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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

The Making of America, 1789-1900

Question Papers & Model Answers



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The Making of America, 1789–1900 (Sample Question Paper)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** of the states that were added to the USA between 1789 and 1838. [1]
- (b) Name **one** of the Indian wars fought between 1861 and 1876. [1]
- (c) Name **one** of the main industries that provided employment for large numbers of African-Americans in the south after 1877. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the difficulties faced by early migrants on their journeys to Oregon and California in the 1840s and 1850s.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 What was the impact of the Californian gold rush of 1848–1849?
Support your answer with examples. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that the building of railroads across the Plains was the main reason for the destruction of the Plains Indians' culture after 1877.
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The period of Reconstruction from 1863 to 1877 was a time of progress for former slaves in America's southern states.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (Practice Paper 1)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** of the five tribes removed from the East between 1830 and 1838. [1]
- (b) Name **one** of the settlements built by the Mormons in Utah, 1838–60. [1]
- (c) Name **one** of the states which joined the Southern Confederacy. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the experience of African Americans living in the South during the Civil War, 1861–65. [9]
- Support your summary with examples.
- 3 Why did the Sioux and the United States come into conflict during the Great Sioux War, 1876–77? [10]
- Explain your answer.

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* ‘The growth of the cotton industry was the main driving force behind American expansion before the Civil War.’ [18]
- How far do you agree with this statement?
- Give reasons for your answer.
- 5* ‘The growth of cities was the most significant change in American history between 1877 and 1900.’ [18]
- How far do you agree with this statement?
- Give reasons for your answer.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (Practice Paper 2)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** of the major gold rushes that took place in North America, 1838–60. [1]
- (b) Identify **one** right gained by African Americans due to changes in the Constitution, 1865–77. [1]
- (c) Name **one** way in which reservations tried to change the culture of Plains Indians, 1877–1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the removal of indigenous people from the East, 1830–38.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why do you think the Mormons were able to settle successfully in Utah, 1837–1860?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'The existence of slavery in parts of the United States made the Civil War inevitable.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The conflict on the Plains between 1861 and 1877 was mainly caused by white Americans and Native Americans competing for limited resources.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2018)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** slave state added to the USA between 1793 and 1838. [1]
- (b) Name **one** Indian tribe living on the Plains between 1839 and 1860. [1]
- (c) Give **one** example of a difficulty faced by Homesteaders farming the Plains. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the American expansion from 1789 to 1838. [9]
- Support your summary with examples.
- 3 Why did Reconstruction do little to improve the lives of many African Americans? [10]
- Support your answer with examples.

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'The discovery of gold was the main reason for migration to the West between 1839 and 1860.'
- How far do you agree with this statement?
- Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The most significant change for the Plains Indians in the period 1877–1900 was the destruction of the buffalo.'
- How far do you agree with this statement?
- Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2019)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Give **one** example of a group of people who migrated West between 1839 and 1860. [1]
- (b) Give **one** example of a way in which the lives of Plains Indians changed in the years 1877–1900. [1]
- (c) Give **one** example of how African Americans were discriminated against after the Civil War. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses big business in America in the years 1877–1900. [9]
- Support your summary with examples.
- 3 Why did the building of the railroads have such a big impact on the Plains? [10]
- Explain your answer with examples.

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'Slavery alone caused the American Civil War.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that control and ownership of land was the most important cause of conflict in the early years of America, 1789–1838?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2020)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Identify **one** difficulty migrants faced when travelling to the Far West in the 1840s. [1]
- (b) Name **one** of the railroad companies which built lines across the Plains after 1860. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** way in which US Government policies affected Native American culture between 1877 and 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses slavery in the years 1793–1838.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 What was the impact of the Pikes Peak gold rush on the development of the American West?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that the lives of African Americans changed little during the Civil War 1861–1865?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The main reason for conflict between Native and White Americans after 1861 was the broken promises of the US Government.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2021)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** US President before 1830. [1]
- (b) Identify **one** important abolitionist in America between 1830 and 1877. [1]
- (c) Give **one** example of an industry dominated by large corporations after 1870. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the cattle business between 1861 and 1890. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why did the cotton industry expand in the southern states between 1789 and 1838? Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'The reason that African Americans' lives did **not** improve between 1877 and 1890 was the poor economy in the south.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that the main reason for conflict between White and Native Americans in the USA was the gold rush between 1839 and 1860?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2022)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Identify **one** feature of the Plains Indians' religious beliefs. [1]
- (b) Name **one** state that fought on the Union side in the Civil War. [1]
- (c) Give **one** example of a cow town that grew in the 1860s and 1870s. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the way of life of Plains Indians between 1877 and 1900. [9]
- Support your summary with examples.
- 3 Why did many homesteaders find it difficult to make a life on the Plains in the period 1861–1877? [10]
- Explain your answer.

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that Reconstruction was a failure between 1865 and 1877? [18]
- Give reasons for your answer.
- 5* 'In the period 1830–1838 the indigenous people responded to white settlement in the east with peaceful methods.'
- How far do you agree? [18]
- Give reasons for your answer.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2023)

Answer questions 1 (a-c) 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Identify **one** Impact of mining on the areas where gold was found. [1]
- (b) Give **one** example of how African Americans were discriminated against in the Union Army during the Civil War. [1]
- (c) Name **one** tribe involved in fighting wars with white settlers or the US government between 1861 and 1877. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses migration to places west of the Plains between 1839 and 1860.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why were there tensions in America between 1789 and 1838?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* From the 1860s onwards, the railroads were the most important reason for people settling on the Plains.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The growth of big business had a positive impact on the USA and its people between 1877 and 1900.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2024)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Identify **one** way in which the Lakota Sioux used the buffalo. [1]
- (b) Name a new technology or development that helped Homesteaders survive on the Plains after 1861. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** way in which African Americans tried to improve their lives between 1877 and 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the American Civil War. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 What was the impact of the growth of big business and/or cities during the period 1877-1900? Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'The main reason the USA expanded between 1789 and 1838 was because land was taken from Native American tribes in wars.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'Between 1861 and 1877, Native Americans of the Plains had no success in challenging the US government and white settlement.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (Sample Question Paper)

- 2** Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the difficulties faced by early migrants on their journeys to Oregon and California in the 1840s and 1850s.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

The first significant difficulty was to prepare for the journey of over 2000 miles. Families would make their way to one of the towns along the Missouri River such as Independence and from there would begin their preparations. This included buying provisions for such a long journey and building their own wagon. They would then have to join up with a wagon train of families all looking to make the same journey.

Another significant difficulty was surviving the many different terrains and weather that they faced. This included crossing plains, rivers and other obstacles whilst being exposed to baking hot conditions, strong winds or freezing conditions. Many families found that they had to abandon many of their possessions merely to survive.

Another significant difficulty was surviving the crossing of the Rocky Mountains with many dying as their routes became blocked by snow or rockfall. In these conditions many died of starvation or from disease. They would hope to find a friendly Indian tribe who would provide supplies but also feared attack from them too as tribes like the Sioux often saw the migrants as invaders.

- 3** What was the impact of the Californian gold rush of 1848–1849?

Support your answer with examples.

[10]

One impact of the gold rush was that many people became rich. There were stories of men making over \$1000 per day and this also led to many people rushing to the area with over 50,000 Americans and thousands from Europe coming to California. Others, like Levi Strauss, made a fortune by providing vital equipment such as picks, tents and food.

Another impact of the gold rush was the damage caused to the area. By 1852, most of the surface gold had gone and this led to the crushing of quartz crystal in stamp mills. Native Americans were affected because firstly they were prevented from joining in the gold rush and secondly whole hillsides were wiped out by the use of high-powered water jets whilst the use of chemicals poisoned rivers and killed fish and wildlife.

A final impact was the political change to the area. California became a state in 1850 and as a result of the mining, San Francisco developed into a major city and seaport as lumbering and farming spread throughout the area which had previously been sparsely populated.

