

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/06



HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

Westward Migration: The American West, 1840-1895

MONDAY, 5 JUNE 2017 – MORNING

1 hour 15 minutes

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

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. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use a pink 4-page continuation booklet. Write your name on the front of the continuation booklet and indicate clearly the number(s) of the questions you answer. Put the continuation booklet 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 native Americans and the early pioneers.

[18]

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

Source A

The Indians had ceremonies for all sorts of occasions, including marriages, births and deaths. They were also held when crops were planted, before setting out to hunt or for help in war. These ceremonies usually involved dances, such as the sun dance, rain dance and war dance. The Indians believed dance was a type of prayer.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[A painting of Mandan Indians performing the buffalo dance before setting out on the hunt]

(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the role of ceremonies in Indian society? [4]

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

Source D

Deaths on the Oregon, California and Mormon Trails between 1840 and 1860	
Disease	6,000 - 12,500
Indian attacks	3,000 - 4,500
Scurvy	300 - 500
Freezing	300 - 500
Drownings	200 - 500
Run overs	200 - 500
Shootings	200 - 500
Other causes	200 - 500
TOTALS	10,400 – 20,000

[Statistics produced by an American historian, John Unruh, in his book *Across the Plains, 1840–1860*, published in 1979]

Source E

To enjoy such a trip a man must be able to endure heat like a lizard, mud and water like a muskrat, dust like a toad, and work like a mule. He must learn to eat with his unwashed fingers, drink out of the same bucket as his mules, sleep on the ground even when it rains, share his blanket with lice, and put up with mosquitos. He must cease to think, except of where he may find grass and water and a good camping place.

[A letter from an anonymous settler, describing a journey by wagon train in the 1850s. It was published in a newspaper in Missouri, from where most wagon trains set out]

- (c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying the problems of travelling across the Plains by wagon train? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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

Source F

HOMESTEAD.	
LAND OFFICE at <i>Brownville, Nebraska</i> <i>January 20th. 1868</i>	
CERTIFICATE, } <i>No. 1</i> }	} APPLICATION, <i>No. 1</i>
<p>It is hereby certified, that in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved on May 20th. 1862, entitled "An act to provide homesteads to settlers on the public domain".</p> <p><i>Daniel Freeman</i> has made <i>payment in full</i>, for <i>160 acres</i> of government land, in section 26, of the state of Nevada,</p> <p>Now therefore, be it known, that on presentation of this certificate at the COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE the said</p> <p><i>Daniel Freeman</i> is entitled to the land described above</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Henry M. Atkinson</i></p>	

[A certificate for ownership of 160 acres of land given to Daniel Freeman in 1868, under the terms of the government act of 1862]

Historians have made different interpretations about whether the American West was as violent and lawless as many people believe.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the level of violence and lawlessness in the American West.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is written by Adam Winkler, professor of law at the University of California. It is from an article in an online newspaper, written in September 2011.

He argues that the West was not such a violent and lawless place.

Frontier towns, places like Deadwood and Dodge, actually had the most restrictive gun control laws in the nation, far stricter than they are today. When you entered these towns, you were required to hand in your guns with the sheriff, who would give you a token in exchange, to collect your guns when you left. Visitors were welcome, but their guns were not.

Evidence 2

This interpretation is from one of Edward L. Wheeler's "Deadwood Dick" series of dime novels. Although it is doubtful that Wheeler ever travelled to the West he wrote over 100 novels about it between 1877 and 1885.

He portrays the West as a violent and lawless place.

Deadwood comes to life after sunset. Saloons, dance-houses, and gambling dens keep open all night. Fighting, shooting, stabbing and swearing are features of the town. Nightly the miners come in to town and seldom is it that they go away without their fill of liquor. To be sure, there are some men in Deadwood who do not drink, but they are so few as to seem almost invisible.

Evidence 3

This evidence is from Robert M. Wright, the mayor of Dodge City from 1885 to 1886.

Many bad things have been written about Dodge City that are just not true. Never was there a frontier town more friendly than Dodge. Never was a stranger or a woman mistreated. In fact, the utmost courtesy was always shown to them. On the other hand, we never put up with troublemakers. These were dealt with by top notch law officers such as Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson and William Tilghman, who enforced the law rigorously.

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END OF QUESTION 2

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