

AP UNITED STATES HISTORY – FORM A
SECTION II, Part B
Time—60 minutes
DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

Directions: This question is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. You are advised to spend 15 minutes planning and 45 minutes writing your answer.

In your response you should do the following.

- *State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.*
- *Support the thesis or a relevant argument with evidence from all, or all but one, of the documents.*
- *Incorporate analysis of all, or all but one, of the documents into your argument.*
- *Focus your analysis of each document on at least one of the following: intended audience, purpose, historical context, and/or point of view.*
- *Support your argument with analysis of historical examples outside the documents.*
- *Connect historical phenomena relevant to your argument to broader events or processes.*
- *Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay.*

1. Historians have traditionally labeled the period after the War of 1812 the “Era of Good Feelings.” Evaluate the accuracy of this label, considering the emergence of nationalism and sectionalism. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1816 – 1828 to construct your answer.

Document 1

Source: Votes in the U.S. House, Tariff 1816 Congressional Record, April 27, 1816

	For	Against
South	23	34
Middle States	44	10
West (Ohio)	4	0
New England	17	10
	88	53

Document 2

Source: John C. Calhoun, Speech to the U.S. House of Representatives. February 4, 1817.

"Let it not be said that internal improvements may be wholly left to the enterprise of the states and of individuals. In a country so new and so extensive as ours, there is room enough for all the general and state governments and individuals in which to exert their resources. But many of the improvements contemplated are on too great a scale for the resources of the states or individuals; and many of such a nature that the rival jealousy of the states. If left alone, might prevent. They require the resources and the general superintendence of this government to effect and complete them. "

Document 3

Source: Independence Day Celebration in Centre Square, Philadelphia July 4, 1819
John Lewis Krimmel

**Document 4**

Source: Excerpt from Representative John W. Taylor's argument to the House on Missouri Statehood application.

"Gentlemen now have an opportunity of putting their principles into practice. If they have tried slavery and found it a curse, if they desire to dissipate the gloom with which it causes their land, I call upon them to exclude it from the Territory in question. Plant not its seeds in this uncorrupt soil. Let not our children, looking back to the proceedings of this day, say of them, as they have been constrained to speak of their fathers, "We wish their decision had been different. We regret the existence of this unfortunate population among us. But we found them here; we know not what to do with them. It is our misfortune; we must bear it with patience. . . "

Document 5

Source: Unanimous Opinion, McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Although, among the enumerated powers of Government, we do not find the word “bank” or “incorporation,” we find the great powers, to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to declare and conduct a war; and to raise and support armies and navies. The sword and the purse, all the external relations, and no inconsiderable portion of the industry of the nation are entrusted to its Government. ... [I]t may with great reason be contended that a Government entrusted with such ample powers, on the due execution of which the happiness and prosperity of the Nation so vitally depends, must also be entrusted with ample means for their execution. ...

Document 6

Source: Henry Clay. Speech in Congress, March 31, 1824.

"Are we doomed to behold our industry languish and decay yet more and more? But there is a remedy and that remedy consists in modifying our foreign policy, and in adopting a genuine American system. We must naturalize the arts in our country, and we must naturalize them by the only means which the wisdom of nations has yet discovered to be effectual-by adequate protection against the otherwise overwhelming influence of foreigners. This is only to be accomplished by the establishment of a tariff, to the consideration of which I am now brought ... The sole object of the tariff is to tax the produce of foreign industry with the view of promoting American industry. The tax is exclusively leveled at foreign industry."

Document 7

Source: Electoral Vote, Elections of 1824 and 1828

The Election of 1824

Candidate	Electoral votes	Popular votes
Andrew Jackson Democratic-Republican	99	153,000
→ J.Q. Adams Democratic-Republican	84	114,000
William Crawford Democratic-Republican	41	47,000
Henry Clay Democratic-Republican	37	47,200

The Election of 1828

Candidate	Electoral votes	Popular votes
→ Andrew Jackson Democratic	178	647,286
J.Q. Adams National Republican	83	508,064

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SECTION II, Part B

Time—40 minutes

LONG ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Answer **ONE** of the following questions. Develop a thesis and support it appropriate historical evidence.

2. Some Historians have argued that Shay’s Rebellion revealed the weakness of the Articles of Confederation and influenced calling of the Constitutional Convention. Support, modify, or refute this contention using specific evidence.

3. Some Historians have argued that an upsurge in democracy shaped American politics in the first half of the nineteenth century. Support, modify, or refute this contention using specific evidence.

Election of 1824 (all candidates were Republicans): William Crawford, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams

Crawford had a stroke; **Jackson** – war hero – New Orleans and Florida; **Clay** – great career in Congress – he was very charming; **Adams** – best record of public service

Candidate	Electoral votes	Popular votes
Jackson	99	153,000
J.Q. Adams	84	114,000
Crawford	41	47,000
Clay	37	47,200

No one had a majority of the electoral votes. The vote goes to the house. Each state has one vote only the top 3 electoral vote getters in the race – left Clay out but...

Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House (Lots of influence on the members of the house – thus the vote)

Vice President – John C Calhoun. Clay put his support behind Adams