

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/06



S15-4271-06

HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

Westward Migration: The American West, 1840-1895

A.M. MONDAY, 1 June 2015

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	18	
2.	20	
3.	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

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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. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside 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 question 2(c) and question 3.

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

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is focused on the later settlement of the Plains.

[18]

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

Towns like Deadwood and Dodge had the most restrictive gun control laws in the nation. A visitor arriving in Wichita, Kansas in 1873 would have seen signs saying, "Leave Your Revolvers At the Sheriff's Office." Sheriffs like Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson were strict in enforcing gun control laws.

[An internet article about towns in the West]

Source B



[A reward poster for an outlaw]

(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the methods used to keep law and order in the American West? [4]

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Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source D



[A cartoon entitled "A farmer's life is not a happy one". It was published in a news magazine in 1887 and warns readers of the dangers faced by homesteaders in the West]

Source E

In November 1861 I arrived with my wife and children on the 160 acres of government land which was to be my home. I paid the government the \$14 fee for my land and we began to farm. By 1887, after much hard work, I had 460 acres of good land, as well as sheep, pigs, cattle and horses. My eight surviving children each have a farm and are doing well.

[Part of an advertisement by the Frisco Railroad Company from 1889, celebrating the success of a homesteader family in the West]

Historians have made different interpretations about the role of Custer in the defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876.

The following pieces of evidence refer to whether Custer was responsible for the defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is from an American historian Bruce Rosenberg, in his book *Custer and the Epic of Defeat*, published in 1974.

He argues that the defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn was not Custer's fault.

All during June 1876, everything went against Custer. He had been led to believe by the Bureau of Indian Affairs not to expect more than 800 hostile braves; in fact he was probably confronted by over 4,000. To make matters worse, he was not aware that many of these Indians were armed with Winchester repeating rifles, whereas his own men were equipped with single-shot Springfields.

Evidence 2

This evidence is from a report by General Sheridan to an army court of inquiry in 1879.

He argues that Custer's mistakes led to the defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

I believe that Custer's decision to divide his men into three groups was wrong. If the Seventh Cavalry had been kept together, he would have been able to defeat the Indians at the Little Big Horn. His biggest mistake was to attack what was probably the largest group of Native Americans ever assembled on the North American continent.

Evidence 3

This evidence is from an interview given by a soldier, Private William Slaper, shortly after the battle.

Custer was impatient and did not wait for support. By attacking on the 26th July, a day early, I believe Custer hoped to get all the glory for himself. This may have spurred him on to take a desperate chance and attack. Again I, like many others, think he made a mistake in dividing his troops in the battle. Had he kept them together and attacked the village from one side he may have beaten the Sioux.

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END OF QUESTION 2

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