

2024



AP® United States History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary Set 1

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Long Essay Question 2

- Scoring Guidelines**
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Question 2: Long Essay Question, European and Native American Competition

6 points

General Scoring Notes

- Except where otherwise noted, each point of these rubrics is earned independently; for example, a student could earn a point for evidence without earning a point for thesis/claim.
- **Accuracy:** The components of these rubrics require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, essays may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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 essays 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.

Evaluate the relative importance of the causes of conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row A Thesis/Claim [0-1 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are not historically defensible. Only restate or rephrase the prompt. Do not respond to the prompt. Do not establish a line of reasoning. Are overgeneralized. <p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <p>Provide a restatement of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Many factors caused competition between Europeans and Native Americans in the period from 1500 to 1763."</i> <p>Provide a historically defensible claim, but do not establish a line of reasoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Native Americans controlled land in North America before Europeans arrived."</i> <p>Provide a claim that is not historically defensible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"A European policy of assimilating Native Americans through boarding school education and associating land claims to individuals rather than tribes led to competition between the two groups."</i> 		<p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a historically defensible thesis or claim about the relative importance of the causes of conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763. The thesis or claim must either provide some indication of the reason for making that claim OR establish categories of the argument. <p>Examples that earn this point:</p> <p>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Europeans and Native Americans fought over cultural differences, land expansion, and resources. However, the most significant cause of competition was cultural misunderstanding since differences in organization justified wars between Europeans and natives."</i> <p>Establish a line of reasoning that evaluates the topic of the prompt with analytic categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Trade alliances and encroachment on Native lands led to increasing competition with European colonists."</i> <p>Establish a line of reasoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Native Americans and Europeans fought over land."</i> [Minimally acceptable thesis/claim] <p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thesis or claim must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion [which may not be limited to the first or last paragraphs]. The thesis or claim must identify a relevant development[s] in the period, although it is not required to encompass the entire period.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
Row B Contextualization	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
[0-1 points]		
<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt. Provide context that is not relevant to the prompt. Provide a passing phrase or reference. <p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <p>Do not provide context relevant to the topic of the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Enlightenment ideas inspired many American colonists to seek independence from England."</i> <p>Provide an overgeneralized statement about the time period referenced in the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Europeans and Native Americans both wanted to live in the ways that they wanted to in North America."</i> 	<p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurately describe a context relevant to conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763. <p>Examples of relevant context that earn this point include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precontact Native American lifeways European motives for exploration Columbian Exchange Protestant Reformation Intra-European competition Transatlantic trade <p>Example of acceptable contextualization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"The Columbian Exchange introduced new diseases into North America against which Native Americans had no immunity, reducing the Native American population and making it difficult for them to compete with Europeans."</i> <i>"The Columbian Exchange brought new diseases to the Americas."</i> [Minimally acceptable contextualization] 	
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response must describe broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question that are relevant to the topic of the prompt. To earn this point, the context provided must be more than a phrase or reference. 		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row C Evidence [0-2 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Provides specific examples of at least two pieces of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	2 points Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least two pieces of specific and relevant evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
<p>Responses that do not earn points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a single piece of evidence. Provide evidence that is not relevant to the topic of the prompt. Provide evidence that is outside the time period or region specified in the prompt. Repeat information that is specified in the prompt. <p>Examples that do not earn points:</p> <p>Provide evidence that is outside the time period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Native Americans were divided over whether to support the Americans or the British in the Revolutionary War."</i> 	<p>Responses that earn 1 point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify at least two specific historical examples relevant to conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763. <p>Examples of evidence that are specific and relevant include the following [two examples required]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early European explorers [e.g., Columbus, Cabot, Champlain] Spanish conquests [e.g., Mexico, Peru] <i>Encomienda</i> system Spanish Mission system Early English settlements [e.g., Jamestown, Plymouth] Treaties/alliances between Europeans and Native Americans [e.g., the British and Haudenosaunee [Iroquois] and the French and Wyandot [Huron]] Plantation agriculture French and Dutch fur trade Intermarriage [often French] Pueblo Revolt / Popé's Rebellion [1680] Anglo-Powhatan Wars [circa 1609–1646] Pequot War [1636–1638] Metacom's War [King Philip's War] [1675–1678] Yamasee War [1715–1717] Pontiac's War [1763–1764] Seven Years' War [1754–1763] <p>Example of a statement that earns one point for evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"The Haudenosaunee were generally allied with the British while most Native Americans in the Great Lakes region, such as the Wyandot, were allied with the French."</i> 	<p>Responses that earn 2 points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use at least two specific historical examples to support an argument regarding the relative importance of the causes of conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763. <p>Examples that successfully support an argument with evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"The Iroquois were generally allied with the British government to protect their sovereignty from the perceived threats of the French and of unruly settlers. The French used alliances with Native Americans to restrict the growth of the British empire in America."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about alliance systems and the balance of power between empires] <i>"Spanish mistreatment of Native Americans through the encomienda system and the suppression of traditional religious practices led to large- and small- scale acts of resistance like the Pueblo Revolt."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about Native American resistance to European incursions] <i>"Pontiac's War resulted from efforts by Native Americans to protect their territories from European settlers moving west after Great Britain won the Seven Years' War."</i> [Uses evidence to support an argument about how settlers' western movement into Native American lands created conflict] 	
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically, statements credited as evidence will be more specific than statements credited as contextualization. If a response has a multipart argument, then it can meet the threshold of two pieces of evidence by giving one example for one part of the argument and another example for a different part of the argument, but the total number of examples must still be at least two. 			