- 4*** How far do you agree that the building of railroads across the Plains was the main reason for the destruction of the Plains Indians' culture after 1877.

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

To a certain degree, the railroads were important in destroying the Plains Indians' culture after 1877. However, there were other more important reasons.

The trains played an important role. Two train lines were built from east and west and they met in 1869 to create one communication line to link the two sides of the country. This was a great threat to

the Plains Indians because it cut through their territories. Buffalo herds were cut in two, either side of the train line. More importantly, buffalo hunters travelled the trainlines, hunting huge numbers of buffalo to feed the train workers and the towns and to send east to where the industrial centres had a large leather industry. By 1875, the southern herds had been hunted to extinction with over 3 million buffalo killed. This was a very serious problem for keeping the Plains Indian culture alive because buffalo were so important. Even the bones and other parts were used by "bone pickers" so there was literally nothing left for the Plains Indians. This was a direct impact of the railroad.

Also, the railroad led to a new creation of towns and settlements along the trainlines. Homesteaders fenced in their land, cutting off water supplies whilst factories paid workers to pick wild foods previously used by the Indians. The white settlers brought their culture to the area and rejected Indian culture as barbaric. The white settlers didn't need to trade with the Native Americans anymore because the railroad brought supplies and materials. Cattle

Another issue was the power of the US Army and the political desire to take-on the Indians. Whenever the Plains Indians attempted to respond with violence to the threat of the colonists, the army was able to outfight them. Even though there were some successes for the Native Americans, like when Crazy Horse defeated Custer at the battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, overall the years that followed 1877 were where the forts and numbers of the US army were too much for the Native Americans to compete militarily.

This led to attempts to destroy Native American culture and to send them to reservations. By the mid-1870s, the reservations were the main limitation on Native culture. The reservation lines and camps were deliberately designed to break up existing tribal structures and links as tribes were deliberately divided-up. In the camps, native culture was systematically destroyed. Religious dances and rituals were banned. New police forces disrupted the tribal relationships. Children were sent to western schools where they were taught the US culture, not the tribal culture and instead of warriors providing for their families, they relied on government handouts.

This finally led to the biggest impact on Native American culture, the 1877 Dawes Plan. Although this offered individual Indians land for citizenship, it effectively ended the power of the tribes which lost millions of acres of land and with it any power they had to maintain their own culture.

Overall, the railroad had a significant impact because they opened up the plains to US settlement which threatened tribal culture. The destruction of the buffalo and the fencing off of the plains led the Indians to fight back. This proved disastrous as they were forced on to reservations, losing their land, their culture and their identity.

5* 'The period of Reconstruction from 1863 to 1877 was a time of progress for former slaves in America's southern states.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

The period of reconstruction was initially very positive African Americans, but towards the end of this period, many found themselves little better off than when they had been slaves as reconstruction faltered.

In the first stage, the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 declared that slaves had to be freed. In 1865, it was turned into the 13th Amendment which made freeing slaves part of the American constitution so that legally everyone had to do it. This meant that all slaves had to be freed in every state. Then the 14th Amendment guaranteed equal citizenship which meant African Americans were

legally equal to whites, and the 15th banned anyone from blocking the right to vote for racial reasons. These were important legal decisions that gave African Americans legal rights. Even though these did not get properly enforced until the 1960s they were ultimately very important because they gave the civil rights movement years later legal evidence to gain equality.

The second stage of reconstruction saw the government try to ensure the freed slaves had a better life. The Freedman's Bureau was set up by the federal government in 1865 to help the 4 million freed slaves. It gave housing and education to ex-slaves to help them to survive in a world where they were free. Lots of African Americans were helped by the bureau. However, it was limited, because there was a shortage of money for the bureau and it was shut down in 1872 because of pressure by Southern politicians.

However, this is not all evidence of progress. Firstly, even though the amendments were passed, they were ignored in a lot of ways. For example, even though the 14th Amendment made everyone in America citizens, there was unequal treatment when it came to wages and often white workers were hired before black workers. And even though the 15th Amendment protected voting rights, other limits like literacy tests were used to prevent African Americans in some areas from voting. Some Southern States wrote specific laws, called "Black Codes" which said that a person was legally black if they had more than one black great-grandparent and they were limited to certain jobs like farming.

After the Civil War, most African Americans thought that they would be given "40 acres and a mule" by the federal government because this is what one of the Union generals had let farmers have when his army had freed them. But the federal government did not have the money to do this and also wanted to keep Southern politicians friendly. So they got the Freedman's Bureau to tell farmers to pay rent for their land. If they did not, federal soldiers were used to remove them from the land. Many African Americans ended up share-cropping, where they rented land by paying for it with part of the harvest. This meant that they stayed poor and still ended up working land for white land owners like they had as slaves. In 1865, the Ku Klux Klan was formed and was determined to reduce the right of the former slaves, threatening, attacking and murdering any who tried to claim their full rights.

Another limit on the former slaves occurred when the Democrats took power back from the Republicans. They stopped a lot of the progress, including schools, and focused instead on the spread West. The Supreme Court ruled that equality was not needed at state level meaning black children went to separate poorer schools whilst the south became clearly segregated with black people have considerably less freedom than white people. This was enforced further by the White League and the Ku Klux Klan.

Overall, former slaves were no longer slaves and, in law, had equal rights as citizens. However, the truth was that this was severely limited by Democrats and Supreme Court judgements which meant that in the south, many African Americans enjoyed few of the rights that had been promised them. There has been progress, but it had significant limitations.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (Practice Paper 1)

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the experience of African Americans living in the South during the Civil War, 1861–65.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

There were changes for African Americans living in the south. In the first stage, the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 declared that slaves had to be freed. In 1865, it was turned into the 13th Amendment which made freeing slaves part of the American constitution so that legally everyone had to do it. This meant that all slaves had to be freed in every state. Then the 14th Amendment guaranteed equal citizenship which meant African Americans were legally equal to whites, and the 15th banned anyone from blocking the right to vote for racial reasons. These were important legal decisions that gave African Americans legal rights. Even though these did not get properly enforced until the 1960s they were ultimately very important because they gave the civil rights movement years later legal evidence to gain equality.

The second stage of reconstruction saw further changes as the government tried to ensure the freed slaves had a better life. The Freedman's Bureau was set up by the federal government in 1865 to help the 4 million freed slaves. It gave housing and education to ex-slaves to help them to survive in a world where they were free. Lots of African Americans were helped by the bureau. However, it was limited, because there was a shortage of money for the bureau and it was shut down in 1872 because of pressure by Southern politicians.

However, this is not all evidence of progress as some things stayed the same. Firstly, even though the amendments were passed, they were ignored in a lot of ways. For example, even though the 14th Amendment made everyone in America citizens, there was unequal treatment when it came to wages and often white workers were hired before black workers. And even though the 15th Amendment protected voting rights, other limits like literacy tests were used to prevent African Americans in some areas from voting. Some Southern States wrote specific laws, called "Black Codes" which said that a person was legally black if they had more than one black great-grandparent and they were limited to certain jobs like farming.

- 3 Why did the Sioux and the United States come into conflict during the Great Sioux War, 1876–77?

Explain your answer.

[10]

Gold was an issue with Red Cloud's War 1865-8 as the Bozeman Trail, a gold trail maintained despite a treaty originally protecting Indian land, ran through their hunting ground. Red Cloud's forces fought back and had a series of victories through 1867-8 which included tempting US forces out of their forts to be destroyed and mutilated by the Indians. The US government were forced to give in with another treaty at Fort Laramie with a guarantee that US troops and settlers would not enter a vast area of land around the Black Hills of Dakota. However, from 1868, the government took a stronger stance under General Sheridan and Sherman. Indian violence in response to land disputes concerning gold was increasingly becoming something that would not be tolerated by the government and they decided to force the issue.

