

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2010 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 2

Evaluate the influence of religion on the development of colonial society in TWO of the following regions.

The Spanish Southwest
New England
New France

The 8–9 Essay

- Articulates a clear, well-constructed thesis focusing on the ways that religion shaped the development of colonial society in two of the regions (Spanish Southwest, New England, New France).
- Supports the thesis with substantial, relevant historical information related to the influence of religion on development of colonial society in two of the areas.
- Provides effective analysis concerning the ways that religion influenced the development of colonial society in the two areas.
- Is well organized and well written.
- May contain minor errors.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis, which may be partially developed, addressing the influence of religion on the development of colonial society in two of the regions.
- Provides ample, relevant information addressing the influence of religion on the development of colonial society in two of the areas.
- Analyzes the ways in which religion influenced the development of colonial society in the two areas.
- May present an imbalanced treatment of the ways that religion influenced the development of colonial society in the two areas.
- Is acceptably organized and written.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the essay.

The 2–4 Essay

- Presents a thesis that may be simplistic, confused or undeveloped in addressing the influence of religion on the development of colonial society in two of the regions, or paraphrases the question.
- Provides little or no relevant information concerning the ways in which religion influenced the development of colonial society in two of the areas.
- Has little analysis of the ways in which religion influenced the development of colonial society in the two areas; may treat only one part of the question.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.
- May contain major errors.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or restates the question.
- Includes no relevant information.
- Contains no analysis.
- Is poorly organized and/or poorly written.
- May contain numerous errors, both major and minor.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

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Question 2 — Information List

The Spanish Southwest

Spain used religion as an effective instrument of colonial control. Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries established isolated Catholic missions where they imposed Christianity on the Native Americans. After 10 years missions were secularized, lands were divided among converted Indians, the mission chapel became the parish church, and the inhabitants were given full Spanish citizenship (had to pay taxes). Soldiers sent to protect the missions lived in presidios (forts); their families and accompanying merchants, in adjacent villages. Those who did not accept the *requerimiento* (freedom to all Native Americans who accepted Spanish authority) were threatened with war and enslavement. In reality Spanish colonial society, while extremely Catholic, was very stratified.

conquistadors
encomiendas/encomendero
Ginés de Sepúlveda, Juan
Juan de Onate colonizes New Mexico for Spain
(1598)
Las Casas, Bartolomé de
Laws of Burgos (1513)
mestizo

missions, missionaries, conversions, presidios
New Laws (1542)
Popé revolt (Pueblo) in New Mexico (1680)
reconquest of New Mexico (1699)
requerimiento (1513)
Santa Fe established (1610)
Spanish settlement established in Albuquerque
(1706)

New France

New France differed greatly from the Spanish and English settlements. Most settlements in New France were predominantly male and much smaller in number. The smaller numbers required the French to develop cooperative relationships with the Native Americans. The French, unlike the English, established trading outposts rather than farms, and on land not claimed by Native Americans. This resulted in no initial hostility. The French also served as mediators among Great Lakes tribes. This diplomatic role gave them much more local authority and influence than their English counterparts.

The outnumbered and disproportionately male French settlers sought to integrate themselves with Native American culture rather than eliminate it. This more fraternal bond proved a source of strength in the wars with the English. A source of wealth was the fur trade; however, the charter limited the population to French Catholics only. In 1663 New France became a royal colony under Louis XIV.

While the fur trade fueled the economy and peopling of New France, the activities of Catholic missionaries gave New France its dynamism. Like Spain, New France was aggressive in converting Native Americans, but in New France the Jesuits did the conversion work. Unlike the Spanish, the Jesuits were rarely accompanied by soldiers, and they did not require Native American converts to move to missions. The Jesuits lived among the Native Americans, and they borrowed from each other's ways. The Native Americans may have converted, but they never embraced Jesuit teaching and learning. This approach enabled New France to prosper and its settlers to spread deep into Canada and as far south as Louisiana.

Cartier, Jacques (three trips for French
exploration, 1534–1542)
Champlain, Samuel de (began exploration of
Quebec, 1608)

Franciscans, e.g., Louis Hennepin
French settlers arrive in New France (1614)
Jesuits, e.g., Jacques Marquette
New France becomes a royal colony (1663)

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Question 2 — Information List (continued)

New England

Religious fundamentalists who looked to the Bible for authority and inspiration, the Puritans came to New England to purify the church and to create a successful community within the parameters of their religious beliefs. With the exception of religion, moderation was the key. As a result of their experiences in Britain, they wanted a separation of church and state, but in New England only church members could vote and therefore the state supported the church. From this an assembly of true Christians could enter into a church covenant, a voluntary union for the common worship of God. Hence it was only a short step to the idea of a voluntary union for the purpose of government (e.g., the Mayflower Compact, the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, and the informal Rhode Island arrangement prior to securing a charter in 1663).