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row D Analysis and Reasoning [0-2 points]	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Uses historical reasoning [e.g., comparison, causation, continuity, and change] to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	2 points Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
Responses that do not earn points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument. May assert the use of historical reasoning but does not use it to frame or structure an argument. 		Responses that earn 1 point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument about the relative importance of the causes of conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763. The reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking specificity. 	Responses that earn 2 points: May demonstrate a complex understanding through sophisticated argumentation that is relevant to the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining multiple themes or perspectives to explore complexity or nuance; OR Explaining multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes; OR Explaining both cause and effect, both similarity and difference, or both continuity and change; OR Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas. These connections should clearly relate to an argument that responds to the prompt. May demonstrate a complex understanding through effective use of evidence relevant to an argument that addresses the prompt. This may be done in a variety of ways that might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining how multiple pieces of specific and relevant evidence [at least four] support a nuanced or complex argument that responds to the prompt; OR Using evidence effectively to demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of different perspectives relevant to the prompt.
Examples that do not earn points: May include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to an argument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The Pueblo Revolt happened in 1680." 	Using a historical reasoning process to frame or structure an argument could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining how European efforts to establish commercially successful crops led them to claim increasing amounts of land and engage in competition with Native Americans. Explaining similarities and differences between the Pequot War and Metacomet's War. Example of acceptable use of historical reasoning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "As tobacco production for export to England expanded in Virginia, English colonists sought to seize more land, which caused more conflict with Native Americans, such as the Anglo-Powhatan 	Demonstrating a complex understanding might include any of the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A response may argue that cultural misunderstandings were the main reason for conflict between Native Americans and Europeans. It then draws connections between cultural misunderstanding leading to violence in New Mexico and New England in the 1600s. [Explains relevant and insightful connections across geographical areas] A response may argue that desire for economic and political gain led to varying levels of conflict and cooperation during the period between and amongst Europeans and Native Americans. It supports the argument by explaining the political gains sought by Native allies of Spanish conquistadors in Mexico, the desire for land that caused wars between the English in New England and Native peoples, and the 	

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	<p>Wars.” [Indicates a cause of conflict between Europeans and Native Americans]</p>	<p>economic gain through the fur trade that led to French alliances with Native Americans. [Explains multiple causes]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The response argues that most interactions between Europeans and Native Americans involved political conflict over land. It then qualifies the argument with evidence about extensive economic cooperation between Europeans and Native Americans through commerce, such as the fur and firearms trades. [Explains multiple themes]
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To earn the first point for analysis and reasoning, the response must use historical reasoning to structure a response to the prompt, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced, or the evidence may be overly general or lacking in specificity.This complex understanding must be part of the argument and may be demonstrated in any part of the response.While it is not necessary for this complex understanding to be woven throughout the response, it must be more than merely a phrase or reference.		

- Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

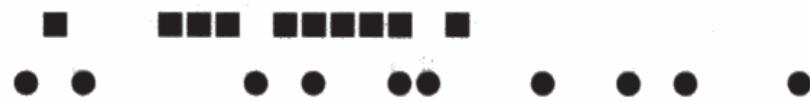
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Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

In order to understand the relative importance of the causes of conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763 one must recognize the ~~discovery~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~New~~ ~~World~~. Christopher Columbus arrival in 1492 led to a connection between the New world and Old World. This is important to understand the causes of conflict among Europeans and Native Americans because this was the first interaction with Natives and different culture. Although ^{forced} assimilation of Natives into European culture and ~~the~~ ^{N.A. for} the use of ^{forced} labor caused conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500-1763, the mistreatment of Native Americans was the most important cause of conflicts among Europeans and Native Americans.

~~Causes of conflict amongst European~~

One cause of conflict amongst Europeans and Native Americans was the forced use of Native Americans for labor. The encomienda system established by the Spanish forced Native Americans to do labor on plantations. This explains how though Native Americans were at the New World first, they were used as a source of labor. This caused conflict between Native Americans and Europeans because it showed how Native Americans were used as laborers and this upset the Natives which established tension between Spanish and Natives. Though the Natives didn't enjoy the presence of Europeans, they did benefit from the fur trade with the French. They



Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

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Question 2

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Question 3

Question 4

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Were able to exchange crops, goods. As a result of their good of fur for the french.

Another ~~one~~ cause of conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 to 1763 was forced assimilation of Native Americans. There were a variety of diverse tribes in the early 1600s including the Pueblo, Iroquois, Cahokia and many others. The desire to spread and force European culture and religion onto Native Americans led to many conflicts such as the Pueblo Revolt. This was a revolt of Native Americans of the Pueblo tribe against European forced assimilation. This shows conflict between Native Americans and Europeans because Native Americans wanted to maintain their culture whereas Europeans wanted to force Natives to become more "white". Another example is King Phillips War of 1675 which showed Native American resistance to European practices. This further shows Native American resistance which caused conflict amongst them. The French and Indian War of 1763 led ~~to other causes of salutary~~ to the end of salutary neglect which

The most important cause of conflict of Europeans and Native Americans from 1500 - 1763 was the mistreatment of Native Americans. One example of this is the creation of the "casta system" which ranked people by their social status and importance. On the casta system, Native

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Americans were on the very bottom which shows the mistreatment of Native Americans because they were viewed as the least important. Another Example is the Iroquois confederation. This was an alliance between native american tribes which allied against the mistreatment and forced assimilation onto the tribes. This shows how Natives allied with one another in order to rebel against Europeans. This also shows



Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

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Question 4

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~~Spain~~ One of the first European countries that sent explorers overseas were the Spaniards. Columbus set sail in 1492 and eventually reached ~~the~~ regions of South America. When resources such as gold and silver were found in South American mines, their significant Spanish influence started to ~~pick up~~. The conquistadors in these regions conquered, enslaved, and converted the natives, ending their sovereign presence in South America. Later around 1607, when Jamestown was founded, other European nations ~~started~~ inhabiting North America. With significant amounts of European immigrants coming onto native lands, this caused significant problems. Some causes ~~that~~ that resulted in conflict were ~~for~~ religious conversions, stealing of crops from the natives, but most importantly, land encroachment, caused significant conflict.

~~France~~ After the Seven Years War between the French and British on American soil, ~~the~~ the French were forced to give up most of their dominance in Canada, as well as a few small islands. The Native Americans were impacted greatly as a result of this. The Natives and French had a good relationship, as the French ~~had~~ tried to respect them and treat them fairly. On the other ~~hand~~ though, the English, who never got along with the natives, had a rude awakening when they moved onto this Native land. Pontiac's rebellion resulted when the English ceased paying

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Rent. Pontiac's rebellion supports a major cause of conflict between English settlers and the Natives as it highlights ~~that~~ how land encroachment led to a gruesome fight between the Europeans and the Natives.

