

Mark Scheme

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE History (1HI0/P3)

Paper 2: Period study

P3: The American West, c1835–c1895

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Period study: The American West, c1835–c1895

Question		
1		Explain **two** consequences of the Fort Laramie Treaty (1868). **Target**: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. **AO2**: 4 marks. **AO1**: 4 marks. **NB** mark each consequence separately (2 x 4 marks).
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2] • Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	**3–4**	• Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2] • Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- The Great Sioux Reservation was created in Dakota, including the Black Hills, for exclusive use of the Sioux nation.
- Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse refused to agree with the Treaty and live within the reservation, thus sowing the seeds for future conflict.
- There was resentment from White people as they were not allowed to settle or prospect in the reservation area despite the Black Hills being rich in gold.
- The Treaty provided the opportunity for the US government to split the Indian tribes and put them into small reservations to prevent future co-operation between the different tribes.

Question		
2		Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Mormon migration in the years 1846–47**.** You may use the following in your answer: • attitudes towards Mormons • Great Salt Lake You **must** also use information of your own. **Target**: Analytical narrative (i.e. analysis of causation/consequence/change) [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics) [AO1]. **AO2**: 4 marks. **AO1**: 4 marks.
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]
2	**3–5**	• A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1] *Maximum 4 marks for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	**6–8**	• A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1] *No access to Level 3 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- Anti-Mormon hostility, which included mob attacks, led Brigham Young to leave the United States.
- To find a new settlement, a group of Mormons left Illinois for Omaha (February 1846), setting up rest camps along the Missouri River for groups to follow.
- After congregating in Omaha an advance party of about 150 set off (April 1847) for the Great Salt Lake along a route north of the Oregon Trail to avoid conflict with other settlers.
- Following the route set out by the advance party, a larger group set off with a clear path along the route.
- The main party arrived at the Great Salt Lake (August 1847), having followed the Mormon Trail laid by the advance party.
- The Mormon Trail would now allow thousands of Mormons in organised wagon trains to migrate to an established settlement at the Great Salt Lake.

Question		
3		Explain **two** of the following: • The importance of changes in ranching for the cowboys' way of life. • The importance of the Exoduster movement (1879) for the growth of settlement. • The importance of the extermination of the buffalo for the Plains Indians' way of life. **Target**: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence/significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. **AO2**: 8 marks. **AO1**: 8 marks. **NB** mark each part of the answer separately (2 x 8 marks).
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	**3–5**	• An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	**6–8**	• An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

The importance of changes in ranching for the cowboys' way of life

Relevant points may include:

- The use of barbed wire to fence ranches meant fewer cowboys were needed, which led to a decline in the traditional way of life for cowboys.
- The end of the open range meant the work of the cowboys, which required them to 'ride the line', became more mundane and predictable.
- The establishment of fenced ranches meant lives for the cowboys became more comfortable with bunkhouses instead of sleeping in the open.
- Living on ranches meant cowboys had to live according to strict rules of the ranch, which could include no drinking or gambling.

The importance of the Exoduster movement (1879) for the growth of settlement

Relevant points may include:

- The Exoduster movement led to an increase in black settlement, including the all-black settlement of Nicodemus, founded in Kansas.
- The advertisement by individuals, e.g. Benjamin Singleton, of the benefits of a new life in the West for African Americans, saw a growth in settlement.
- The Exoduster movement saw former slaves escaping ex-slave states and wanting to settle in the 'free state' of Kansas in order to gain personal security, economic stability and a life of freedom.
- The first general migration of African Americans after the Civil War came about due to a rumour in 1879 that the government of Kansas would provide free land.

The importance of the extermination of the buffalo for the Plains Indians' way of life

Relevant points may include:

- Plains Indians' nomadic life relied on the buffalo for survival and they had no choice but to move onto reservations to survive via farming when the buffalo were nearly wiped out.
- The extermination of the buffalo allowed the US government to keep the Plains Indians within the reservations, as the right to leave the reservations was dependent upon having buffalo to hunt.
- Without the opportunity to hunt, the traditional role of the warrior was not possible and led to the demoralisation of the Plains Indians.
- The Plains Indians became dependent upon US government handouts which could be used as a method of controlling any resistance.

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