

Practice DBQ 2020 Exam

10 Point Rubric

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible **thesis**/claim that establishes a line of reasoning. (1 pt.)*
 - Describe a broader historical **context** relevant to the prompt. (1 pt.)*
 - Evidence from the Documents
 - Use the content (*describes doesn't quote*) of at least **two documents** to address the topic of the prompt (1 pt.) *
 - Support an argument (*connect to thesis*) in response to the prompt using at least **two documents**. (1 pt.)*
 - Support an argument (*connect to thesis*) in response to the prompt using at least **four documents** (1 pt.)
 - Use at least **two** additional pieces of specific historical evidence (*outside information, beyond that found in the documents*) relevant to an argument about the prompt. (1 or 2 pts.)*
 - For **one or two documents**, explain how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience (*analysis/sourcing*) is relevant to an argument about the prompt. (1 or 2 pts.)*(*go for at least 1*)
 - Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument (*alternate thesis/argument/money paragraph*) that addresses the prompt. (1 pts.)
 - * - must earn points
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Evaluate the extent to which debates over the ratification of the Constitution led to a stronger, more effective United States government.

Use the documents and your knowledge of the time period to formulate your response.

Document 1

I am impatient to learn your sentiments on the late troubles in the Eastern states. So far as I have yet seen, they do not appear to threaten serious consequences. Those states have suffered by the stoppage of the channels of their commerce, which have not yet found other issues. This must render money scarce and make the people uneasy. This uneasiness has produced acts absolutely unjustifiable; but I hope they will provoke no severities from their governments....The mass of mankind...enjoys a precious degree of liberty and happiness. It has its evils, too, the principal of which is the turbulence to which it is subject. But weigh this against the oppressions of monarchy, and it becomes nothing....I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical.

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, January 30, 1787

Document 2

On examining the new proposed constitution, there can be no question but that there is authority enough lodged in the proposed Federal Congress, if abused, to do the greatest injury. And it is perfectly idle to object to it, that there is no bill of rights, or to propose to add to it a provision that a trial by jury shall in no case be omitted, or to patch it up by adding a stipulation in favor of the press, or to guard it by removing the paltry objection to the right of Congress to regulate the time and manner of elections.

Roger Sherman, Connecticut delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, November 22, 1787

Document 3

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection.

Excerpt from George Washington's Farewell Address, September 17, 1796

Document 4

That the several states who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction; and that a nullification, by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under colour of that instrument, is the rightful remedy: That this commonwealth does upon the most deliberate reconsideration declare, that the said alien and sedition laws, are in their opinion, palpable violations of the said constitution.

Kentucky Resolutions, approved December 3, 1799

Document 5

