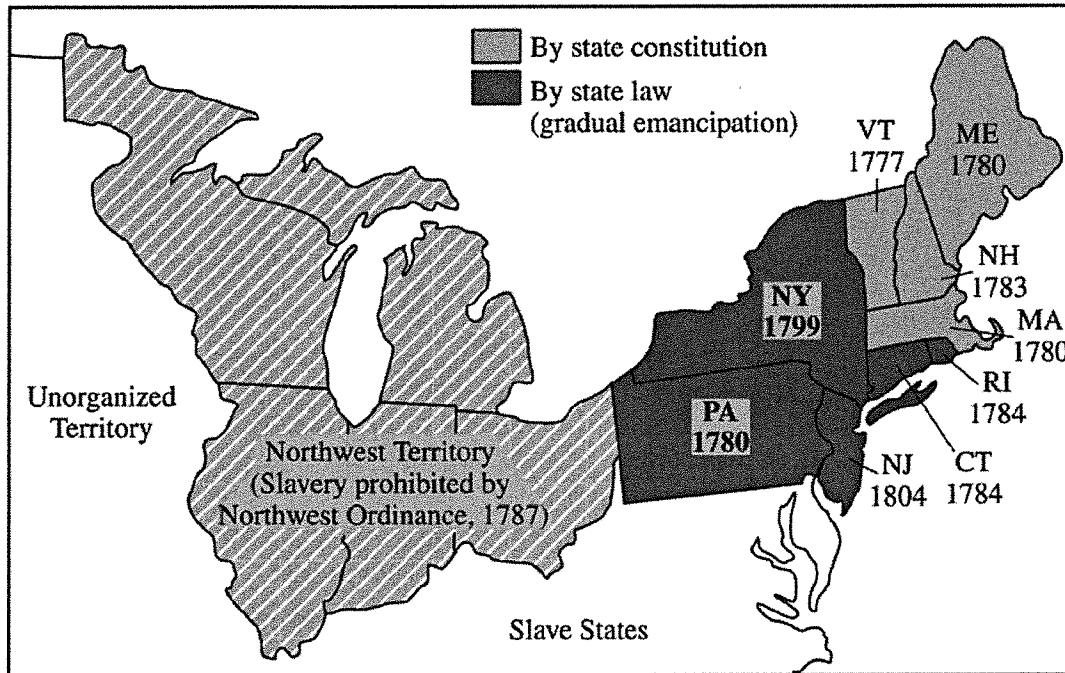


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## Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

### Document A

#### EARLY EMANCIPATION IN THE NORTH, 1777–1804



### Document Information

- Map shows dates of early emancipation of slaves by state.
- Distinguishes between emancipation by state law and by state constitution.
- Shows the division between slave states and free states and territories by 1804.
- Shows slavery prohibited in the Northwest Territory by the Northwest Ordinance.

### Document Inferences

- Northern states showed a growing opposition to slavery.
- Many northern states, motivated by political and religious opposition to slavery, as well as its lack of viability in a rocky, nonagricultural area, took the lead in emancipation.
- Pennsylvania's large Quaker population led to a relatively early emancipation law there.
- One of the Articles of Confederation government's greatest achievements was in passing the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which marked an early effort to contain slavery by prohibiting it in the Old Northwest.
- Natural rights of life and liberty fought for during the American Revolution were extended to slaves in the North.

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**Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)**

**Potential Outside Information**

"All men are created equal"  
ideals of American Revolution  
Quaker impulse

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document B

Source: *Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Nathaniel Jennison*, 1783, a decision upholding the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts.

As to the doctrine of slavery and the right of Christians to hold Africans in perpetual servitude, and sell and treat them as we do our horses and cattle, that (it is true) has been [formerly] countenanced by the . . . laws . . . but . . . a different idea has taken place with the people of America, more favorable to the natural rights of mankind, and to that natural, innate desire of Liberty, with which Heaven (without regard to color, complexion, or shape of noses) . . . has inspired all the human race. And upon this ground our . . . Government, by which the people of this Commonwealth have solemnly bound themselves, sets out with declaring that all men are born free and equal—and that every subject is entitled to liberty, and to have it guarded by the laws, as well as life and property—and in short is totally repugnant to the idea of being born slaves.