To question state authority, however, was to question belief in the Bible and as such was not be tolerated (e.g., Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams/Rhode Island, Thomas Hooker/Connecticut, John Mason/New Hampshire). Growth strains led to the Halfway Covenant in 1662. In 1691 Massachusetts became a royal colony, which required religious toleration of dissenters and made the right to vote based on property rather than on church membership.

The Salem Witch Trials of 1692 highlighted the transition from a Puritan-based society to a royal crown colony. The trials have also been seen as an attack on women who did not accept their place in society.

Edwards, Jonathan (“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” 1741)
Eliot, John (the “Indian apostle”); American Indian praying towns
Good, Sarah
Great Awakening (1734)
Halfway Covenant (1662)
Hutchinson, Anne (exiled with followers, 1637)
Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)
Massachusetts establishes system of public education (1647); “ye olde deluder Satan” act
Massachusetts and New Hampshire made royal colonies (1692)
Mather, Cotton
New Haven (1638)
Osborne, Sarah
Parris, Samuel
Pilgrims found Plymouth Colony (1620); first Thanksgiving
Plymouth Colony absorbed into Massachusetts (1691)
Rhode Island Charter (1644)
Salem Witch Trials (1692)
Tituba
Whitfield, George (first sermon in America — Philadelphia, 1739)
Williams, Roger (exiled from Massachusetts, 1636)
Winthrop, John (“city upon a hill”)

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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2A
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With the arrival of both Puritans in New England, and Catholic missionaries in the Southwest, the North American continent was set on a path towards drastic change. The religious beginnings of both the English and Spanish colonies in North America influenced their later development.

The influence of religion upon the setup of the political systems of New England and New Spain was very large. In ~~New England~~^{Massachusetts}, the Puritan religion permeated every aspect of life. The issue of religious dissenters focused primarily on the Puritan government's refusal to separate Church and State. Roger Williams, the man who proposed separation, was banished to Rhode Island for his proposal. In the middle colonies, the colony of Maryland was set up as a haven for Catholics. The Religious Toleration Act in Maryland illustrated the desire of the colonists to establish government free from ~~influence~~ religious influence. However, the link between religion and government in the English colonies was impossible to ~~ever~~ dissolve completely. In the Spanish colonies, the main purpose^{of the colonies} was to convert Indians to Catholicism. The establishment of missions led to a very strong link between religion and government.

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Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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However, during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the Native Americans of the Southwest were able to kick out the Spanish for twelve years. This revolt indicates the weakness of the Spanish government in North America.

Additionally, religion played a role in the economies of New England and New Spain. In New England, the tight-knit religious communities and barren soil led to smaller scale farming and larger scale trade in timber and fishing.

In contrast to the Spanish, the English colonists in America ~~did~~ did not seek close ties to the Native Americans. They did not practice reciprocity. In New Spain, the economy was very dependent on trade with Native Americans. This importance increased the necessity ~~of~~ of converting Indians to Catholicism because good relations were vital. However, the Spanish in America ~~did~~ searched for gold continuously, sometimes stealing from the natives and souring their relations with the Native Americans.

Lastly, religion in the English and Spanish colonies in North America was completely vital to the social aspect of colonial life.

John Winthrop's vision of a "City Upon a Hill"

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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2 A
3 3 4

Shaped the development of New England by coming up with the concept of the Puritans' establishment as a "model society" for all the world to venerate. However this "model society" was difficult to create. ~~was~~ The required practice of retelling your ^a conversion experience in Puritan churches appealed to fewer and fewer people as time went on. With the institution of the Halfway Covenant, the grandchildren of "saints" (those who already retold their conversion experience) could participate in the church. This ~~was~~ was the first sign of trouble for the Puritan "City Upon a Hill," showing the decreasing support for religion in New England. Additionally, the Salem Witch hunts proved the ^{social} tension growing within New England. In New Spain, missionaries were the predominant group of people. The social aspect of the colony was dominated by religion. Encomiendas were the most widely used system of agriculture, and religion was dominant throughout the colony.

In conclusion, the development of society in both the Spanish and English colonies was dominated by religion. The colonies ~~is~~ had religious roots which stayed with them throughout

2B

1 of 2

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one ② or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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1

In the 16th Century, the Spanish conquered the Aztec City Tenochtitlan and set up an empire that eventually moved into the American Southwest. In the early 17th Century, radical Separatist Puritans set up a colony in Plymouth, which is modern-day New England. Religion had an influence over both colonies. However, while religion was only one of many motives for the Spanish colony it affected all aspects of life in Puritan New England.