The Great Sioux War 1875-77 followed a similar pattern with the discovery of gold leading to tens of thousands of miners occupying the sacred Black Hills of Dakota. This time, the Indians were split as the government offered \$6million for the Black Hills and Red Cloud agreed but Sitting Bull and others didn't. President Grant was furious and the Sioux and all other allies were forced on to reservation forts by the end of January 1876. Sitting Bull refused with he and Crazy Horse wiping out an army

camp by the Rosebud River and then setting up their own camp on the banks of the Little Bighorn River in 1876. General Custer's force, outnumbered four to one, was defeated. Although this was a great victory they were unable to win the war as the US army could prevent the warriors getting their daily supply of food and shelter by keeping them on the run. The US hunted down all the Sioux bands, even those who had nothing to do with the battle and Crazy Horse was arrested and killed in 1877 on the pretext of trying to escape. Sitting Bull and a small band of warriors managed to flee to Canada but by 1877 the remaining Sioux in America had surrendered. The US took the Black Hills and a further 40 million acres of Indian land.

4* 'The growth of the cotton industry was the main driving force behind American expansion before the Civil War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

One issue was the growth of the cotton industry and the conflict that existed over slavery. The invention of the cotton gin made slavery highly profitable and it spread across new territories in the south. Slaves escaped using the Underground railroad and an abolitionist movement started to grow in some parts of the North. Although this issue is related to land, the conflict had more to do with arguments about freedom and the racist arguments of some that black people did not deserve to be free.

This tension was greatly increased by another issue that was linked to cotton again but again can be associated with racism and attitudes towards slavery. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was an attempt to deal with the building conflict between Northern and Southern States over the issue of slavery. The Missouri Compromise made slavery illegal in states north of the new state of Missouri but allowed it to continue to the south. This was an attempt by the federal government to avoid problems between the North and South. However, it led to increased anger from anti-slavery campaigners and some even encouraged rebellions. It was especially serious because the bitterness over this issue eventually led to the Civil War.

One different reason was conflict with the Indians. The Indian Removal Act led to great tension as the 5 'civilised' tribes were affected particularly badly. Some tribes, such as the Creeks, signed quickly and moved west onto their new territory but even this land was taken illegally. As a result, Creek Indians took revenge against white squatters and the government responded by forcing them all west by 1837. The Seminole population was reduced to 200 after they fought wars against the white authorities. In 1838 over 4000 Cherokees died during the 'Trail of Tears' forced march. This shows that the Indian Removal Act led to increased anger from the Indians, and even war, as the government resorted to violent means to force them off their land. It should, however, also be stated, that although this was mostly about land, it was also linked to racist views about Indians.

An earlier cause of increasing tension was the Louisiana Purchase (1803) when 530 million acres of French territory was bought for \$15 million. This led to 'mountain men' moving west to make money from the fur trade. Much of their contact with the Indians was positive. However, later, as numbers of migrants increased it led to conflict with the Plains Indians such as the Lakota and Apache. This was more of a long-term cause of tension, but it did lead to significant tensions between the USA and Indian nations. Again, there is a link here between ownership and control of land and already existing racist views towards Indians.

Overall, the discussions over the cotton industry were very important but they were even more so because they were linked to existing racist views. As America grew and new land came under control, racism and prejudice came to the fore as disputes often involved taking land off Indians or whether or

not it was right to use slavery to work the land. Ultimately, although the disputes were often about land, it was racism that made the conflict so bitter.

5* 'The growth of cities was the most significant change in American history between 1877 and 1900.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

It will be shown that the growth of cities did significantly change American history.

Cities grew hugely during this period. In 1870, there were just 14 cities with populations over 100,000; by 1900 there were 38, many of them dominated by skyscrapers. The cities promised much but many migrants were disappointed by the reality. Most workers lived in poorly designed, over-crowded apartments. There was little privacy and poor sanitation and in one poor Chicago neighbourhood nearly 60% of babies dies before their first birthday.

There were some attractions too as theatres sprang up and Wild West shows entertained the whooping crowds. Public parks were available for all, citizens could choose between dozens of newspapers, attend political rallies and talk politics in the busy saloons. Public education was expanded with nearly 70% going to school by 1900. Women looked to gain increasing freedom.

The attraction of the new cities and bigger corporation saw migrants pour into America with 600,000 coming from Italy alone in the 1890s. In 1890, the government took control of this and in 1892 opened the main immigration station on Ellis Island, New York. They faced a medical screening with 10% too unwell to enter USA. Many prospered eventually but they often faced anti-immigration violence due to migrants being offered lower wages. In 1887, the American Protective Association was set up to "protect" Protestant Americans from the dangers of the Catholic, Jewish and Buddhist immigrants. During the 1870s, Chinese riots led to many murders. Chinese made up to 10% of the population of San Francisco but were legally not allowed to live outside the Chinatown area. In 1882, the US government passed the Chinese Exclusion Act which limited the number of Chinese workers entering America.

This period of time saw the growth of corporations in the cities and very rich owners such as Andrew Carnegie as small companies made way for much larger corporations which were run by a president and board of shareholders rather than a single person or family. By 1850 there were over 5000 manufacturing firms but by 1900 these had been absorbed by just over 300 corporations. As well as making some owners becoming very rich, workers were often exploited. Attempts to fight back through union strikes were often unsuccessful with an 1892 strike at Carnegie's Homestead Steel Company led to the deaths of 7 workers and eventual defeat for the workers as the company brought in non-union immigrant workers. Later, the Pullman Railroad Car Company cut the wages of it workers leading to over a quarter of a million workers going on strike with the President sending in troops leading to 26 workers being shot and the leaders arrested and put on a black list which meant they couldn't find work again.

However, this was not always linked to cities. Cotton and Tobacco factories also grew rich during this period with the American Tobacco Company controlling 90% of cigarettes and 75% of tobacco production. However, jobs were generally low-skilled and poorly paid. A similar story happened with the expansion of mines whilst nothing was done to stop the damage caused to the environment and workers had no breathing equipment so many died of lung disease.

Bonanza cattle ranches took advantage of falling beef prices and harsh winter 1886-7 which saw many small ranchers out of business. By 1900 most ranches were owned by only a handful of people. Again, the rich became very rich, whilst the poor workers suffered.

Overall, therefore, this period did see great growth and more opportunities for a small group of Americans who gained power and wealth. However, it should be said that this often came at the expense of freedom and privacy of other groups and in particular migrants and the poor lived with considerable hardship during this time.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2018)

- 1 (a) Name **one** slave state added to the USA between 1793 and 1838. [1]

Tennessee; Louisiana; Mississippi; Alabama; Missouri; Arkansas.

- (b) Name **one** Indian tribe living on the Plains between 1839 and 1860. [1]

Arapaho; Blackfoot; Cheyenne; Comanche; Crow; Lakota; Plains Apache; Plains Cree; Santee Dakota.

- (c) Give **one** example of a difficulty faced by Homesteaders farming the Plains. [1]

Loneliness; disease caused by living in a sod house; difficulties ploughing the hard ground; lack of water; lack of wood; locusts.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the American expansion from 1789 to 1838.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

One significant change was the invention of the Cotton Gin in a 1793. This made cotton plantations much more financially significant and would see the expansion of slavery in the south. When combined with the 'pushing system', this invention saw profits from slavery greatly increase with cotton sales moving towards almost 50%. This led to more and more land being used for slavery in the south. It would lead to the Missouri Compromise of 1820 which saw new states having to be added as both slave and non-slave as expansion brought tension between the two. [Missouri Compromise could be own paragraph too]

Another significant change in this period was the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. This saw an area of land, roughly the size of the 3rd of modern-day USA, including 530 million acres, purchased from France for just 15 million dollars. This would lead to a massive extension of land and brought settlers westwards where they would clash with Native Americans on the plains.