One other example of how land encroachment caused conflict among Europeans and Native Americans was King Philip's War. This war resulted ~~when~~ when Europeans forced them selves onto land that was unwelcome to them, which resulted in conflict. Metacomet was able to raise a militia to put down encroaching troops and it ~~was~~ was successful, up until the point when Metacomet died from dysentery. Even though this war was not won by the Natives, it demonstrates great resistance and strength that Native Americans gathered to try and stop land encroachment done by the Europeans.

One result that changed from land encroachment, was ~~how~~ how the status of ~~the~~ Native Americans on their homeland was significantly ~~demolished~~ diminished. Europeans were able to slyly come onto this Native land, claim it, and cultivate and construct upon it. This resulted in less Native American influence on American land. The status of Native Americans did change due to land encroachment during 1500 to 1763, ~~but~~ however that status has remained consistent throughout history. European land encroachment paved the way

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towards Indian reservations. Land encroachment has ~~not~~ been a significant player in shaping the American lands throughout history, as the need to build and construct on more and more land has led to Native Americans having less and less land.



- Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Mandatory
Question 1

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Choose one
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Question 4

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The colonization of the Americas has led to many conflicts between Native Americans & their European invaders. The ~~many~~ causes of these conflicts, however, do not weigh equally amongst each other. From least to greatest significant, the 3 primary causes of conflicts between Native Americans & Europeans were ~~territorial expansion, European collection of natural resources, attempted religious assimilation & territorial disputes.~~

Ever since the European discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus, several European superpowers sought to claim control ~~of~~ over the region ~~and~~ for three primary purposes, economic gain, religious expansion, & expanded influence. ~~These factors~~ Once in the Americas, the pursuit of these factors ~~of~~ caused various conflicts with native populations over the 16th, 17th, & 18th centuries.



Long Essay Question 2

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

Overview

- Responses were expected to demonstrate an understanding of the causes of conflict between the Native peoples of North and South America and Europeans between 1500 and 1763. This timeframe encompassed Spanish exploration and conquest in Mexico and South America, as well as English, French, and Dutch colonization in North America. Responses should demonstrate an understanding of many topics in Units 1 and 2 of the AP US History curriculum.
- Responses could utilize a range of course content, including Native American societies before European contact, European exploration, the Columbian Exchange, the Spanish *encomienda* system, various interactions such as the spread of disease, forced religious conversions, economic exploitation, and conflicts such as Metacomet/King Philip’s War, the Pueblo Revolt (Popé’s Rebellion), the Pequot War, the Seven Years War, and Pontiac’s War.
- This question primarily addressed Topics 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5.

Sample: 2A

Thesis Score: 1

Contextualization Score: 1

Evidence Score: 2

Analysis and Reasoning Score: 2

Total Score: 6

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis because it provides a historically defensible claim that establishes a reasoning in the last sentence of the first paragraph: “Although forced assimilation of Natives into European culture and the use of N.A. for labor caused conflict among Europeans and Native Americans from 1500-1763, the mistreatment of Native Americans was the most important cause of conflicts among Europeans and Native Americans.”

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization. In the first paragraph, the response accurately describes Christopher Columbus’s arrival in the New World as the first interaction with “Natives and different culture.”

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 1 point for providing at least two specific historical examples relevant to the prompt. The response includes the *encomienda* system, fur trade with the French, the Pueblo Revolt, “King Phillips War of 1675,” the French and Indian War of 1763, the casta system, and the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy.

Long Essay Question 2 (continued)

The response earned 1 point for using at least two specific historical examples to support an argument in response to the prompt. The response uses evidence to support an argument that Europeans' use of Native Americans for labor caused conflict: "The encomienda system established by the Spanish forced Native Americans to do labor on plantations." The response uses evidence to support an argument that Europeans forced Native Americans to assimilate causing conflict: "The desire to force and spread European culture and religion onto Native Americans led to many conflicts such as the Pueblo Revolt." And the response uses evidence to support an argument that European mistreatment of Native Americans caused conflict: "On the casta system, Native Americans were on the very bottom which shows the mistreatment of Native Americans because they were viewed as the least important."

