

2022 AP US HISTORY LEQ 2 SAMPLE RESPONSES

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SAMPLE RESPONSE A (5/6)

All points with the exception of Complex Understanding

<i>Religion (New England)</i>	<i>Financial Gain (Southern Colonies)</i>
<i>Puritans and Separatists in England</i> <i>Religious Uniformity</i> <i>Plymouth Colony</i> <i>Winthrop - City on a Hill</i> <i>Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson</i>	<i>Jamestown</i> <i>Virginia Colony</i> <i>John Rolfe</i> <i>Tobacco / Cash Crops</i> <i>Indentured Servants and Slaves</i>

After the Spanish built an enormous empire in the New World and brought back gold and exotic plants and animals, the English attempted to follow suit, but it took them some time to get started. Walter Raleigh attempted to set up a British colony at Roanoke, but this colony was not well-supplied because of a war with the Spanish. When the English went to check on it, the colonists had disappeared. In 1607, the English set up a permanent settlement at Jamestown, followed by another settlement at Plymouth in New England. The most important reasons for population movement to British North America depended on the region. In the Southern Colonies, colonists were motivated by economic gain, while New England colonists were more motivated by religion.

Colonists in the Southern Colonies made the journey to the New World hoping for economic gain. The Jamestown Colony struggled, at first, but then John Rolfe found a new strand of tobacco that British people found very tasty. Tobacco became a cash crop (a crop that is grown to sell to foreign markets), and the Virginia Colony began to thrive selling tobacco to British buyers. Growing tobacco required labor, so tobacco planters brought indentured servants who worked for a number of years to pay their passage over the Atlantic. Later on, African slaves became the main labor force in Virginia and the rest of the Southern Colonies.

New England colonists went to the New World to escape religious persecution. In England, the government required everyone to be part of the Church of England. Puritans and Separatists were groups that did not agree with the Church of England and felt like it was too much like Catholicism. They faced persecution in England, so they went to the New World where they could practice their religion freely. John Winthrop, an early governor of the Massachusetts Colony, said that they would make the colony a "City on a Hill" that would be an example to the rest of the world. Even though New England colonists went to the New World to get religious freedom for themselves, they did not give it to other people. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were exiled from Massachusetts because they taught different ideas than the leaders of Massachusetts were teaching.

Colonists' reasons for journeying to British North America depended on where they were going. New England colonists went to the New World to be free to practice their religion, while Southern colonists went to the New World hoping to get rich growing cash crops.

SAMPLE RESPONSE B (Full Credit)

<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Slavery</i>
<i>Cash Crops (Southern)</i> <i>Tobacco</i> <i>John Rolfe</i> <i>Staple Crops (Middle)</i> <i>“Breadbasket” Corn & Grain</i>	<i>Puritans and Separatists</i> <i>Persecution in England</i> <i>City on a Hill</i> <i>R. Williams & A. Hutchinson</i> <i>Trade</i>	<i>Indentured Servants</i> <i>Slave Trade</i> <i>Middle Passage</i> <i>1619</i> <i>Bacon’s Rebellion</i>

French colonists came to North America primarily to trade furs and other goods with the Indians. They also brought priests with them in an effort to spread the Catholic religion. The French sent very few colonists to the New World, and most of these colonists were men who came by themselves. Often, the French fur traders would marry Indian women. It was different with the English, who sent a lot of colonists, with most of them being in family groups. The most important motivation for colonists to move to the Thirteen Colonies was agriculture, since people in the Middle and Southern colonies grew crops for money; however, in New England, it was more likely that the settlers came to the New World to escape religious persecution. For slaves who arrived in North America from Africa, the journey was not their choice.

The most important reason for British colonists to move to North America was to make money growing crops. In the Southern Colonies, colonists planted tobacco, which was developed by John Rolfe, and sold it overseas as a cash crop. Tobacco was very popular in Europe and turned the Virginia Colony into the largest of the Thirteen Colonies. Colonists in Maryland, who shared the Chesapeake Bay with Virginia, also grew tobacco. In the Middle Colonies, such as Pennsylvania and New York, colonists grew staple crops, such as corn and wheat. Since the Middle Colonies exported grain, these colonies were called the “Breadbasket” of the Thirteen Colonies.

In New England, colonists were much more likely to travel to North America so that they could practice their religion freely. In the early 1600s, someone in England was forced to be part of the Church of England. Puritans and Separatists did not believe that the Church of England was a real Protestant Church and preferred to worship in their own way based on John Calvin’s ideas. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in the 1620s, and more English Calvinists followed them until there was an entire colony full of religious fanatics. They believed that their colony would be a “City on a Hill” and that the people in England would be jealous of their religious community. One thing that should be noted is that the New England colonists did not want religious freedom the way that Americans think of it today. Roger Williams was exiled from the Massachusetts Colony just for saying that he believed that people should not be forced to attend church or believe a certain religion. Anne Hutchinson was exiled because she held Bible studies in her home.

Some people who arrived in the Thirteen Colonies did so because they were forced into slavery or were economically desperate. Indentured servants, who worked for a number of years to earn their passage across the Atlantic, provided the first labor force in the colonies. After Bacon’s Rebellion, which involved a lot of former indentured servants, plantation owners decided that African slaves would be a better labor force. European traders purchased African slaves by trading European finished goods and brought them to the Americas through the “Middle Passage.”

The most common reason that British colonists came to North America was to grow crops in the Middle and Southern colonies, but New England colonists did so to practice their religion. These colonists were joined by slaves who were brought against their will to serve as a labor force.

SAMPLE RESPONSE C (2/6)

Thesis / Evidence I

British colonists made the journey to settle in North America because they were either seeking religious freedom or wanting to grow cash crops for money.

The pilgrims came to America seeking religious freedom. They had been punished in England because they did not belong to the Church of England. They went to the Americas and founded the Massachusetts Colony. In the Southern Colonies, colonists grew cash crops, such as tobacco, and these cash crops became the basis for the Southern economy. In New England, they couldn't grow cash crops, so they built ships for trade.