One final, significant change was the Indian Removal Act of 1830. This saw the forced removal of the "Five Civilised Tribes" from the area of the south-east around Georgia. This was to allow for further expansion by white settlers. Andrew Jackson's government claimed this was voluntary, but the reality was that it included the forced "Trail of Tears" of 1838 which saw up to 5000 Cherokee die on this forced move westwards to allow further white expansion into the area.

- 3 Why did Reconstruction do little to improve the lives of many African Americans?

Support your answer with examples.

[10]

The reason why the Reconstruction period saw little improvements, was because of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865. This led to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson who did little to hold the southern states to enforce the promised changes. Despite the 13th Amendment former slaves received little support. For example, slaves were promised "40 acres and a mule" but this was not delivered. The Freedman's Bureau was set up by the federal government in 1865 to help the 4 million freed slaves but it was shut down in 1872 because of pressure by Southern politicians.

There was a lack of will in the South to give ex-slaves equal rights and President Johnson did not enforce this. This meant that soon southern states wrote specific laws, called "Black Codes" which said

that a person was legally black if they had more than one black great-grandparent and they were limited to certain jobs like farming. They were also banned from other areas such as serving on juries or being able to possess a gun. Many were forced to be “sharecroppers” which meant that, although officially free, they still worked off the land, giving much of their crop to the white owners and living a life little better than slaves.

Finally, Reconstruction did little to improve their lives because of the existence of organisations such as the Ku Klux Klan. This racist organisation was not stopped by Johnson and they brought terror to ex-slaves lives. Any signs of wanting to be treated equally or interacting with whites could lead to lynchings and physical attacks.

4* ‘The discovery of gold was the main reason for migration to the West between 1839 and 1860.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

One reason for heading West in this period, was the California Gold Rush of 1849. There were stories of men making over \$1000 per day and this also led to many people rushing to the area with over 50,000 Americans and thousands from Europe coming to California. Others, like Levi Strauss, made a fortune by providing vital equipment such as picks, tents and food. This would lead to the development of the city of San Francisco and eventually to the state of California in 1850.

A further argument that gold was the main reason came with the discovery of gold at Pike’s Peak in 1859-1860. Yet again, people were encouraged to go to make their fortunes with many painting “Pike’s Peak or bust!” on their wagons. This was encouraged by the railroad companies and led to many heading to the area to get rich. It led to the development of cities such as Denver and eventually to the state of Colorado.

However, some would argue that it was the existence of trails to the west of the plains that was more of a motivation than the gold. The development of trails such as the Oregon and California trails. Several trails were created, and migrants could choose the one that would take them to where they wanted to go. Some of them could even be used in winter, and this meant that more people were encouraged to move west as although it remained dangerous, at least they were able to travel along a designated route, and often in company with other settlers. These people travelled west as they were looking to move away from their poor lives in the east, and they had heard stories of how good their lives would be in the west rather than to take part in gold rush.

Finally, some would argue that fleeing persecution was more of a motivation for some. The Mormon journey west, led by Brigham Young, was partly caused because many hated their group for reasons which included the practice of polygamy (having more than one wife). After nearly 1300 miles they arrived at Young’s destination, the Great Salt Lake and in 1847 they founded Salt Lake City which by 1852 had a population over 10,000.

Overall, there is no doubt that gold was an important reason why some travelled west in this time period, and it certainly was a motivation for those who headed to California and Pike’s Peak. However, it has been seen that the greater overall motivation was the search for a better life. For some, that did mean earning a fortune finding gold, but for others it was the promise of a better life in Oregon or California, or a life away from religious persecution.

- 5* 'The most significant change for the Plains Indians in the period 1877–1900 was the destruction of the buffalo.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

The destruction of buffalo was one of the most important issues for Plains Indians during this time. As the railroads stretched across the country, buffalo herds were cut in two, either side of the train line. More importantly, buffalo hunters travelled the trainlines, hunting huge numbers of buffalo to feed the train workers and the towns and to send east to where the industrial centres had a large leather industry. By 1875, the southern herds had been hunted to extinction with over 3 million buffalo killed. This was a very serious problem for keeping the Plains Indian culture alive because buffalo were so important as the hunting of them was integral as their remains were used to make everything from bowls to teepees. Even the bones and other parts were used by "bone pickers" so there was literally nothing left for the Plains Indians.

However, this wasn't the only impact on Plains Indians at this point as the railroad led to a new creation of towns and settlements along the trainlines. Homesteaders fenced in their land, cutting off water supplies whilst factories paid worker to pick wild foods previously used by the Indians. The white settlers brought their culture to the area and rejected Indian culture as barbaric. The white settlers didn't need to trade with the Native Americans anymore because the railroad brought supplies and materials. This was an alternative significant impact.

However, the most important impact was the attempt to destroy Native American culture and to send them to reservations. By the mid-1870s, the reservations were the main limitation on Native culture. The reservation lines and camps were deliberately designed to break up existing tribal structures and links as tribes were deliberately divided-up. In the camps, native culture was systematically destroyed. Religious dances and rituals were banned. New police forces disrupted the tribal relationships. Children were sent to western schools where they were taught the US culture, not the tribal culture and instead of warriors providing for their families, they relied on government handouts.

This systematic attack to destroy Native American culture was followed up by the 1877 Dawes Plan. Although this offered individual Indians land for citizenship, it effectively ended the power of the tribes which lost millions of acres of land and with it any power they had to maintain their own culture. An attempt to regain this, through the Ghost Dance, was feared by the government who tried to wipe this out. This would lead to the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890 which would lead to the Ghost Dancers surrender.

Overall, the loss of the buffalo had a significant impact because it directly threatened tribal culture. The destruction of the buffalo and the fencing off of the plains led the Indians to fight back. This proved disastrous as they were forced on to reservations, losing their land, their culture and their identity and this led to a more significant impact. The loss of buffalo harmed Plains Indian culture but it was the forced move to reservations and the division of the tribes which had the bigger impact because it saw the deliberate attempt to destroy Native American culture.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2019)

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses big business in America in the years 1877–1900.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

This period of time saw a change with the growth of **corporations** and very rich owners such as Andrew Carnegie as small companies made way for much larger corporations which were run by a president and board of shareholders rather than a single person or family. By 1850 there were over 5000 manufacturing firms but by 1900 these had been absorbed by just over 300 corporations. As well as making some owners becoming very rich, **workers were often exploited**. Attempts to fight back through union strikes were often unsuccessful with an 1892 strike at Carnegie's Homestead Steel Company led to the deaths of 7 workers and eventual defeat for the workers as the company brought in non-union immigrant workers. Later, the Pullman Railroad Car Company cut the wages of its workers leading to over a quarter of a million workers going on strike with the President sending in troops leading to 26 workers being shot and the leaders arrested and put on a black list which meant they couldn't find work again.

Another change saw Cotton and Tobacco factories also grew rich during this period with the American Tobacco Company controlling 90% of cigarettes and 75% of tobacco production. However, jobs were generally low-skilled and poorly paid. A similar story happened with the expansion of mines whilst nothing was done to stop the damage caused to the environment and workers had no breathing equipment so many died of lung disease.

A final change saw Bonanza cattle ranches took advantage of falling beef prices and harsh winter 1886-7 which saw many small ranchers out of business. By 1900 most ranches were owned by only a handful of people. Again, the rich became very rich, whilst the poor workers suffered.

- 5* How far do you agree that control and ownership of land was the most important cause of conflict in the early years of America, 1789–1838?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

One way in which the control of land caused conflict was with the Indians. The Indian Removal Act led to great tension as the 5 'civilised' tribes were affected particularly badly. Some tribes, such as the Creeks, signed quickly and moved west onto their new territory but even this land was taken illegally. As a result Creek Indians took revenge against white squatters and the government responded by forcing them all west by 1837. The Seminole population was reduced to 200 after they fought wars against the white authorities. In 1838 over 4000 Cherokees died during the 'Trail of Tears' forced march. This shows that the Indian Removal Act led to increased anger from the Indians, and even war, as the government resorted to violent means to force them off their land. It should, however, also be stated, that although this was mostly about land, it was also linked to racist views about Indians.

