

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Short Answer Question 2

0–3 points

Score 3

Response accomplishes **all three** tasks set by the question.

Score 2

Response accomplishes **two** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 1

Response accomplishes **one** of the tasks set by the question.

Score 0

Response accomplishes **none** of the tasks set by the question.

Score —

Is completely blank.

SCORING NOTES

- a) Explains ONE implication for public policy of John Muir’s view on land use.
- Preservation/preservationists (students must explain the implications of this term)
 - Formation of preservationist organizations and movement to preserve the land in its natural state
 - Engendered idea of worth in natural beauty of landscape and preservation in natural state as having social value that trumped economic value
- b) Explains ONE way in which an implication for public policy of Theodore Roosevelt’s view contrasts with the implication for public policy of Muir’s view.
- Conservation/conservationists (students must explain the implications of this term)
 - Formation of movement at federal level, supported by progressive ideals and presidents, to conserve the land (intelligent use)
 - Social value in the conservation of land and resources, with eye toward sustainability over time, but also the need to manage the resources provided by the land to best balance the benefit to society with social and economic values
 - Square Deal: a pro-business or pro-development outlook can coexist with conservationist views (Theodore Roosevelt’s 3Cs: consumer protection, control of corporations, and conservation)
- c) Identifies ONE specific example of land use policy in the United States from 1890 to 1945 and briefly explains how the example is consistent with the view of either Muir or Roosevelt.
- Establishment of national park system, national monuments, national historic sites and archaeological sites (Antiquities Act; National Park Service) — Muir.
 - Managed use of the land (Newlands Reclamation Act; Civilian Conservation Corps; Agricultural Adjustment Acts), regulations of land use to allow but control impact of mining, logging, water use, etc. — Roosevelt.

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Short Answer Question 2 (continued)

- Infrastructure projects designed to balance managed use of the land with preservation; these were more consistent with Roosevelt: hydroelectric dams, etc. (Hetch Hetchy; Hoover Dam; Tennessee Valley Authority).
- Growth of movement (e.g., Roosevelt or Muir) to preserve land and prevent exploitation and abuse of natural resources and environment, whether through federal regulation and establishment of federal agencies (White House Conference on Conservation; Department of the Interior; U.S. Fish Commission) or the organization of nonprofit private organizations like the Sierra Club.
- Land use policy examples must be from within time period 1890-1945; student must indicate “founding of a national park system” or other policy, beyond merely name-dropping specific national parks (for example, Yellowstone and Yosemite were both established before 1890).

Use a blue or black pen only for the short-answer questions. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

QUESTION 2

- a. An implication for John Muir's view on land use would be the public policy of preservation. John Muir believed as long as Nature is wild, they can't be ugly. Preservation of said Nature would benefit humans as it would provide good tourism due to our retentionment of our natural landscape.
- b. An implication for ~~John~~ Theodore Roosevelt's would be the public policy of responsible use. "Teddy" believed that our natural resources should be use for our better use but not for the abuse or waste of such so that they can be used for ~~that~~ the latter generations. This differs from John Muir by saying we should not completely preserve but responsibly ^{use}.
 c. An example of U.S. land use policy between 1890-1945 would be the implication of nature reservations or parks. The nature parks such as Yosemite ensured that America's beauty would be preserved for many generations to come. This act was close to John Muir for the places are very wild and barely touch by human involvement. The landscape of the areas ~~and~~ are seen as nature's masterpiece and certainly not ugly.

281

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QUESTION 2

- (a) John Muir was not a fan of industrialization. He thought nature was beautiful and man should not disturb it. He wanted to adapt to nature instead of forcing nature to adapt to man.
- (b) John Muir believed that nature should be left untouched. Roosevelt felt that nature should be touched and used in assisting man, but not wasted. Both men believed nature was ~~a gift~~ beautiful and should be cherished, ~~but~~ they simply had slightly different views on how it should be treated.
- (c) During this period industrialization was beginning to occur. This consisted of building factories and using our natural resources. This is consistent with Roosevelt's views because we were ~~using~~ using nature for our personal benefit, but not yet abusing it and wasting the things we used it for.

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QUESTION 2

a). The

b.) the building of Railroads and canals by Roosevelt contrasts
mirs belief that building into the land and destroying the
wild would ruin natures landscapes even though they helped ^{the} ~~the~~
u.s. and its economy.

c). The westward migration due to the gold rush is consistent
w/ the view of Roosevelt because he believed that it was our duty
to use the natural Resources of our land.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY 2015 SCORING COMMENTARY

Short Answer Question 2

Overview

Short Answer Question 2 allowed students to compare excerpted quotes from John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt concerning the best use of natural resources. The question assessed the historical thinking skill of contextualization and covered Periods 6 and 7, which range from 1865 to 1945. The question asked for brief statements explaining implications of Muir’s conservationist policy outlook (task A) and how Roosevelt’s preservationist policy outlook had implications that contrasted with those of Muir’s (task B). Additionally, the question asked for a specific example of land use in the time period 1890–1945 that might represent one of the excerpted viewpoints (task C).

Sample: 2A

Score: 3

A-1: The response earned the point for connecting Muir’s views to the public policy of preservation, with a link to tourism.

B-1: The response acceptably contrasts “responsible use” policy.

C-1: Although “nature reservations or parks” is not a specific act, the Yosemite example earned the point.

Sample: 2B

Score: 2

A-1: The response offers an acceptable interpretation of Muir.

B-1: This is an acceptable contrast, although weaker on Roosevelt.

C-0: No specific land policy is cited.

Sample: 2C

Score: 1

A-0: This is blank.

B-1: Despite leaving (A) blank, the response correctly contrasts Muir’s outlook with Theodore Roosevelt’s policies and outlook.

C-0: The gold rush is neither a land policy nor within the time period required for this response.