#### Document Information

- The doctrine of slavery holds Africans in perpetual slavery as animals.
- The Massachusetts Supreme Court decision upholds the abolition of slavery.
- The natural rights of life and liberty are protected for all citizens in the Massachusetts Commonwealth.
- All men, regardless of race or physical attributes, are equal.

#### Document Inferences

- The American Revolution created a sense of egalitarianism and a new ideal of government grounded in liberty and the natural rights of man.
- The legal system of Massachusetts codified an opposition to slavery.
- A growing opposition to slavery based on political ideals was emerging in the North.
- States rather than a national government were taking the lead on extending emancipation to slaves.
- Growing legal challenges to slavery.

#### Potential Outside Information

*Amistad* case  
Elizabeth “Mum Bet” Freeman case

Nancy Jackson case  
*Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, 1842

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## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document C

Source: Benjamin Rush, a prominent white Philadelphia physician and reformer, letter of introduction for the Reverend Mr. Gloucester to Samuel Bayard, a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, 1810.

The bearer of this letter, the Reverend Mr. Gloucester, an [African American] ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church, visits your town in order to obtain pecuniary aid to enable him to purchase the freedom of his wife and children, for which the extravagant sum of 1,500 dollars has been demanded by their master and mistress. The friends of religion and of the poor Africans in Philadelphia have sent 500 dollars to them for that purpose and have subscribed liberally towards building him a church. At present he preaches to crowds of his African brethren in a schoolhouse every Sunday, and to great acceptance. The prospects of his usefulness to them are very great.

. . . By the present census it appears that the blacks in our city will amount to more than 2,000 souls. Their late great increase is from migration from the southern states.

#### **Document Information**

- Shows an influential white American helping an African American minister to purchase his family's freedom.
- Indicates an increase in Philadelphia's population of free black people.
- Shows support within the community to pay for the freedom of a slave family.
- Shows the cost of purchasing the freedom of a slave.
- Shows an influential white American promoting black ministers for the Presbyterian black churches.
- Shows migration of blacks from the South to the North.

#### **Document Inferences**

- Opponents of slavery were dismayed by the price that slaveholders demanded.
- There was a connection between free black people and Protestant churches in the North.
- Northerners were aware that blacks, some perhaps slaves or ex-slaves, were fleeing the South and settling in northern cities like Philadelphia.
- There were varied ways to be emancipated, one of which was individual purchase.
- Black and white communities in the North provided financial support for purchasing freedom of slaves.
- Slavery undermined family units.
- Development of independent black institutions, such as churches, advocated for emancipation and opposition to slavery.
- Philadelphia, New Jersey, and the Mid-Atlantic states were cradles of antislavery and abolitionist sentiment.

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## **2013 SCORING GUIDELINES**

### **Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)**

#### **Potential Outside Information**

African American Baptist Church  
African Methodist Episcopal Church  
Free African Society  
Manumission Societies  
Negro Convention Movement

Phillips, Wendell  
Prince Hall Masons  
Quaker impulse  
Tappan, Arthur and Lewis

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## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document D

Source: American Colonization Society, petition presented to Congress, February 2, 1820.

The last census shows the number of the free people of color of the United States, and their rapid increase.

. . . The least observation shows that this description of persons are not, and cannot be, either useful or happy among us; and many considerations, which need not be mentioned, prove, beyond dispute, that this is best, for all the parties interested, that there should be a separation . . .

[We] cannot believe that such an evil, universally acknowledged and deprecated, has been irremovably fixed upon us. Some way will always be opened by Providence by which a people desirous of acting justly and benevolently may be led to the attainment of a meritorious object. And [we] believe that . . . the colonization of Africa, in the manner proposed, present[s] the fairest prospects of success.

#### **Document Information**

- The American Colonization Society proposes in 1820 that sending free black people to Africa would be best for all interested parties.
- The numbers of free black people are growing.
- The best solution to the issue of increasing free people of color in the population is separation of the races.

#### **Document Inferences**

- Colonization had prominent adherents, including James Monroe, Henry Clay, John Marshall, and Abraham Lincoln.
- Colonization was one way for critics of slavery to express their opposition to slavery.
- The American Colonization Society advocated financial support for buying slaves' freedom.
- Those supporting the abolition of slavery did not necessarily see free African Americans as equals.
- Anxieties about the increasing free black population grew: over economic competition, cultural differences, and the integration of free black people into the Republic (legal status, citizenship).
- Growing opposition to slavery was not always grounded in antislavery or abolitionist sentiment; it was spurred by economic concerns, anxieties over blacks as equals, and fear of slave revolts.