An earlier cause of increasing tension was the Louisiana Purchase (1803) when 530 million acres of French territory was bought for \$15 million. This led to 'mountain men' moving west to make money from the fur trade. Much of their contact with the Indians was positive. However, later, as numbers of migrants increased it led to conflict with the Plains Indians such as the Lakota and Apache. This was more of a long-term cause of tension but it did lead to significant tensions between the USA and Indian nations. Again, there is a link here between ownership and control of land and already existing racist views towards Indians.

One issue that had little to do with control and ownership of land was the conflict that existed over slavery. The invention of the cotton gin made slavery highly profitable, and it spread across new territories in the south. Slaves escaped using the Underground railroad and an abolitionist movement started to grow in some parts of the North. Although this issue is related to land, the conflict had more to do with arguments about freedom and the racist arguments of some that black people did not deserve to be free.

This tension was greatly increased by another issue that was linked to land again but again can be associated with racism and attitudes towards slavery. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was an attempt to deal with the building conflict between Northern and Southern States over the issue of slavery. The Missouri Compromise made slavery illegal in states north of the new state of Missouri but allowed it to continue to the south. This was an attempt by the federal government to avoid problems between the North and South. However, it led to increased anger from anti-slavery campaigners and some even encouraged rebellions. It was especially serious because the bitterness over this issue eventually led to the Civil War.

Overall, the discussions over control and ownership of land were very important but they were even more so because they were linked to existing racist views. As America grew and new land came under control, racism and prejudice came to the fore as disputes often involved taking land off Indians or whether or not it was right to use slavery to work the land. Ultimately, although the disputes were often about land, it was racism that made the conflict so bitter.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2020)

2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses slavery in the years 1793–1838.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

One change in slavery grew so quickly in the USA was due to the cotton gin invention by Eli Whitney. This helped to separate the cotton quickly and planters could process cotton much faster. Investment came from as far as British Banks and cotton could now be grown in places where it would have previously failed. However, the cotton gin depended on human labour which led to the expansion of slavery in the Deep South.

Another change in slavery was the purchase of Louisiana which led to the development of the 'Cotton Kingdom'. Slaves were needed on the expanding plantations in new states like Louisiana combining with Georgia and the Carolinas to become the 'Cotton Kingdom'. New Orleans became a centre for trading cotton and people and by 1820, demand meant that cotton made up 42% of all US exports.

Slavery was also changed as it was boosted by President Andrew Jackson encouraging banks to lend larger sums of money to cotton investors. This meant there were even bigger profits to be made by the auction houses. On top of this many Northern businessmen profited as their raw materials were kept cheap as long as cotton was produced by slave labour.

3 What was the impact of the Pikes Peak gold rush on the development of the American West?

Explain your answer.

[10]

One impact of the gold rush was that many people became rich. There were stories of men making over \$1000 per day and this also led to many people rushing to the area. Others, made a fortune by providing vital equipment such as picks, tents and food.

Another impact of the gold rush was the damage caused to the area. Very soon, most of the surface gold had gone and this led to the crushing of quartz crystal in stamp mills. Native Americans were affected because firstly they were prevented from joining in the gold rush and secondly whole hillsides were wiped out by the use of high-powered water jets whilst the use of chemicals poisoned rivers and killed fish and wildlife.

A final impact was the political change to the area. Colorado became a territory and as a result of the mining major cities such as Denver developed. Many people moved West, scrambling to get the gold, hoping for "Pike's Peak or bust!"

4* How far do you agree that the lives of African Americans changed little during the Civil War 1861–1865?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

In the first stage, the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 declared that slaves had to be freed. In 1865, it was turned into the 13th Amendment which made freeing slaves part of the American constitution so that legally everyone had to do it. This meant that all slaves had to be freed in every state. Then the 14th Amendment guaranteed equal citizenship which meant African Americans were legally equal to whites, and the 15th banned anyone from blocking the right to vote for racial reasons. These were important legal decisions that gave African Americans legal rights and disagrees with the idea that “little changed” for African Americans in this time period.

The second stage of reconstruction saw the government try to ensure the freed slaves had a better life. The Freedman’s Bureau was set up by the federal government in 1865 to help the 4 million freed slaves. It gave housing and education to ex-slaves to help them to survive in a world where they were free. Lots of African Americans were helped by the bureau in this period but the impact would be limited as not all could access the support.

However, this is not all evidence of progress. Firstly, even though the amendments were passed, they were ignored in a lot of ways. For example, even though the 14th Amendment made everyone in America citizens, there was unequal treatment when it came to wages and often white workers were hired before black workers. And even though the 15th Amendment protected voting rights, other limits like literacy tests were used to prevent African Americans in some areas from voting. Some Southern States wrote specific laws, called “Black Codes” which said that a person was legally black if they had more than one black great-grandparent and they were limited to certain jobs like farming.

During the war, slaves were promised “40 acres and a mule” by the federal government because this is what one of the Union generals had let farmers have when his army had freed them. But the federal government did not have the money to do this and also wanted to keep Southern politicians friendly. Instead, many African Americans ended up share-cropping, where they rented land by paying for it with part of the harvest. This meant that they stayed poor and still ended up working land for white land owners like they had as slaves. In 1865, the Ku Klux Klan was formed and was determined to reduce the right of the former slaves, threatening, attacking and murdering any who tried to claim their full rights.

Overall, it can be shown that there was some progress, the major issue being removal of slavery. There was also a move towards equality. However, this was slow and, especially after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, this was limited in the South.

5* 'The main reason for conflict between Native and White Americans after 1861 was the broken promises of the US Government.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

Broken promises over gold was the main issue with Red Cloud's War 1865-8 as the Bozeman Trail, a gold trail maintained despite a treaty originally protecting Indian land, ran through their hunting ground. Red Cloud's forces fought back and had a series of victories through 1867-8 which included tempting US forces out of their forts to be destroyed and mutilated by the Indians. The US government were forced to give in with another treaty at Fort Laramie with a guarantee that US troops and settlers would not enter a vast area of land around the Black Hills of Dakota. However, from 1868, the government took a stronger stance under General Sheridan and Sherman. Indian violence in response to land disputes concerning gold was increasingly becoming something that would not be tolerated by the government and they decided to force the issue.

The Great Sioux War 1875-77 also saw broken promises followed a similar pattern with the discovery of gold leading to tens of thousands of miners occupying the sacred Black Hills of Dakota. This time, the Indians were split as the government offered \$6million for the Black Hills and Red Cloud agreed but Sitting Bull and others didn't. President Grant was furious and the Sioux and all other allies were forced on to reservation forts by the end of January 1876. Sitting Bull refused with he and Crazy Horse wiping out an army camp by the Rosebud River and then setting up their own camp on the banks of the Little Bighorn River in 1876. General Custer's force, outnumbered four to one, was defeated. Although this was a great victory they were unable to win the war as the US army could prevent the warriors getting their daily supply of food and shelter by keeping them on the run. The US hunted down all the Sioux bands, even those who had nothing to do with the battle and Crazy Horse was arrested and killed in 1877 on the pretext of trying to escape. Sitting Bull and a small band of warriors managed to flee to Canada but by 1877 the remaining Sioux in America had surrendered. The US took the Black Hills and a further 40 million acres of Indian land.

Other issues were not broken promises but instead an attempt to destroy Native American culture and to send them to reservations. By the mid-1870s, the reservations were the main limitation on Native culture. The reservation lines and camps were deliberately designed to break up existing tribal structures and links as tribes were deliberately divided-up. In the camps, native culture was systematically destroyed. Religious dances and rituals were banned. New police forces disrupted the tribal relationships. Children were sent to western schools where they were taught the US culture, not the tribal culture and instead of warriors providing for their families, they relied on government handouts.

