



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level History A

Unit Y246

The USA in the 19th Century: Westward expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890

Sample Question Paper

Version 0.15

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



First name											
Last name											
Centre number							Candidate number				

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer either Question 1 or Question 2 in Section A and Question 3 in Section B.
- Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

Section A

Answer **ONE** question

EITHER

1* How important were railways in westward expansion?

[30]

OR

2* To what extent was the election of Lincoln as president the main cause of the Civil War?

[30]

Section B

3 Read the interpretation and then answer the question that follows:

'To explain the sectional conflict, we must come back to the central issue of slavery. For [without slavery] there would have been no *sections*.'

From: M Cunliffe, *The Causes of the American Civil War*, History Today, Volume 3: Issue: 11, 1953

Evaluate the strengths and limitations of this interpretation, making reference to other interpretations that you have studied.

[20]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Information:

M Cunliffe, *The Causes of the American Civil War*, *History Today*, Volume 3: Issue: 11, 1953. Reproduced with permission from *History Today*.

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in the assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

...day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon

AS Level History A

Unit Y246 The USA in the 19th Century: Westward expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890

MARK SCHEME

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK 50

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**PREPARATION FOR MARKING****SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on–screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log–in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

TRADITIONAL

Before the Standardisation meeting you must mark at least 10 scripts from several centres. For this preliminary marking you should use **pencil** and follow the **mark scheme**. Bring these **marked scripts** to the meeting.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 50% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the scoris messaging system.

5. Work crossed out:
 - a. where a candidate crosses out an answer and provides an alternative response, the crossed out response is not marked and gains no marks
 - b. if a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question and makes no second attempt, and if the inclusion of the answer does not cause a rubric infringement, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer and award marks appropriately.
6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response)
 - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn't an attempt at the question.Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).
8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.** If you have any questions or comments for your Team Leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
10. For answers marked by levels of response:
 - a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning

12. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

INTRODUCTION

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper and its rubrics
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**.

Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader.

USING THE MARK SCHEME

Please study this Mark Scheme carefully. The Mark Scheme is an integral part of the process that begins with the setting of the question paper and ends with the awarding of grades. Question papers and Mark Schemes are developed in association with each other so that issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed from the very start.

This Mark Scheme is a working document; it is not exhaustive; it does not provide 'correct' answers. The Mark Scheme can only provide 'best guesses' about how the question will work out, and it is subject to revision after we have looked at a wide range of scripts.

The Examiners' Standardisation Meeting will ensure that the Mark Scheme covers the range of candidates' responses to the questions, and that all Examiners understand and apply the Mark Scheme in the same way. The Mark Scheme will be discussed and amended at the meeting, and administrative procedures will be confirmed. Co-ordination scripts will be issued at the meeting to exemplify aspects of candidates' responses and achievements; the co-ordination scripts then become part of this Mark Scheme.

Before the Standardisation Meeting, you should read and mark in pencil a number of scripts, in order to gain an impression of the range of responses and achievement that may be expected.

Please read carefully all the scripts in your allocation and make every effort to look positively for achievement throughout the ability range. Always be prepared to use the full range of marks.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINERS

- 1 The co-ordination scripts provide you with *examples* of the standard of each band. The marks awarded for these scripts will have been agreed by the Team Leaders and will be discussed fully at the Examiners' Co-ordination Meeting.
- 2 The specific task-related indicative content for each question will help you to understand how the band descriptors may be applied. However, this indicative content does not constitute the mark scheme: it is material that candidates might use, grouped according to each assessment objective tested by the question. Rigid demands for 'what must be a good answer' would lead to a distorted assessment.
- 3 Candidates' answers must be relevant to the question. Beware of prepared answers that do not show the candidate's thought and which have not been adapted to the thrust of the question. Beware also of answers where candidates attempt to reproduce interpretations and concepts that they have been taught but have only partially understood.

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Questions 2 and 3: Essay [30]
Level 5 25–30 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 19–24 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 13–18 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 7–12 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Level 1 1–6 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

	<i>A03: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section B, Question 3: Interpretation [20]
Level 5 17–20 marks	The answer has a very good analysis of the interpretation. It uses detailed and relevant knowledge of the historical context and shows thorough understanding of the wider historical debate, in the form of detailed examination of other interpretations, in order to produce a well-supported evaluation of both the strengths and weaknesses of the given interpretation.
Level 4 13–16 marks	The answer has a good analysis of the interpretation. It uses relevant knowledge of the historical context and good understanding of the wider historical debate, in the form of examination of other interpretations, in order to produce a supported evaluation of both the strengths and weaknesses of the given interpretation.
Level 3 9–12 marks	The answer has a partial analysis of the interpretation. It uses some relevant knowledge of the historical context and shows partial understanding of the wider historical debate, in the form of reference to other interpretations, in order to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the given interpretation. The evaluation may be un-even with only limited treatment of either limitations or strengths, but both will be addressed.
Level 2 5–8 marks	The answer has a limited analysis of the interpretation. It uses generalised knowledge of the historical context and shows limited understanding of the wider historical debate, in the form of generalised reference to other interpretations, in order to produce a limited evaluation of the given interpretation. The evaluation may deal with either strengths or limitations in a very superficial way, or may only address limitations or strengths.
Level 1 1–4 marks	The answer has a very limited analysis of the interpretation which may be descriptive and relate more to the topic area than the detail of the interpretation. It uses very limited and generalised knowledge of the historical context and shows very limited or no understanding of the wider historical debate, with reference to other interpretations being implicit or lacking, in order to produce a very simplistic, asserted evaluation of the given interpretation.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding or reference to the interpretation.