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 1 point for using historical reasoning of comparison to frame an argument that addresses the prompt. In the second paragraph, the response compares the Spanish and French use of Native American labor: "This caused conflict between Native Americans and Europeans because how it showed how Native Americans were used as laborers and this upset the Natives which established tension between Spanish and Natives. Though the Natives didn't enjoy the presence of Europeans, they did benefit from the fur trade with the French."

The response earned 1 point for complex understanding for explaining how at least four pieces of specific and relevant evidence support a nuanced argument that responds to the prompt: "Another example of conflict was King Phillips War of 1675 which showed Native American resistance to European practices. This further shows Native American resistance which caused conflict amongst them." The response frames an argument that there was continuity between the Pueblo Revolt and King Philip's War. The response also uses evidence to support an argument that Native Americans resisted assimilation: "Another example is the Iroquois Confederation. This was an alliance between native american tribes which allied against the mistreatment and forced assimilation onto the tribes. This shows how Natives allied with one another to rebel against Europeans." The response uses evidence to support an argument about how alliance systems led to stronger Native American resistance.

Sample: 2B

Thesis Score: 1

Contextualization Score: 1

Evidence Score: 2

Analysis and Reasoning Score: 1

Total Score: 5

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim. The final sentence of the first paragraph argues that "forced religious conversions, stealing of crops from the natives, but most importantly, land encroachment" were all causes of conflict between Europeans and Natives.

Long Essay Question 2 (continued)

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for successfully providing information relevant to the prompt that contextualizes the reasons for Spanish involvement in the New World. Specifically, the description of Columbus's expeditions leading to the discovery of precious metals that drove further colonization efforts clearly situates the conflict between Natives and Europeans in a broader historical context. The response also includes contextual information on the formation of the Jamestown colony as a way of introducing British colonization efforts in North America.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 2

The response earned 2 points for using evidence. The response earned the first point for providing specific examples of evidence relevant to the prompt such as the French and Indian War, and Pontiac's War.

The response earned the second point for supporting an argument using relevant pieces of evidence. The response identifies and explains the French and Indian War as a source of change leading to the French abandoning control of territory. This change then brought Native nations into closer contact with the British, which the response argues caused conflicts such as Pontiac's War, used here as an example of English land encroachment driving violence.

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for historical causation to structure an argument addressing the prompt, namely that land encroachment was the most significant cause of conflict between Europeans and Natives. In the first page, the response asserts that the French and Indian War led to violent conflict between Native Americans and British colonists. The second page elaborates that Native Americans attempted to resist land encroachment through actions such as Metacomet's War.

The response did not earn the point for complex understanding. The final sentences are a clear attempt to explain a connection across time periods, arguing that "European land encroachment paved the way toward Indian Reservations." However, the response does not offer evidence to support this assertion and insufficiently explains how European encroachment on Native American land contributed to the later forced removal of Native peoples to reservations.

Sample: 2C

Thesis Score: 1

Contextualization Score: 1

Evidence Score: 0

Analysis and Reasoning Score: 0

Total Score: 2

A. Thesis/Claim (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for thesis/claim. The first sentence of the response argues, "The colonization of the Americas has led to many conflicts between Native Americans and their European invaders." It goes on to establish a line of reasoning and rank the various causes in terms

Long Essay Question 2 (continued)

of significance: “European collection of natural resources, attempted religious assimilation, and territorial disputes.”

B. Contextualization (0–1 points): 1

The response earned 1 point for contextualization. The second paragraph includes relevant information about Columbus encountering the Americas for the first time, leading to “several European superpowers” attempting to “claim control over the region,” with various goals of “economic gain, religious expansion, and expanded influence.” This correctly situates conflicts between Natives and Europeans in the broader context of European voyages to the Americas and attempts to control new territories there.

C. Evidence (0–2 points): 0

The response does not include specific evidence relevant to the prompt.

D. Analysis and Reasoning (0–2 points): 0

The response does not attempt to use historical reasoning to structure an argument that addresses the prompt.

The response does not demonstrate a complex understanding either through sophisticated argumentation or effective use of evidence.