This finally led to the biggest impact on Native American culture, the 1877 Dawes Plan. This was not a broken promise but instead offered individual Indians land for citizenship, it effectively ended the power of the tribes which lost millions of acres of land and with it any power they had to maintain their own culture.

Overall, the initial problems which led to conflict were caused by US government breaking their promises. Once the native tribes were defeated, this changed to a more systematic attempt to destroy Native American culture and send them to reservations.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2021)

- 1 (a) Name **one** US President before 1830. [1]

Washington; Jefferson; Adams, Maddison; Jackson.

- (b) Identify **one** important abolitionist in America between 1830 and 1877. [1]

Douglass; Brown; Tubman.

- (c) Give **one** example of an industry dominated by large corporations after 1870. [1]

Steel; railroad; cattle ranches; tobacco.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the cattle business between 1861 and 1890.

Support your summary with examples. [9]

One cause of change in the cattle business, was the arrival of the railroads. The first railroads began to enable ranchers to use the grassy plains to start in business easily as the land was cheap and ideal for grazing. The trains gave them a way to transport cattle to the cities of the East Coast where there was a growing market for beef.

Another change occurred with the start of the cattle trails. In 1866, Goodnight and Loving drove 2000 cattle to plains markets making a small fortune of \$24,000. Thousands of men became cowboys in a significant change to the business.

A further change happened when Cattle towns began to be set-up. In 1867 McCoy set up the cow-town of Abilene, Kansas as the ideal place to bring cattle to the railroads for sale in the North and East. This made it easier to farm nearer to the railroads leading to further profit.

- 3 Why did the cotton industry expand in the southern states between 1789 and 1838?

Explain your answer. [10]

One reason the cotton industry grew so quickly in the USA was due to the cotton gin invention by Eli Whitney. This helped to separate the cotton quickly and planters could process cotton much faster. Investment came from as far as British Banks and cotton could now be grown in places where it would have previously failed. However, the cotton gin depended on human labour which led to the expansion of slavery in the Deep South.

Another reason that the cotton industry grew was because of the purchase of Louisiana which led to the development of the 'Cotton Kingdom'. Slaves were needed on the expanding plantations in new states like Louisiana combining with Georgia and the Carolinas to become the 'Cotton Kingdom'. New Orleans became a centre for trading cotton and people and by 1820, demand meant that cotton made up 42% of all US exports.

The cotton industry also grew as it was boosted by President Andrew Jackson encouraging banks to lend larger sums of money to cotton investors. This meant there were even bigger profits to be made by the slave auction houses. On top of this many Northern businessmen profited as their raw materials were kept cheap as long as cotton was produced by slave labour.

4* 'The reason that African Americans' lives did **not** improve between 1877 and 1890 was the poor economy in the south.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

It could be argued that the economy was the reason for a lack of progress for many African Americans in the south. It could be argued that the poor economy made people in the south wary of the former slaves and so deliberately kept their wages low and only allowed them to take the worst jobs. The whole economy of the south was weaker than that of the North and therefore perhaps this goes some way to explain the fact that lives did not improve. Many left for the industrial north but found it hard with even educated black workers less likely to find work than less-skilled white workers.

However, it is much more the case that the reason for the lack of progress lay in the prejudice and discrimination they faced as former slaves. In the 1890s, many Southern states introduced racial segregation laws known as The Jim Crow Laws which kept white and black people separate on trains, in schools, restaurants, churches and parks. White schools received 10 times as much funding as black ones and this was upheld in the Plessy vs Ferguson 1896 Supreme Court ruling which allowed the principle of "separate but equal" despite the 14th Amendment.

State governments in the south also played a role in holding back progress as a result of discrimination against African Americans. These were often dominated by ex-slave holders called "Redeemer" governments because they tried to undo the "damage" of the abolition of slavery. They introduced literacy tests to stop African Americans from voting. In Louisiana in 1896 there were over 130,000 blacks registered to vote but by 1905 there were only 1,300 registered. Meanwhile, the Ku Klux Klan were secretly reformed in the 1890s and continued to be a powerful influence.

Finally, the desire of African Americans to gain equal rights was the motivation for preventing them from doing so. Civil Right campaigners continued to look to use amendments to the constitution to get laws changed. However, lynching could be prompted by as little as talking disrespectfully or being too wealthy and in 1892 alone 161 black citizens were lynched – this often included torture, burning and breaking bones. This is included action taken by the Ku Klux Klan who were motivated by racism and discrimination.

Overall, the poor state of the economy in the South did not help African Americans who were prevented from improvements by whites who were determined not to be squeezed out. However, the more important reason for a lack of improvement was the discrimination they faced from figures across society who still viewed them as ex-slaves and not worthy of improvements. This included actions by employers, state governments and terrorist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2022)

- 1 (a) Identify **one** feature of the Plains Indians' religious beliefs. [1]

Attitudes to land and nature; Wakan Taka – Great Spirit.

- (b) Name **one** state that fought on the Union side in the Civil War. [1]

Maine; New York; New Hampshire; Vermont; Massachusetts; Connecticut; Rhode Island; Pennsylvania; New Jersey; Ohio; Indiana; Illinois; Kansas; Michigan; Wisconsin; Minnesota; Iowa; California; Nevada; Oregon.

- (c) Give **one** example of a cow town that grew in the 1860s and 1870s. [1]

Abilene; Dodge City.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the way of life of Plains Indians between 1877 and 1900.

Support your summary with examples. [9]

One change in life for Plains Indians was their forced move into reservations. Many argue this was a deliberate attempt by the government to destroy Native American culture. The reservation lines and camps were deliberately designed to break up existing tribal structures and links as tribes were deliberately divided-up. In the camps, native culture was systematically destroyed. Religious dances and rituals were banned and Indians were forced to farm rather than their traditional focus on hunting.

Another change for Plain Indians saw attempt to change Indian culture by forcing children to go to particular schools. Children were sent to western schools where they were taught the US culture, not the tribal culture and instead of warriors providing for their families, they relied on government handouts. Many Indians were forced to take on western style names and dress in western style clothing. This was an attempt to prevent Indian culture from continuing to the next generation.

A final change occurred through the use of the 1877 Dawes Plan. Although this offered individual Indians land for citizenship, it forced individuals to bargain independently and not as part of their tribe, it effectively ended the power of the tribes which lost millions of acres of land and with it any power they had to maintain their own culture.

- 3 Why did many homesteaders find it difficult to make a life on the Plains in the period 1861–1877?

Explain your answer. [10]

Homesteaders found life on the plains difficult as they were the first people to attempt to turn the Plains into rich farmlands. The extreme climate of the plains led to a lack of water which made it difficult to grow crops successfully. However, homesteaders were able to survive by using a wind pump to collect water. "Dry farming" was another solution to this problem of a lack of water as farmers ploughed whenever there had been heavy rain. Harsh winters also made it difficult to farm successfully so Homesteaders relied on the use of 'Turkey Red' wheat from Russia as this could withstand the frost.

The lack of trees on the Plains was a significant problem and made life difficult. Without wood, it wasn't easy to build structures such as houses and storage barns and this made life difficult. Homesteaders

had to be resourceful which led to the development of Sod houses. Homesteaders used dry blocks of earth and wood from the wagon they travelled on to create their homes. Using Sod Houses causes even more difficulties because the unsanitary conditions led to disease and a lack of health care meant that many suffered illness or even deaths in their families.

Another difficulty was keeping warm. With no wood to burn, creating heat in the harsh winters was also a challenge for the homesteaders and this led to many suffering. Many burnt dried buffalo and cow droppings as an alternative but this was unpleasant and smelly and led to an unpleasant life.