Section A

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1*	<p>How important were railways in westward expansion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to railways, candidates may argue that railways were both a symptom and a cause of the opening up of the west. The desire to build transcontinental railways came as a result of the pioneers, settlers, miners and cattlemen who had already gone west. However, there is no doubt that the building of railways acted as a huge stimulus to westward expansion and settlement. • Candidates may point to the symbiotic relationship with cattle drives and ranches, and the ease of communication it brought, as well as the huge investment and sales of land. • Candidates might discuss the significance of the cattle drives from the south (Texas) to railheads such as Abilene, Dodge City and Miles City to enable cattle to be transported on to the populous north east in the 1860s. • Such discussion needs to be balanced against discussion of other factors in opening up the West, such as the role of fur-trappers and pioneers (such as those that followed the 'Oregon Trail'). • Might consider the stimulus given by Federal-sponsored explorers such as Lewis and Clark, and by expeditionary forces such as Fremont's. • Candidates might consider the discoveries of gold and silver that led to various rushes. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the reasons. • At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the relative importance of the reasons. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Section A

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates might consider deals with and destruction of Native Americans, Federal encouragement, such as the Land Purchases, Homestead Act. • Candidates might consider the desire for religious freedom (the Mormons of Utah). • 		
2*			<p>To what extent was the election of Lincoln as president the main cause of the Civil War?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that Lincoln's election was the main cause of the Civil War, answers might suggest that the election of Lincoln was the event which brought to a head the growing tensions between North and South. • Answers might consider that it was Lincoln's election that led to the secession of southern states, the failure of compromise and hence Civil War. • Answers might consider Southern fears that Lincoln would abolish slavery and the belief that he was a staunch abolitionist. • In arguing it was not the main cause, answers might consider the Kansas Nebraska Act and point to its role in the collapse of the Whigs and the rise of the purely Northern-based Republican Party. • Answers might also point to the civil disobedience and near civil war which resulted in the new territory of Kansas. • Answers might, however, also point to the fact that the issue was largely resolved by 1858. • Answers might consider the issues of slavery and 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the reasons. • At level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the relative importance of the reasons. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Section A

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>suggest that the Dred Scott Case and its ruling created a sense of despair amongst African Americans and Northern Abolitionists which led to radicalisation, e.g. John Brown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might point to the scandal over Buchanan's involvement and the importance the ruling played in gaining support for the Republicans. • Answers might also, however, suggest that the ruling on its own did not threaten the union; it was the wider context that made it seem threatening. 		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>'To explain the sectional conflict, we must come back to the central issue of slavery. For [without slavery] there would have been no <i>sections</i>.'</p> <p style="text-align: center;">From: Marcus Cunliffe, <i>The Causes of the American Civil War</i>, History Today, Volume 3: Issue: 11 1953</p> <p>Evaluate the strengths and limitations of this interpretation, making reference to other interpretations that you have studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historical debate about the causes of sectional tension centres around the extent to which it was slavery which was the ultimate reason for sectional tension, and the extent to which the conflict over slavery was a symptom of tension over other causes such as economic differences, states' rights issues and the influence of radicals. • In analysing and evaluating the strengths and limitations of the interpretation, answers might consider the central importance which Cunliffe places on slavery as the origin of both 'sections' and the sectional conflict, whilst also implicitly acknowledging that there may have been other, secondary, causes. 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Candidates must use their knowledge and understanding of the historical context and the wider historical debate surrounding the issue to analyse and evaluate the given interpretation. • Candidates must refer to at least one other interpretation. • The quality of analysis and evaluation of the interpretations should be considered when assigning answers to a level, not the quantity of other interpretations included in the answer. • Other interpretations considered as part of evaluation and analysis do not need to be attributed to specific named historians, but they must be recognisable historical interpretations, rather than the candidate's own viewpoint. • Answers may include more on strengths or more on limitations and there is no requirement for a 50/50 split in the evaluation, however for level 5 there should be well-supported evaluation of both and for level 4 supported evaluation of both, in line with levels descriptors. • Candidates are not required to construct their own interpretation.

Section B

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In analysing and evaluating the strengths of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the dependence in the South on plantation agriculture which depended on slavery to be competitive • disputes over slavery in the territories • the fears in the North about the erosion of the 1820 Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Act • the fears in the South about abolitionism and John Brown • the rise in cotton and slave prices in the 1850s which encouraged further investment but also protection of the system. • In analysing the limitations of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political divisions, with the North more receptive to reform and the South condemning all radicalisms, associating them with abolition • the wider aspects of economic conflicts and the tariff • the cultural gap between an industrial North and a rural South 		

Section B

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lack of concern for the slave issue among many in the North and the limited extent of actual slave ownership in the South. • the rivalry between the newer states in the West and the older states in the East. • Other interpretations that might be used in evaluation of the given interpretation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpretations characterising sectional differences, and therefore tensions, as fundamentally economic in nature • interpretations emphasising the centrality of debates about States' Rights to sectional tension, with issues over slavery merely being a symptom of that • interpretations which argue that the extent of sectional tension in the Antebellum period has been over-exaggerated, and rejects a 'grand narrative' of the causes of the war. 		

Assessment Objectives (AO) Grid

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1/2	30			30
3			20	20
Totals	30		20	50

Summary of updates

Date	Version	Change
November 2020	0.15	Updated copyright permissions.