The Puritans in New England had refused to cooperate with the Anglican Church and were seeking religious freedom. Thus religion was their primary reason for being. John Winthrop called their society a "City upon a hill", meaning that their goal was to set an example as a perfect society for others. On top of all this, they wrote the Mayflower Compact, which in effect tied the church and the State directly together, creating a theocracy. While all of these ideals illustrate the extent to which religion affected their everyday life, the best illustration will come from their reaction to the fear of secular ideals penetrating their society. In the Salem Witch Trials, Puritans tried and executed numerous teenage girls for fear of their consulting with the devil. Eventually, the Puritans were unable to keep out secular ideals and passed the Half-Way Covenant. However this failure of their zealous ideals listed above proves that religion was the number-one factor influencing their existence.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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2B
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The Spanish, on the other hand, had far different motives. Their main motives ~~was~~ for colonization were the famous three "G's" - God, Gold, and Glory. Explorers like Cortes were mainly interested in the glory they received after conquering Montezuma, the Aztec emperor. Moreover, they subjugated the Aztecs and treated them very poorly through the "encomiendas" systems ~~and they~~ ~~expanded~~ ~~all over~~ ~~Mexico~~ ~~in~~ ~~order~~ ~~to~~ ~~find~~ ~~it~~. ~~Despite~~ ~~these~~ ~~other~~ ~~intentions~~, it cannot be ignored that "God" was in fact one of the three "G's" and a part of their colony. The Spanish brought missionaries in order to catholicize the Indians, a common practice of Europeans during the Age of Exploration. The missionaries would sometimes even go to live with the Indians. However, while this was a ~~small~~ small part of their colony, there were many other influences over their development and did not influence it to a great degree.

In conclusion, the moderate effects of religion in the lives and ^{development} of the Spanish colonists in the southwest pale in comparison to the full influence of religion upon the daily lives of the New England Puritans.

2C
1 of 2

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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Religion has always been a very influential factor on the way people behave, ~~but it is~~ Because of this ~~development~~ ~~a societal de~~ societal development is often influenced by religion. The colonies of the Spanish and English in North America had their development greatly ~~not~~ molded by their religions.

After the Treaty of Tordesillas, ~~and the~~ the newly Catholic Spain sent ships to colonized America. They clustered in the South West region of ~~the~~ Northern America and began creating colonies and spreading out. The government in the colonies was greatly impacted by the Spanish's religion. They set up an autonomy in their colonies and were very extravagant. ~~These~~ Both of these are a mirror image of the ~~Catho~~ Roman Catholic Church and shows the ~~large~~ influence of their religion. Also they were very strict with the natives as the Catholic church was with Martin Luther shortly before Columbus's discovery.

Similarly the colonies in New England were influenced greatly by their religion. Their religion was the result of Martin Luther and his Protestant Reformation. They were not nearly as extravagant as the Catholic church and didn't like the autonomic system of the Roman Catholic Church. The ~~the~~ impact of this is seen by the settlers' lack of ~~large~~ magnificent churches and buildings. Instead they were very simple and democratic. ~~the~~ In 1620, before landing on the shore, the settlers agreed that they should be

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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2C
2 of 2

governed by majority vote, and they signed the Mayflower Compact.

In conclusion, the political and structural development of the colonies of Spain and England were very much impacted by their religion.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2010 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 2

Sample: 2A

Score: 9

This is an extremely well written and well organized essay with a sophisticated thesis supported by substantial information, such as Roger Williams, Maryland, the Religious Toleration Act, missions, the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, “City Upon a Hill,” the Halfway Covenant and *encomiendas*. The two regions discussed are well analyzed in political, economic and social categories, and the nuanced discussion of the issue of separation of church and state is a hallmark of this excellent essay.

Sample: 2B

Score: 5

This essay’s thesis lies in the final sentence of the first paragraph regarding how religion influenced the development of the colonial societies of New England and the Spanish Southwest. The essay provides ample evidence demonstrating how religion shaped colonial development in both New England and the Spanish Southwest (Puritans, Church of England, John Winthrop, “City upon a hill,” Mayflower Compact, witch trials, Halfway Covenant, “God, Gold, and Glory” conquistadors, Cortez, Montezuma, *encomiendas*). The essay is acceptably organized and written, but its imbalance and the confusing of Pilgrims and Puritans prevented it from earning a score higher than 5.

Sample: 2C

Score: 2

This essay begins with a weak thesis that notes that both Spanish and English colonies were “molded by ... religions.” Much of the discussion of Spanish efforts is irrelevant to the question and contains very little useful information — for example, “they were very strict with the natives.” The discussion of the English colonies is similarly weak. The Mayflower Compact is treated correctly, but the Puritan religion is incorrectly credited to “Martin Luther and his Protestant Reformation.”