4* How far do you agree that Reconstruction was a failure between 1865 and 1877?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

In the first stage, in 1865, the Emancipation Proclamation was formalised into the 13th Amendment which made freeing slaves part of the American constitution so that legally everyone had to do it. This meant that all slaves had to be freed in every state. Then the 14th Amendment guaranteed equal citizenship which meant African Americans were legally equal to whites, and the 15th banned anyone from blocking the right to vote for racial reasons. These were important legal decisions that gave African Americans legal rights across the reconstructed America. Even though these did not get properly enforced until the 1960s they were ultimately very important because they gave the civil rights movement years later legal evidence to gain equality. In this way, it can be seen that Reconstruction was not a failure.

The second stage of reconstruction saw the government try to ensure the freed slaves had a better life. The Freedman's Bureau was set up by the federal government in 1865 to help the 4 million freed slaves. It gave housing and education to ex-slaves to help them to survive in a world where they were free. Lots of African Americans were helped by the bureau. However, it was limited, because there was a shortage of money for the bureau and it was shut down in 1872 because of pressure by Southern politicians. As such, Reconstruction was a part failure in the short term as many former slaves were denied the help they should have gained in the South.

In many ways, Reconstruction failed because the changes were not implemented in the South in the way they should have been. Even though the amendments were passed, they were ignored in a lot of ways. For example, even though the 14th Amendment made everyone in America citizens, there was unequal treatment when it came to wages and often white workers were hired before black workers. And even though the 15th Amendment protected voting rights, other limits like literacy tests were used to prevent African Americans in some areas from voting. Some Southern States wrote specific laws, called "Black Codes" which said that a person was legally black if they had more than one black great-grandparent and they were limited to certain jobs like farming.

Another failure for Reconstruction can be seen in the way they were treated in the South. After the Civil War, most African Americans thought that they would be given "40 acres and a mule" by the federal government because this is what one of the Union generals had let farmers have when his army had freed them. But the federal government did not have the money to do this and also wanted to keep Southern politicians friendly. The Freedman's Bureau told farmers to pay rent for their land, and if they did not, federal soldiers were used to remove them from the land. Many African Americans ended up share-cropping, where they rented land by paying for it with part of the harvest. This meant that they stayed poor and still ended up working land for white land owners like they had as slaves. In 1865, the Ku Klux Klan was formed and was determined to reduce the rights of the former slaves, threatening, attacking and murdering any who tried to claim their full rights. This further showed that Reconstruction was a failure.

Overall, former slaves were no longer slaves and, in law, had equal rights as citizens. In this way, it can be seen that there were some successes. However, the truth was that this was severely limited by Democrats and Supreme Court judgements which meant that in the south, many African Americans enjoyed few of the rights that had been promised them. There has been progress, but it had significant limitations and therefore Reconstruction should be seen as a failure.

5* 'In the period 1830–1838 the indigenous people responded to white settlement in the east with peaceful methods.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

For some of the tribes there were clear peaceful methods adopted. Some of these chose to try to copy US society and became known as the "Five Civilised Tribes". This was particularly true of the Cherokees who modelled their society and economy on USA and even made a newspaper called the Cherokee Phoenix. This peaceful approach was adopted by these tribes in the hope of being integrated into US society.

Even after Jackson's Indian Removal Act in 1830 there were still attempts to be peaceful. The Cherokee chose to use a legal route and took their case to the Supreme Court of Georgia. However, this very peaceful route had limited effects as President Jackson ordered Georgia to ignore this ruling.

After the Indian Removal Act, some tribes chose a non-peaceful approach. The Seminoles chose to go to war. This would prove costly and when the US lost several battles they resorted to capturing their chief and imprisoning him. Further warring followed but the Seminoles were left with just 200 people and took the pay to move West. The Creeks also adopted violent methods after squatters took much of their land. They were finally defeated through the use of the US army.

Finally, after all these attempts had failed, many Indians were simply forced to peacefully make the move westwards. After several appeals had failed, in 1838 over 4000 Cherokees died during the 'Trail of Tears' forced march. This took place over three months and was done in terrible winter conditions.

Overall, initially, many tribes, and especially the Five Civilised Tribes attempted peaceful moves, including adapting US society and trying to use their own legal bodies to maintain their rights. However, when these failed, some tribes such as the Creeks and the Seminoles use non-peaceful methods. Ultimately, they were unsuccessful in making this a success and were forced, in often terrible conditions, to make the move West in events such as the Trail of Tears. Both peaceful and non-peaceful responses had failed.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2023)

- 1 (a) Identify **one** Impact of mining on the areas where gold was found. [1]

California became a state 1850; new cities of Denver/San Francisco; rumours of \$1,000 a day; people sold pans and axes; destruction of hillsides; Native Americans persecuted.

- (b) Give **one** example of how African Americans were discriminated against in the Union Army during the Civil War. [1]

Black only units; not able to be officers; worse pay; most dangerous jobs with munitions.

- (c) Name **one** tribe involved in fighting wars with white settlers or the US government between 1861 and 1877. [1]

Sioux; Lakota Sioux; Northern Cheyenne; Arapaho; Apache.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses migration to places west of the Plains between 1839 and 1860.

Support your summary with examples. [9]

One significant issue in migration during this time was the formation of the Oregon and California trails. This saw significant numbers of people travel over 2000 miles from towns such as Independence. They would take wagons and their worldly possessions with them, crossing mountains, rivers and plains to set up in the new towns forming in California and Oregon and settling on the west coast. They often faced significant difficulties such as disease and attack from Native Americans. The Donner Party were trapped by snow in the mountains and forced to turn to cannibalism.

One cause of this migration was religious persecution. For example, the Mormons were disliked for things such as their use of polygamy which saw leaders such as Brigham Young have many wives. By heading west, they hoped to be free of persecution.

One consequence of the migration was the setting up of new towns. For example, the Mormons formed the new settlement of Salt Lake City. This was set up with irrigation channels and thrived. More and more people came to the area and eventually this would lead to the new state of Utah.

- 3 Why were there tensions in America between 1789 and 1838?

Explain your answer. [10]

One reason for tensions in America in this period was the invention of the Cotton Gin in 1793. This new invention by Eli Whitney, made cotton more valuable as the machine made it easier to convert cotton into thread and clothing. As a result, great fortunes could be made and this put pressure to spread slavery, where cotton could be picked via the cruel "pushing" system. This led to tensions as some opposed slavery and it led to difficulties over whether new states would be slave states or not.

Another reason for tension was the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. This saw a \$15million paid for 530 million acres which made up around a third of modern-day USA. This caused tensions because such a large amount of land led to tensions over whether that land would become used for slavery or not. It also saw tensions as Native Americans were often settled on that land, and it brought tensions as American settlers clashed over control of the land.

Finally, the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was another cause of tension in this period. The Five Civilised Tribes of the area, were forcibly moved westwards and away from white settlers by President Andrew Jackson. This led to tensions as squatters forced themselves on to the land and wars were fought against the Seminoles. The Cherokees, were forced to go on the Trail of Tears in 1838 which led to around 5000 deaths.

Could also do Missouri Compromise 1820.

4* From the 1860s onwards, the railroads were the most important reason for people settling on the Plains.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

The Railroad Act of 1862 saw attempts by companies such as Pacific Railroad Company build this method of transport across the whole of USA. It was completed in 1869 as a result of incentives linked to gaining land. As a result, people could now travel across USA and many saw this as an opportunity to settle in the new towns being formed across the plains. Some towns grew up so quickly that it was impossible to name the streets in time. In this way, the rail roads were important in allowing people to settle on the plains.

On the other hand, although the railroad helped, factors such as the Homestead Act of 1862 also provided an incentive for people to settle on the plains. With the promise of cheap land and the help of things such as the tough growing Turkey Red Wheat, many were willing to settle on the plains to farm. The railroad encouraged them, but the Homestead Act was the real incentive.

Another reason that people settled on the plains, was because of the discovery of gold. This was found at Pike's Peak in 1859 and drew thousands of people from across America into the 1860s. Railroad companies advertised the possibility of finding gold with the phrase "Pike's Peak or Bust!". Although many did not find gold, they still made the journey, and many now settled on the plains in the 1860s.

