

Sample assessment materials for first
teaching September 2016

Paper 2: **Period study** and British
depth study
(1HI0/2J, 2K, 2L and 2M)

Booklet P: Period study options

**Option P3: The American West,
c1835–c1895**

P3: The American West, c1835–c1895

Question		
1 (a)		Explain one consequence of the first Fort Laramie Treaty (1851). Target: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 2 marks. AO1: 2 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2]• Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2]• Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
Marking instructions <p>Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3). Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge <i>and</i> understanding.</p> Indicative content guidance <p>Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It meant that settlers on the Oregon Trail were guaranteed safety in return for a 50-year annuity, so it helped increase settlement.• It reinforced the US government belief that the West could be won by a series of laws and treaties and so paved the way for further 'agreements'.• The failure to ensure that the treaty was adhered to led to resentment among Indigenous peoples (many of whom did not agree with it) and further displacement in the face of mass immigration into the area as a result of, for example, the gold rush, so it embittered relations.		

Question		
1 (b)		<p>Explain one consequence of the Homestead Act (1862).</p> <p>Target: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 2 marks. AO1: 2 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2] • Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2] • Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3). Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge <i>and</i> understanding.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thousands of settlers moved to the West to gain access to plots of 160 acres of land as promised in the Homestead Act, resulting in areas of the Great Plains being farmed for the first time. • The number of European immigrants increased as they could claim the land if they intended to become a US citizen. • Despite the design of the Act being to encourage small farmers taking the land, the land was often sold for profit after homesteaders had lived on it for six months. 		

Question		
2		<p>Write a narrative account analysing the ways in which the cattle industry grew in the years 1865–74.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Goodnight-Loving Trail (1866) • the introduction of barbed wire (1874) <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analytical narrative (i.e. analysis of causation/consequence/change [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics) [AO1]. AO2: 4 marks. AO1: 4 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1]
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1] <p><i>No access to Level 3 for answers which do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge and understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- The establishment of the Goodnight-Loving Trail in 1866 meant it was possible to drive cattle from Texas to Wyoming. This trail crossed Indigenous territory and so offended local tribes, but also provided beef to supply the Indigenous reservations.
- At the beginning of 1866, millions of Texan cattle needed to be moved north to more lucrative markets. This created a need to be able reach the newly built railroad.
- McCoy became involved in the establishment of Abilene, which provided a safe link to Kansas Pacific Railway.
- Abilene was near the head of Chisholm Trail and flourished as Texan ranchers sent cattle north, leading to a beef bonanza with around two million cattle passing through.
- Some cattlemen decided it would be more beneficial to establish ranches on the Plains. One such ranger was Iliff. He set up open-range ranching in Wyoming in 1867 and won a government contract in 1868 to supply beef to the Sioux reservation.
- The setting up of open range ranching caused conflict with the homesteaders. This was because cattle roamed free. The mass production of barbed wire from 1874 meant areas could be fenced cheaply.

Question		
3		<p>Explain two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the opening of the First Transcontinental Railroad (1869) for the settlement of the West. • The importance of the winter of 1886–87 for the cattle industry. • The importance of the Dawes Act (1887) for the ways of life of Indigenous peoples of the Plains (Plains Indians). <p>Target: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence/significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 8 marks. AO1: 8 marks. NB mark each part of the answer separately (2 x 8 marks).</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

The importance of the opening of the First Transcontinental Railroad (1869) for the settlement of the West

Relevant points may include:

- People could now travel more easily across the West. This made it easier to carry on settlement by having law officers, officials etc.
- Supplies, such as machinery, timber, raw materials and seeds could be more easily transported to help settlement in the East and cities such as Dallas, Denver and Los Angeles grew.
- It made the West less of an outpost. It could be reached with ease and the railroads helped stimulate a second wave of migration to the Plains.
- It stimulated trade in the West by opening up access to markets in the East and elsewhere. When refrigerated cars were introduced, beef could be transported with ease across the USA and later overseas.

The importance of the winter of 1886–87 for the cattle industry

Relevant points may include:

- The terrible conditions led to the death of thousands of cattle and dealt a serious blow to the cattle trade and traders.
- It marked the end of the cattle boom at the time. The cattle traders decided that a new approach was needed. There was no point restocking to the levels that had existed before.
- It intensified the impact of other factors that brought the cattle boom to an end – most notably the diminishing supply of grass, falling demand and falling prices.
- It changed the basic way of cattle rearing in the West. The system of large, free-roaming herds that had to be collected by 'round ups' was gone. Now there were smaller-scale, penned-in farms with hay fed to cattle to survive the winter.

The importance of the Dawes Act (1887) for the ways of life of Indigenous peoples of the Plains (Plains Indians)

Relevant points may include:

- It brought about changes in the ways that Indigenous peoples lived. The land was broken into allotments and Indigenous peoples who accepted the deal were given US citizenship.
- It led to further diminution of the land available to Indigenous peoples. Within 10 years the amount of land available to them had halved.
- It was a major stepping stone on the way to destroying existing Indigenous ways of life. They now had to learn to be farmers, which was an alien concept to them.
- It reflected the fact that the US government was misguided and mistaken in its approach to the Indigenous peoples. Dawes wanted to benefit them, but the Act actually seriously damaged them.