Surname

Other Names

WJEC CBAC GCSE

4281/01

HISTORY UNIT 1: Westward Migration: The American West, 1840-1895

P.M. MONDAY, 3 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

Question	Mark Awarded
1	25
2	15
3	10
SPaG	3
Total	53

Centre

Number

Candidate

Number

0

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(e) and 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Examiner only

2

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into the battle for the Great Plains.

Study the sources below. Then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[A picture showing a buffalo hunt organised by a railway company in 1871]

(a) What does Source A show you about the destruction of the buffalo herds?	
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

The network of 52 forts built by the US army was designed to keep watch over the reservations. They were safe bases from which soldiers could patrol the plains to keep the peace. It is from these forts that the army started their offensives that finally led to the defeat of the Plains Indians.

3

[From a history text book]

(b) Explain why the US army was able to defeat the Plains Indians. Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge in your answer. [4]

Examiner only

Source C

The American government has passed a law to make the Utes Indians leave their reservation, so that we can go in. There is good agricultural land in the reservation, the best in the state, and wonderful minerals there too. What a place for a Welsh settlement! Don't be afraid of the Indians, boys. The government has prepared a new place for them in Utah and the army will be here to make sure they go.

[Thomas Davies, a Welsh immigrant to Colorado, writing a letter home to his friends (1867)]

How far does Source C support the view that the American government was responsible (c)for encouraging white settlement of the plains? [5]



The soil on this reservation is unfit for growing crops. The water is contaminated and bitter and is so unhealthy that one quarter of the population has been killed off by disease. There is little game to hunt and so the people starve. The sooner they are allowed to return to their original homes the better. If they remain on this reservation they must always be held here by force and not from choice.

[A.B. Norton, the government official in charge of the Navaho reservation, describing conditions in a report to the US government (1866)]

(d)How useful is Source D to an historian studying the effect of reservations on the Plains Indians? [Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.] [6]

4281 010005

Examiner only

(4281-01)

Examiner only

These two sources have different views about the battle of the Little Big Horn.

Source E

Custer was foolish and impulsive, preferring to make a wild attack and take risks rather than to move slower and with more certainty. He wanted to add to his personal glory, rather than wait for reinforcements to make the fight successful and share the glory with others. He took the risk and he lost. It was this rashness and love of fame that cost him his own life and the lives of many brave officers and gallant men.

[From an article in the *Chicago Tribune* newspaper published on 7th July 1876. This article was written less than two weeks after Custer's defeat]

Source F

Custer has unjustly been accused of disobeying orders. Two years after the battle, I visited the Little Big Horn with 25 Sioux chiefs who had fought there. From our discussions it is obvious that the government authorities had greatly underestimated the strength of the Sioux forces. This was what led to Custer's defeat.

[Major General Nelson Miles, who took command of the US army after Custer's defeat. He was writing in *Recollections and Observations*, an account of his part in the Indian Wars (1896)]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the defeat of Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn?[8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

(4281-01)

END OF QUESTION 1

Examiner only _____

7

25

Examiner only

QUESTION 2

8

The native Americans tried to retain their lifestyle on the Plains which experienced several waves of settlers in the mid nineteenth century. [15]

Study the photograph below. Then answer the questions which follow.



[The illustration shows a fur trapper.]

(a) Describe the part played by medicine men in the daily life of	the Indians. [4]
·····	

 (b) Explain why the journey by wagon train west across the Plains was so dangerous.
 [5]

9

(c) How important was hunting in Indian society?	[6]	Examiner only

10

END OF QUESTION 2

15

QUESTION 3

11

The later settlement of the Great Plains happened for many reasons.

Was the government offer of free land the main factor in encouraging the later settlement of the Great Plains? [10]

In your answer you should:

- *discuss the government offer of free land and its importance in the later settlement of the Great Plains;*
- discuss any other reasons which encouraged the later settlement of the Great Plains.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

END OF PAPER	3
END OF QUESTION 3	SPaG
	10
	only
	Examiner