

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION II

Total Time – 1 hour, 40 minutes

Question 1 (Document-Based Question)

Suggested reading and writing time: 60 minutes

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 45 minutes writing your response.

Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least four documents.
- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least two documents, explain how or why the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Demonstrate a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through sophisticated argumentation and/or effective use of evidence.

1. Evaluate the extent to which the ratification of the United States Constitution fostered political change in the United States from 1777 to 1800.

Document 1

Source: The Articles of Confederation, November 15, 1777.

Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever. . . .

Article VI. No state, without the Consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference agreement, alliance or treaty with any King prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the united states, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

Document 2

Source: The Constitution of the United States, September 17, 1787.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Document 3

Source: "Brutus 1," published in the *New-York Journal*, October 18, 1787.

The judicial power of the United States is to be vested in a supreme court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The powers of these courts are very extensive; their jurisdiction comprehends all civil causes, except such as arise between citizens of the same state; and it extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution. One inferior court must be established, I presume, in each state, at least, with the necessary executive officers appendant thereto. It is easy to see, that in the common course of things, these courts will eclipse the dignity, and take away from the respectability, of the state courts. These courts will be, in themselves, totally independent of the states, deriving their authority from the United States, and receiving from them fixed salaries; and in the course of human events it is to be expected, that they will swallow up all the powers of the courts in the respective states.

Document 4

Source: James Madison (anonymously), Federalist No. 45, "The Alleged Danger From the Powers of the Union to the State Governments Considered," *The Independent Journal*, January 26, 1788.

To the People of the State of New York:

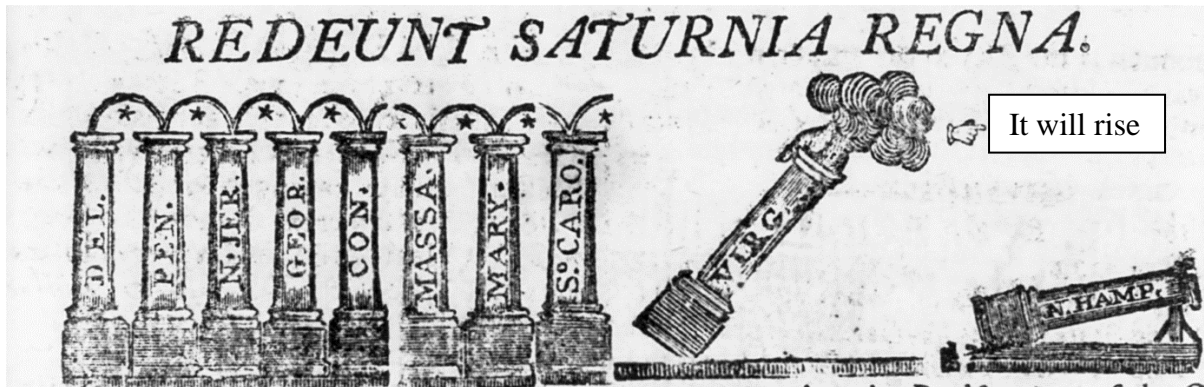
HAVING shown that no one of the powers transferred to the federal government is unnecessary or improper, the next question to be considered is, whether the whole mass of them will be dangerous to the portion of authority left in the several States. The adversaries to the plan of the convention, instead of considering in the first place what degree of power was absolutely necessary for the purposes of the federal government, have exhausted themselves in a secondary inquiry into the possible consequences of the proposed degree of power to the governments of the particular States. . . .

The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce; with which last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected.

The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State. The operations of the federal government will be most extensive and important in times of war and danger; those of the State governments, in times of peace and security.

Document 5

Source: *Massachusetts Centinel*, June 11, 1788.



Document 6

Source: Alexander Hamilton (anonymously), Federalist No. 84, "Certain General and Miscellaneous Objections to the Constitution Considered and Answered," *The Independent Journal*, July 16, 1788.

I go further, and affirm that bills of rights, in the sense and to the extent in which they are contended for, are not only unnecessary in the proposed Constitution, but would even be dangerous. They would contain various exceptions to powers not granted; and, on this very account, would afford a colorable pretext to claim more than were granted. For why declare that things shall not be done which there is no power to do? Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed? I will not contend that such a provision would confer a regulating power; but it is evident that it would furnish, to men disposed to usurp, a plausible pretense for claiming that power. They might urge with a semblance of reason, that the Constitution ought not to be charged with the absurdity of providing against the abuse of an authority which was not given. . . .

There remains but one other view of this matter to conclude the point. The truth is, after all the declamations we have heard, that the Constitution is itself, in every rational sense, and to every useful purpose, A BILL OF RIGHTS.

Document 7

Source: Resolutions adopted by the Kentucky Legislature, November 10, 1798.

Resolved, That the several States composing, the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes — delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force: that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral part, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party: that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

APUSH DBQ RUBRIC

Updated September 2023

Name: _____

DBQ Topic: _____

CONTEXTUALIZATION

Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.

The response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question.

This point is not awarded for merely a phrase or a reference.

THESIS / CLAIM

Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis / claim that establishes a line of reasoning.

The thesis must make a claim that responds to the prompt, rather than merely restating or rephrasing the prompt. *The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion.*

DOCUMENTS, EVIDENCE, & ANALYSIS

	DESCRIBES	SUPPORTS	EXPLAINS
Doc ____			
Doc ____			
Doc ____			
Doc ____			
Doc ____			
Doc ____			
Doc ____			

Accurately **DESCRIBES** the content of at least **THREE** documents to address the topic of the prompt. *Quotes are insufficient to earn this point.*

SUPPORTS an argument in response to the prompt using at least **FOUR** documents. *These documents should meet (and exceed) the standard set for the description point.*

For at least **TWO** documents, **EXPLAINS HOW** or **WHY** the document's historical situation, intended audience, point of view, and/or purpose (**HIPP**) is relevant to an argument.

EVIDENCE BEYOND THE DOCUMENTS

(beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.

The response must **describe** the evidence and must use more than a phrase or reference.

This evidence must be different from the evidence used to earn the contextualization point.

COMPLEX UNDERSTANDING of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt through **sophisticated argumentation** and/or **effective use of evidence**.

SOPHISTICATED ARGUMENTATION

- Exploring nuance by analyzing multiple themes or perspectives
- Explaining both similarity and difference, both continuity and change, both causes and effects, multiple causes or effects, multiple similarities or differences, or multiple continuities or changes
- Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods or geographical areas

EFFECTIVE USE OF EVIDENCE

- Effectively uses **ALL SEVEN** documents to support an argument
- Effective HIPP analysis for at least **FOUR** documents
- Uses documents and outside evidence to demonstrate sophisticated understanding

TOTAL POINTS:

17

Complex understanding can be demonstrated in any portion of the essay, but not merely by a single phrase or reference.