#### **Potential Outside Information**

cotton gin  
Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion  
Haitian Revolution  
King Cotton

Liberia  
Manumission Societies  
short staple cotton

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document E

Source: William Lloyd Garrison, "Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society," 1833.

With entire confidence in the overruling justice of God, we plant ourselves upon the Declaration of Independence, and upon the truths of Divine Revelation. . . .

We shall organize Anti-Slavery Societies, if possible, in every city, town, and village of our land.

We shall send forth Agents to lift up the voice of remonstrance, of warning, of entreaty and rebuke. . . .

[W]e will do all that in us lies, consistently with this Declaration of our principles, to overthrow the most execrable system of slavery that has ever been witnessed upon earth; to deliver our land from its deadliest curse; to wipe out the foulest stain which rests upon our [nation]; and to secure to the colored population of the United States, all the rights and privileges which belong to them as men, and as Americans—come what may to our persons, our interests, or our reputations—whether we live to witness the triumph of Justice, Liberty and Humanity, or perish untimely as martyrs in this great, benevolent, and holy cause.

#### **Document Information**

- The Declaration of Independence is the foundation of antislavery and abolitionist thought.
- Slavery is a deadly curse and stain on American ideals.
- Abolitionists are willing to die for their cause.
- Abolitionists uphold the Declaration of Independence and divine revelation.

#### **Document Inferences**

- Garrison was a radical abolitionist, publisher of the *Liberator*, harsh critic of the Constitution for condoning slavery, and founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society.
- Garrison's publications and groups influenced the growing opposition to slavery.
- Justifications for the antislavery movement are found in both Christianity and American ideals.
- There was a gradual shift from support of gradual compensated emancipation to immediate uncompensated emancipation or abolition of slavery.
- Radical abolitionists initially generated hostile opposition in northern states.
- The antislavery movement gained momentum from Nat Turner's Rebellion.

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## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Potential Outside Information

abolishment of slavery in Britain

"All men are created equal"

Birney, James

David Walker's *An Appeal to the Coloured*

*Citizens of the World*

Denmark Vesey's Conspiracy

Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion

gradual compensated emancipation

immediate uncompensated emancipation

internal slave trade (auctions)

Liberty Party

moderate abolitionists

Nat Turner's Rebellion

Three-fifths Compromise

*The Liberator*



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## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document F

Source: Angelina Grimké, "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," 1836.

Let [the Christian women of the South] embody themselves in societies, and send petitions up to their different legislatures, entreating their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, to abolish the institution of slavery; no longer to subject *woman* to the scourge and the chain, to mental darkness and moral degradation; no longer to tear husbands from their wives, and children from their parents; no longer to make men, women, and children work *without wages*; no longer to make their lives bitter in hard bondage; no longer to reduce *American citizens* to the abject condition of *slaves*, of "chattels personal"; no longer to barter the *image of God* in human shambles for corruptible things such as silver and gold.

#### Document Information

- Grimké encourages activism by Christian women against slavery.
- Grimké argues that women should urge male relatives to oppose slavery.
- Slavery divides black families and undermines family institutions.
- Slavery degrades American citizens and makes them subhuman.
- Slavery degrades women.
- Grimké argues that slavery corrupts many Christians who behave in a non-Christian manner when they sell souls for money.

#### Document Inferences

- The Grimké sisters were daughters of a southern slaveholder.
- Angelina Grimké, along with her sister Sarah, were prominent female abolitionists.
- The Second Great Awakening's emphasis on reform and the perfectibility of man led to a growing call for the abolition of slavery.
- Grimké and other reformers made the abuses of slavery known to Northerners, adding to the groundswell of opposition.
- The antislavery movement allowed women a forum for breaking out of the cult of domesticity.
- Women were often leaders in the antislavery movement and ultimately pinned their hopes for suffrage on the abolition of slavery.

