GCSE
4281/01
HISTORY
UNIT 1: Westward Migration: The American West, 1840-1895
P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2014
1 hour 15 minutes

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 1(e) 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 an enquiry into the native Americans and the early pioneers. Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A

(A painting of Fort La Pointe, Wisconsin, in the mid nineteenth century)

(a) What does Source A show you about trading forts? [2]
Source B

To the Plains Indians the land they lived on was part of the circle of life and death. They believed they came from the earth, just like the plants and animals, and when they died they returned to the earth. The land was sacred and belonged to the whole tribe, both for the present and future generations.

[From a history textbook]

(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why the land was important to the Plains Indians. [4]
Source C

California is in the grip of a gold fever. Thousands of people are already heading to the gold fields to seek their fortunes. Our state is now being talked about across the USA. Ships have started to arrive in our ports bringing in men who hope to make their fortunes in the gold fields and there are also rumours that many more are making their way west across the plains by land. After just a few days of prospecting many men have earned hundreds, even thousands, of dollars in gold dust or nuggets.

[From a newspaper article published in the California Star on June 10th 1848. Four days later, the newspaper closed down as all its staff had gone to the gold fields.]

(c) How far does Source C support the view that the California gold rush was a major reason why so many people began to move west? [5]
Source D

Having lived among the Sioux I was able to observe them. They were savages. Neither their manners nor their ideas were in the slightest way changed by their contact with civilization. Their religion, superstitions and beliefs were handed down to them from generation to generation. They fought with the primitive weapons that their fathers used and wore clothes made of skins. They were living representatives of the stone age.

[Francis Parkman, writing in his book, The Oregon Trail (1849). Parkman came from a rich Boston family and had travelled across the frontier and spent a few months among the Plains Indians.]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the Plains Indians? [6]

[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge]
These two sources have different views about the reasons for hostility towards the Mormons in the late 1830s.

**Source E**

About four months ago I was the leader of a troop of Mormons known as the Danites. We were formed to get rid of all non-Mormons from Missouri. Joseph Smith told us we could steal the property of non-Mormons, because they had done the same to us. I was also told that Smith was stirring up the Indians against the local people and freeing slaves, ready for the coming war against the non-Mormons. It is not surprising that the local Missourians hated the Mormons.

[Samson Avard, giving evidence against the Mormon leader Joseph Smith in his trial in 1838, following the Mormon War. Avard was a Mormon who had quarrelled with Joseph Smith]

**Source F**

From the start, the Mormons were persecuted because of their religious views and practices such as polygamy. In the late 1830s they became even more unpopular. In Missouri the Mormons were successful in their business dealings and began to prosper. New converts joined and they soon began to outnumber the native non-Mormons. Hatred and fear of the Mormons grew and local Missourians complained about the "Mormon swarms" that were "infesting their state".

[Terryl Givens, a professor in a Mormon university, writing in his book about the history of the Mormons published in 1997. He is also a practising Mormon and has served as a bishop in the Mormon Church]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the reasons for hostility towards the Mormons in the late 1830s?  

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]
QUESTION 2

This question is about moving west in America in the late nineteenth century. [15]

(a) Describe the role of the railways in opening up the West. [4]
(b) Explain why many towns in the West were so lawless.
(c) Why was cattle ranching important in helping the later settlement of the Plains? [6]
QUESTION 3

This question is about the defeat of the Plains Indians. Were the resources of the US army the main factor in explaining the defeat of the Plains Indians?

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