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# AS HISTORY

## The Making of a Superpower: USA, 1865–1920

Paper 1K

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Specimen 2014

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **1K**.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 03.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
    - 50 minutes on Section A
    - 40 minutes on Section B.
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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

It was under President Theodore Roosevelt that the imperial greatness of the United States was most effectively trumpeted. Roosevelt announced in 1904 that the Monroe Doctrine might force the United States 'to use an international police power'. The Monroe Doctrine, initially a negative warning to Europe, now stood, with the Roosevelt Corollary, as a positive notice of the supervision over all the Americas by the United States. Under Roosevelt, as the twentieth century opened, the United States, possessing a broad sphere of influence in America, strategic and economic outposts in the Pacific, an active policy in the Far East, and a growing navy, was one of the Great Powers of the world.

Adapted from R R Palmer and J Colton, History of the Modern World, 1950

**Extract B**

Theodore Roosevelt was the first president of the United States to play a role as a world statesman. As in his domestic policy, where he was held back by political constraints, so his 'world' diplomacy was limited by America's lack of military power and by the unwillingness of the American people to make sacrifices to back up a 'large' American foreign policy. Superficially, Roosevelt succeeded in drawing attention to the United States and to his own role as a diplomatist. In this respect his greatest achievement was to act as a mediator between the Japanese and the Russians and to host the peace conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1907, in a typically ostentatious gesture, Roosevelt sent the newly-constructed United States navy on a world cruise to show the flag.

Adapted from J A S Grenville, World History of the Twentieth Century, 1980

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the rise of American power in the early 20th century?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

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**EITHER**

**0 2**

'The end of Reconstruction by 1877 was due to the violence of the Southern segregationists.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**OR**

**0 3**

'It was mass immigration that brought about the rapid expansion of the American economy in the years c1880 to 1914.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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