to the new government.
- Responses had to give evidence and explain how it supported each of the arguments found in the excerpts.
- Students had to understand the fundamental differences between the two authors’ views, use evidence to demonstrate how the status of women did not change to support Crane’s view, and then use evidence to show how women’s participation in the war led to an increase in status and a greater visibility in the public sphere for women.
- This question focused on analyzing historical evidence and secondary sources.
- This question addressed Key Concepts 3.1 and 3.2.

### **Sample: 1A**

**Score: 3**

The response to (a) earned 1 point by addressing both Crane and Zagarri’s arguments and describing differences between the two authors.

The response to (b) earned 1 point by explaining how both the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation were created by men only.

The response to (c) earned 1 point by explaining how female activism through the boycotting of British-imported products gave women opportunities to express their political beliefs.

### **Sample: 1B**

**Score: 2**

The response to (a) earned 1 point by addressing both Crane and Zagarri’s arguments and describing differences between the two authors.

The response to (b) earned 1 point by explaining how women were denied suffrage rights.

The response to (c) did not earn a point because of the use of information outside the time frame and geographic range of the question (Joan of Arc in the French Revolution).

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**Short Answer Question 1 (continued)**

**Sample: 1C**

**Score: 1**

The response to (a) did not earn a point because of its simplistic approach to both authors' points of view.

The response to (b) earned 1 point by explaining how women continued to be denied suffrage rights or a large role in politics following the Revolution.

The response to (c) did not earn a point because of the lack of specificity concerning the role women played as men went off to war ("had a huge roll in society").