Finally, some people settled the plains as a result of the cattle industry. After the successful trails led by Goodnight and Loving, cow-towns such as Abilene and Dodge City were set-up near to the railroad. After this John Illiff came up with the plan to move the cattle closer to the cow towns. This led to further settlement on the plains as a result.

Overall, it can be seen that the railroad played a significant role in bringing people to settle on the plains and led to new towns and cities being formed. However, although the railroad was always a part-issue it was not the only reason. The draw of becoming a Homesteader, the promise of gold or the availability of financial reward via the cow-towns. All of these things happened because of the railroad but the railroad was not the sole reason for people settling on the plains. It was a contributing factor rather than necessarily the most important factor.

5* 'The growth of big business had a positive impact on the USA and its people between 1877 and 1900.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

The growth of big business was positive in that it led to more people being drawn to cities. Towns such as Chicago and New York saw many people migrate to them in search of work and for New York this included many migrants from overseas who came in via Ellis Island. As a result, the cities grew quickly with skyscrapers becoming common and jobs being available. However, this wasn't positive for everyone with disease spreading and poor living conditions.

The growth of big business was good for the owners of those companies who made a lot of money. However, it wasn't always positive for the common workers. Attempts to get better rights and wages through making unions weren't always very successful. One strike was the Pullman Strike and the fight-back by the company was so great that it led to over 50 deaths eventually. This shows that whilst companies could make lots of money, pay and conditions were poor.

For some, the growth of big business brought clear personal positive impact. JD Rockefeller made millions from oil and Andrew Carnegie was the same from steel. Both were philanthropists and gave money to the poor, especially in terms of education. However, this still impacted on a minimum of people and did not outweigh the negative working experiences many had. For example, one of the big businesses was the tobacco industry and this saw many people working long hours in poor working conditions for minimal amounts of money. For these people, big business brought jobs but not positive impact.

Finally, the Bonanza Farms were another example of a negative impact for many. This saw many working long hours for big corporations with little positivity in terms of conditions and wages. Again, big business benefitted the bosses but not the common workers.

Overall, big business made lots of money but it cannot be said to have had a positive impact for most workers. The attack on unions meant they had little protection.

The Making of America, 1789–1900 (2024)

- 1 (a) Identify **one** way in which the Lakota Sioux used the buffalo. [1]

Skin=teepee; bones= plates/cutlery; meat= food; fur=clothes.

- (b) Name a new technology or development that helped Homesteaders survive on the Plains after 1861. [1]

Turkey Red Wheat more durable to dry and frosts; wind pumps for water; sod houses; cow dung for fuel; plough repairs.

- (c) Identify **one** way in which African Americans tried to improve their lives between 1877 and 1900. [1]

Booker T Washington schools; jobs; voting; became members of Congress; WEB Du Bois breakthrough and inspiration.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the American Civil War.

Support your summary with examples. [9]

One cause of the Civil War was slavery. Arguments over which states were slave states and which were free had been a problem during the 1800s since the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This continued with Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 which saw fighting over those states. This was one of the most important issues that caused the Confederate States to secede in 1861.

Another cause of the Civil War was the appointment of Abraham Lincoln to become President in 1860. He was head of the Republican Party which had been formed following on from the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He promised that slavery would not spread anymore which southern states thought was wrong and felt it stopped slavery which was vital to the south.

A consequence of the Civil War was the freeing of slaves after the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 and subsequent 13th Amendment. Black Americans were also given equal rights from the 14th Amendment and the right to vote from the 15th Amendment. However, this was short-lived as the assassination of Abraham Lincoln led to new President Andrew Jackson declaring Reconstruction over with short-term reductions for freed slaves, many of whom became Sharecroppers and little better than slaves.

3 What was the impact of the growth of big business and/or cities during the period 1877-1900?

Explain your answer.

[10]

One impact of big business, was the growth of corporations. During this time period, Bonanza Farms, great combined farms, became more common. They made more money but workers rights were often poor. Tobacco factories and Coal Mining also saw similar changes with huge profits but poor conditions for workers.

Another impact of big business was the fight of workers to gain better rights. Many formed themselves into Trade Unions as they sought better rights. However, this often led to conflict. The most famous of this was the Pullman Strike which saw up to 100 die in riots and clashes with police and private forces of the corporations. Bosses such as JD Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie made huge profits but many workers suffered.

An impact of the cities in this period was the building of great steel Skyscrapers as many moved to the new towns. Immigration from Europe and other areas was key for this as many passed through Ellis Island on the traditional route through New York. Many people, however, lived in great poverty and there was a high mortality rate for babies in this period due to the poor conditions.

4* 'The main reason the USA expanded between 1789 and 1838 was because land was taken from Native American tribes in wars.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

It is true that one reason for expansion was land being taken from Native American tribes in wars. This is particularly true of the Seminoles, one of the "Five Civilised Tribes" after the 1830 Indian Removal Act. This tribe fought against the US forces but were ultimately destroyed after their leader was captured. Their land was taken by the US government. On the other hand, other tribes, such as the Cherokee, also had land taken but this was done without wars. The Cherokees lost their land and took part in the Trail of Tears in 1838 in which 5000 may have died.

On the other hand, there are other reasons for the expansion. For example, the invention of the Cotton Gin in 1793 led to slavery becoming much more profitable. Use of the 'pushing' system led to more profits and this led to further lands being taken for slavery in the south.

Another reason for expansion was down to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. This saw 530 million acres go to the US for just \$15million. This land was then settled by white migrants. This did include some wars with Native Americans as a consequence but the initial reasoning was due to the purchase

Finally, disputes over whether new lands should be 'Free' or 'Slave' was another alternative reason for expansion. After the Missouri Compromise of 1820 states were added in pairs, one free and one slave. This led to a desire for more and more land as particularly slave states desired more land to gain more profits.

Overall, wars against Native Americans was one of the reasons for expansion but not one of the most significant. Instead, chances like the Louisiana Purchase became more important and the desire for profit from slavery was probably the most significant. Moving into these lands did often lead to wars with Native Americans but this was not the primary cause of expansion.

5* 'Between 1861 and 1877, Native Americans of the Plains had no success in challenging the US government and white settlement.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

Native Americans had very little success in Little Crow's War of 1861-2. The Sioux had been forced on to reservations but suffered because of poor supplies. When they appealed to the government for help they were told to "eat grass". As a result, and hoping the Civil War would be a distraction, the Sioux killed many settlers. The government reacted immediately with Little Crow being killed along with 38 warriors. Hundreds were sent to new reservation camps.

Another example of little success occurred at the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864. After gold had been found at Pike's Peak, the Native Americans were forced on to reservations. They fought back, killing a settler and the "Bloodless Third" marched on the reservation killing over 100 women and children.

Red Cloud's War saw very limited success. Gold Prospectors in the Dakota's Hills broke the existing treaties agreed there. Red Cloud and Crazy Horse managed to kill 80 men and won a success with the government promising that there would be no further interference in the area.

The Great Sioux War of 1875-77 saw mixed successes. Firstly, the limitations of Red's Cloud War were shown with gold prospectors again entering the forbidden territory. After some initial successes in response to this, Sitting Bull and Crazy set up camp on the banks of the Little Big Horn River. Although the Sioux gained victory by destroying General Custer's forces, this was short-lived. US forces returned and sent the leaders into hiding with Crazy Horse killed and Sitting Bull hiding in Canada as the US took even more land.

Overall, I would say that there was some success for the Native Americans but these were limited to kills during raids and victory in Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. However, this was all very temporary and ultimately the US gained further victories and took more land from them. Ultimately, they did fail as all Native Americans were forced on to reservations and lost their land, some through the via unfair dealings of the Dawes Act of 1877 which saw tribes divided and all land lost.