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AP[®]

CollegeBoard

AP[®] United States History

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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Question 3: Short Answer No Stimulus**3 points****General Scoring Notes**

- Each point is earned independently.
- **Accuracy:** These scoring guidelines 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timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.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.
- **Describe:** Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic. Description requires more than simply mentioning an isolated term.
- **Explain:** Provide information about how or why a historical development or process occurs or how or why a relationship exists.

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- (A)** Briefly describe ONE specific historical continuity in relations between American Indians and the United States in the period from 1776 to 1815. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Americans continued westward expansion into territory such as the Northwest Territory that was controlled by American Indian nations and groups but was claimed by the United States.
- The United States and American Indian nations signed treaties to establish territorial boundaries.
- White settlement continued to force American Indians to relocate westward.
- The United States used military force against American Indians in order to force them to relocate.

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- (B)** Briefly describe ONE specific historical change in relations between American Indians and the United States in the period from 1776 to 1815. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- The Pan-Indian movement/organizations of tribes such as the Western Confederacy were established to unify groups against United States expansion.
- Charismatic leaders like Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa (the Prophet) emerged to lead new groups to resist United States expansion.
- A series of conflicts began between United States and Native forces such as the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the Battle of Tippecanoe, and the Northwest Indian War.
- Large areas in the Northwest Territory were ceded to the United States through treaties such as the Treaty of Greenville and the Treaty of Fort Wayne.
- Some American Indians allied with the British against the United States in the Revolutionary War and/or the War of 1812 in order to gain restrictions on further White settlement.

- Some American Indians allied with the United States against the British in the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 in order to create a favorable relationship and/or to gain advantage over competing American Indian nations
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(C) Briefly explain how ONE historical development in the period from 1815 to 1848 arose from earlier changes in relations between American Indians and the United States. **1 point**

Examples that earn this point include the following:

- Earlier efforts to remove American Indians from the Northwest Territory served as a model for Cherokee Removal from the southeastern United States.

Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:

- Supreme Court Cases upheld Native American rights to land but were not enforced by the government:
 - *Worcester v. Georgia*
 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*
 - Native American groups engaged in conflict against White settlers to resist relocation in the Southeast:
 - Seminole Wars
 - Blackhawk Wars
 - The ideology of Manifest Destiny was popularized as a way of justifying continued United States westward expansion.
 - Andrew Jackson’s support for the Indian Removal Act and the United States government’s forced removal of Native Americans on the Trail of Tears.
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Total for question 3 3 points

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

- 32) One historical continuity between the U.S. and Native Americans is that Natives were constantly being pushed out of their land in order to fuel American expansion. After gaining the Northwest territory from Britain and Louisiana from France, there was a strong desire to push the Natives out of these lands in order to allow American migrants to settle. This illustrates a continuity because even before America was an independent nation, white settlers had land disputes with Natives and forced them off their land.
- 33) One historical change between the relations of Americans and Natives was the increase in tensions ^{leading} up to the war of 1812. Under the command of Tecumseh, Native American tribes allied with the British against the Americans with the hopes of being able to regain lost land. This illustrates a change because although there were disputes over land in the past, this is the furthest Natives ever went in challenging American authority by allying with Britain and increasing tensions.
- 34) One historical development from 1815 to 1848 that arose due to these changes was the trail of tears under Andrew Jackson's presidency. After the War of 1812, relations with Natives were soured and this shown through the Indian removal Act where Native tribes were kicked off their land and forced to move westward. This arose from these changes because the people and Congress viewed the Natives in a more negative light and less regard for their land and rights, as seen from how they were treated in the trail of tears.

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

A) One historical continuity in ~~the~~ Native ~~and~~ U.S. relations from 1776 to 1815 was that ~~relationships~~ throughout the time period relations were tense due to continued expansion of American civilization and influence. Americans have continuously pushed westward into Indian territory, ~~mission~~ and have met the natives with aggression in order to meet their "destiny".

B) One change in Native American-U.S. relations from 1776 to 1815 was the gradual change in trade. ~~The~~ Despite tensions ~~in~~ ~~the~~ America's first few decades, trade was still active and important to Natives and U.S. ~~relations~~ alike. However, this changed after the U.S. continued to push further and further west despite previous agreements not to. Americans believed they had a "right" to the land, especially after Thomas Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Purchase.

C) Increasing hostilities between the Native Americans and U.S., ~~the~~ ~~relationships~~ along with ~~the~~ ^{the continuous} push of Americans westward, led to the belief in some that Americans deserved the land out west more than the Natives did. To fulfill that goal, Andrew Jackson advocated for the removal of Native tribal lands to an Indian reservation in present day Oklahoma, in a ~~forced~~ ^{forced} march that came to be known as the Trail of Tears.

Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box. Do not skip lines.

a) From 1776 to 1815, the desire for westward expansion for the United States due to Manifest Destiny conflicted with American Indians' territories. The United States would want to take over the American Indians' land, and this resulted in tension between the two. This continued throughout the century as the United States gained more land, forcing the natives to move off their own lands.

b) Instead of trying to get American Indians to move away, ~~the~~ the United States wanted to ~~see~~ incorporate American Indians into the American life style through an act. This allowed for many American Indians to follow catholicism and live the American lifestyle.

c) In the French and Indian War, the American Indians sided against America. When the United States came out as victorious, the Treaty of Paris resulted in the United States gaining a huge chunk of the land that the American Indians were in. The American Indians wanted to fight the United States because of the already established tension between the two, but it resulted in the United States taking even more land westward.

Short Answer Question 3

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

Overview

- This question asked students to describe the continuity and change in the relationship between the United States and American Indians from 1776 to 1815.
- This question also asked students to describe a historical development that occurred between 1815 and 1848 as a result of the changes in the relationship between the United States and American Indians.
- This question primarily addressed Topics 3.12, 4.8, and 5.2.

Sample: 3A

Score: 3

The response to part (a) earned 1 point by clearly describing the continuity of Native Americans being removed from their lands and pushed further west.

The response to part (b) earned 1 point by clearly describing the change of relationship between the United States and Native Americans who, led by Tecumseh, allied with the British leading up to the War of 1812, which increased tensions with the United States.

The response to part (c) earned 1 point by clearly explaining a historical development and demonstrating how the passage of the Indian Removal Act forced Native tribes further west.

Sample: 3B

Score: 2

The response to part (a) earned 1 point by clearly describing the United States desire to continually move westward, which resulted in conflicts with the Native Americans.

The response to part (b) did not earn a point because it does not describe a change in the relationship between Native Americans and the United States but rather reiterates the continual conflicts over land.

The response to part (c) earned 1 point by explaining the changing attitudes towards westward expansion that popularized and justified the United States' removal of Native Americans from their lands.

Sample: 3C

Score: 1

The response to part (a) earned 1 point by describing the United States desire to continue moving westward, resulting in persistent conflicts with Native Americans over land.

The response to part (b) did not earn a point because it does not describe an explicit change in the relationship between the Native Americans and the United States that occurred in the time period.

The response to part (c) did not earn a point because it does not explain a historical development that was a result of a change in the relationship between Native Americans and the United States that occurred within the time frame.