

AS HISTORY

The making of a Superpower: USA, 1865–1975

Component 1K From Civil War to World War, 1865–1920

Wednesday 15 May 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7041/1K.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Railways were the nation's main form of transportation and gave industrialists access to new markets and raw materials. Railways helped the growth of agriculture and industry. When a railway ran through an undeveloped region, new farms and other economic activity quickly sprang up along the route. When it reached forests, timber merchants quickly followed and began felling timber to send back to towns and cities. When it moved through the great plains of the West, it helped transport cattle into the region and carry meat back into the cities. Everywhere the railway went, the economic landscape of the country changed. Railway development made a new contribution to the economy: the growth of the modern corporation. 5

Adapted from A Brinkley, American History, 2009

Extract B

Railways secured the nation's post-Civil War boom and created the most feared figures of the age, like Vanderbilt. Railways brought rapid expansion, cut-throat competition, political fraud and frenzied construction. Railways transported coal and iron across the land, farm equipment to rural America and immigrants to urban centres, but at a terrible cost. Unregulated companies triggered labour unrest. The government subsidised railway construction, approved high protective tariffs, and forcibly put down striking workers. Debt-ridden farmers on the Great Plains and in the South, punished by unfair railway rates, formed co-operatives to increase their bargaining power with railways. By the end of the century, Farmers' Alliance leaders urged government regulation of the railways to help farmers. 5 10

Adapted from P S Boyer, American History, 2012

- 0 1** With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the impact of the railways in the second half of the 19th century?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2 'Economic and social divisions between the North and the South were resolved in the years 1865 to 1890.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Wilson's 'New Freedom' was based entirely on Roosevelt's reforms.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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