#### Potential Outside Information

Grimké, Sarah  
internal slave trade (auctions)  
"slavery as a peculiar institution" apologist's  
view of slavery  
Manumission Societies  
Mott, Lucretia

Second Great Awakening  
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady  
Theodore Weld, *American Slavery As It Is*  
Truth, Sojourner  
Tubman, Harriet

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**2013 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)**

**Document G**

Source: Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, Written by Himself*, 1845.

If at any one time of my life more than another, I was made to drink the bitterest dregs of slavery, that time was during the first six months of my stay with Mr. Covey [a White overseer]. . . . Mr. Covey succeeded in breaking me. I was broken in body, soul, and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed, my intellect languished, the disposition to read departed, the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died; the dark night of slavery closed in upon me; and behold a man transformed into a brute! . . .

Long before daylight, I was called to . . . feed, the horses. . . . Mr. Covey entered the stable with a long rope; and . . . he caught hold of my legs, and was about tying me. . . . I gave a sudden spring, and as I did so, he holding to my legs, I was brought sprawling on the stable floor. Mr. Covey seemed now to think he had me, and could do what he pleased; but at this moment—from whence came the spirit I don't know—I resolved to fight; and . . . I seized Covey hard by the throat; and as I did so, I rose. He held on to me, and I to him. My resistance was so entirely unexpected that Covey seemed taken all aback. He trembled like a leaf. This gave me assurance. . . .

This battle with Mr. Covey was the turning-point in my career as a slave. It rekindled the few expiring embers of freedom, and revived within me a sense of my own manhood. It recalled the departed self-confidence, and inspired me again with a determination to be free. . . . It was a glorious resurrection, from the tomb of slavery, to the heaven of freedom. My long-crushed spirit rose, cowardice departed, bold defiance took its place.

**Document Information**

- An African American former slave describes his fight with a white overseer, Mr. Covey.
- This fight represents a turning point in his life as a slave, rekindling his desire for freedom.
- Slavery destroys a slave's body, soul, and spirit.

**Document Inferences**

- Douglass was one of the most famous antislavery activists, publishing the *North Star*.
- African Americans actively participated in the antislavery movement.
- The antislavery movement gained momentum during the 1830s and 1840s because publications revealed the institution's cruelties.
- Douglass was an effective writer and speaker, which persuaded followers to oppose slavery.
- In speeches and narratives, former slaves contradicted the proslavery arguments about slaves' humanity and intellect.
- Some African Americans argued for asserting black manhood through force.
- Slaves showed both overt and covert distaste for the institution.

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**Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)**

**Potential Outside Information**

abolitionist speaking tours

David Walker's "*An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*"

*North Star*

Underground Railroad

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## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document H

Source: David Wilmot, speech in Congress, 1847.

I make no war upon the South nor upon slavery in the South. I have no squeamish sensitiveness upon the subject of slavery, nor morbid sympathy for the slave. I plead the cause of the rights of White freemen. I would preserve for free White labor a fair country, a rich inheritance, where the sons of toil, of my own race and own color, can live without the disgrace which association with negro slavery brings upon free labor. I stand for the inviolability of free territory. It shall remain free, so far as my voice or vote can aid in the preservation of its character.

#### Document Information

- A member of Congress argues on behalf of free white labor.
- New territories should remain free of slavery.
- Slavery disgraces free labor.

#### Document Inferences

- David Wilmot sponsored the Wilmot Proviso, which sought to exclude slavery from territory acquired as a result of the Mexican-American War.
- The extension of slavery into the territories emotionalized sectional tension.
- Wilmot was a Free Soiler.
- The Democratic Party was increasingly split over the extension of slavery into new territories.
- Free Soil and Free Labor arguments became more public.
- The Wilmot Proviso was defeated.

#### Potential Outside Information

admission of California as a free state  
Cass, Lewis  
Compromise of 1850  
Cuban filibuster  
First Organic Law, Oregon  
Fillmore, Millard  
Free Soil Party Free Soilers  
Mexican Cession

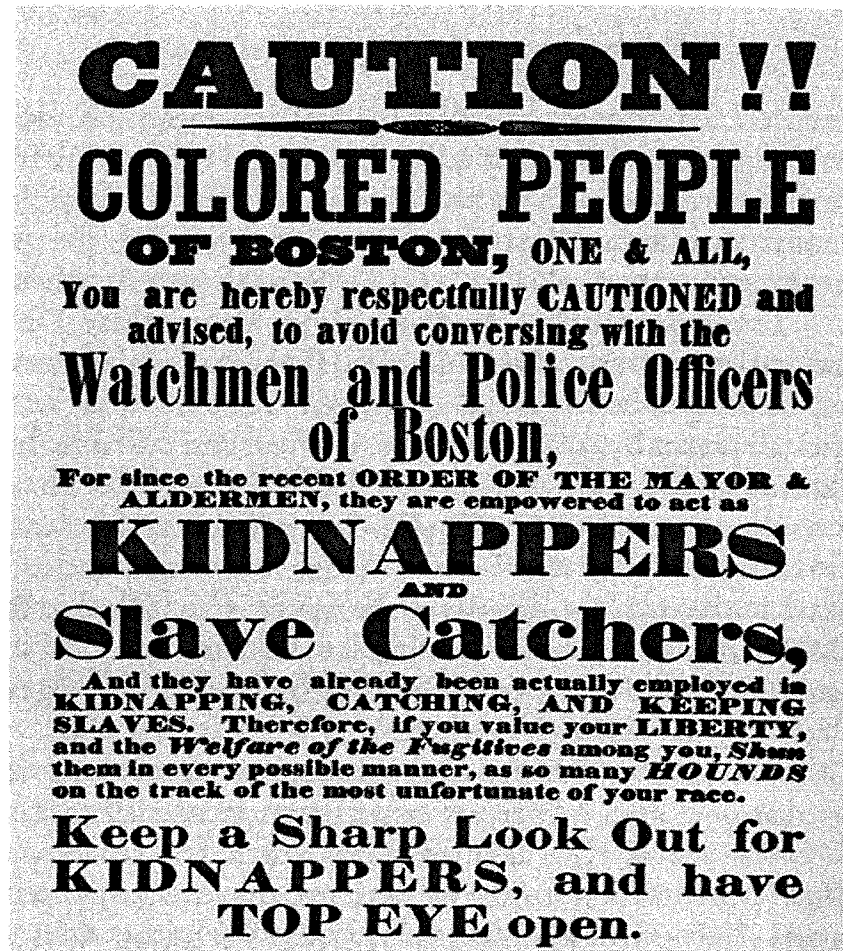
Mexican-American War  
popular sovereignty  
Seward, William, "higher law"  
Taylor, Zachary  
Texas annexation  
Texas Boundary Dispute  
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo  
Wilmot Proviso

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document I

Source: Theodore Parker, Boston minister and abolitionist, street poster, 1851.



Document Information

- Encourages free black people in Boston to avoid police officers who may have been ordered to catch escaped former slaves and return them to slavery.
- Casts slave catchers as kidnappers.

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## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document Inferences

- There was serious opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law in the North.
- From the Northerners' perspective, the Fugitive Slave Law used the federal government's power to force Northerners to be slave catchers.
- Northern anger over the Fugitive Slave Law contributed to the antislavery movement.
- Religious leaders were at the forefront of the abolitionist movement.
- Both fugitive slaves and free blacks had reason to fear the Fugitive Slave Law.
- The Fugitive Slave Law exacerbated fears of a "slave power conspiracy."
- The Fugitive Slave Law swelled the ranks of "conscience" Whigs.

#### Potential Outside Information

Christiana Riot (1851)

Compromise of 1850

Fugitive Slave Law (1793, 1850)

personal liberty laws

*Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, 1842

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document J

Source: Poster from 1859 advertising *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1852.

**135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.**

# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



**FOR SALE HERE.**

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS.  
“ “ IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.  
“ “ IN 2 Vols., CLOTH, 6 PLATES, PRICE \$1.50.  
SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,  
PRICES FROM \$2.50 TO \$5.00.

## The Greatest Book of the Age.

**Document Information**

- The book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* sells many copies.
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is the greatest book of the age.

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## 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

#### Document Inferences

- Harriet Beecher Stowe's bestseller influenced the growth of the antislavery movement.
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the theater plays it generated were influential in swinging more northern opinion against slavery.
- Uncle Tom was a sympathetic Christian character.
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* exemplified the use of moral suasion, which condemned slavery for destruction of family.

#### Potential Outside Information

apologist's view of slavery  
internal slave trade (auctions)  
Second Great Awakening  
Seward, William, "higher law"  
Stowe, Harriet Beecher