

## A LEVEL

*Exemplar Candidate Work*

# ***HISTORY A***

**H505**

For first teaching in 2015

## **Y216 Summer 2018 examination series**

Version 1

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# Introduction

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2018 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

Please always refer to the specification <https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/170128-specification-accredited-a-level-gce-history-a-h505.pdf> for full details of the assessment for this qualification. These exemplar answers should also be read in conjunction with the sample assessment materials and the June 2018 Examiners' report or Report to Centres available from Interchange <https://interchange.ocr.org.uk/Home.mvc/Index>

The question paper, mark scheme and any resource booklet(s) will be available on the OCR website from summer 2019. Until then, they are available on OCR Interchange (school exams officers will have a login for this and are able to set up teachers with specific logins – see the following link for further information <http://www.ocr.org.uk/administration/support-and-tools/interchange/managing-user-accounts/>).

It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.

# Question 1(a)

- 1 (a) Which of the following was a greater barrier to the opening up of the West in the years 1803–1861?
- (i) Lack of transport and communications
  - (ii) Environmental factors

Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).

[10]

## Exemplar 1 (High)

Level 5, 8 marks

1	a	Lack of transport and communications was a barrier in the opening up of the West because it gave Americans no way of migrating over the <del>trans</del> Appalachian Mountains. Transport growth was very slow to occur. For example, the railroad boom didn't occur until 1862 with the Pacific Railroad Act and, although there were 5 trans-continental railroads by 1890, this didn't occur early enough to <del>usabe</del> <del>real</del> <del>it</del> <del>ess</del> overcome the barrier. Given that the Louisiana Purchase occurred in 1803, by 1840, only 40% of the population lived west of the Appalachians, highlighting that transport was not sufficient to aid travel into western territories. This, in turn, led to issues regarding communications. Telegraphs were not invented until 1837 and John Butterfield's Overland Express used roads to deliver mail, and given roads like the 800-mile Cumberland Road wasn't completed until 1838, this highlights that a lack of <del>hence</del> communication did hinder movement into the West, as people feared that they would be cut off from the outside world. All this points to a lack of transport and communication being a great barrier to opening up the West. However, in evaluation, the evidence fails to point out that, despite a lack of transport, there was still a 25% increase in the western population by 1860, indicating that <del>other</del> people migrated even though there was a lack of infrastructure. Furthermore, <del>for</del> it seems more likely that other factors played a larger role. Rich factors such
		<div>EXP</div>
		<div>KU</div>
		<div>KU</div>
		<div>KU</div>
		<div>KU</div>



an overcrowding in Eastern cities like Boston saw thousands of Americans flood into the West, because the land was cheaper and so they could become independent farmers, and

so didn't really need transport as long as they had land. However, there <sup>was</sup> transport and communication services, such as steamboats from 1807 that allowed people to journey up the West and South via the Mississippi, meaning mail and cargo could be transported, and so people could still move West. Therefore, there are limitations to the idea that a lack of transport and communication was a great barrier to opening up the West.

Environmental factors also played a role in hindering westward expansion. Slave owners did not want into western territories, such as the territory gained from the war with Mexico (1806-8) or the Gadsden Purchase (1853), as the environment didn't allow for cotton growing or slave labour; it was mostly desert and too hot for slaves to work in. Furthermore, land was often wasted as people who had grown up in cities didn't know how to farm land properly, aiding desertification and deterring future settlers from travelling West when they heard of the environmental issues people had. However, environmental factors hindered westward expansion because it meant that people couldn't really farm cattle on most of the land inherited from France in 1803, as a large part was the Great Plains, meaning there was little for cows to feed on, and so this made it difficult for people to see a future in farming in the East. This all points to environmental factors being a barrier to westward migration. However, environmental factors did help for traders and trappers, who benefitted from the ~~old~~ <sup>rich</sup> furfulness of

Levi and Charles (1804-6). They discovered new animals such as beavers which helped people who could then sell hides in eastern fur markets, highlighting

	how environmental factors benefited some eastern Americans moving West. In addition, it seems more likely that other factors played a larger role in deterring potential settlers, such as wars with Native Americans who were seen as bloodthirsty savages, and so conflict with Native deterred people from moving into areas such as Florida and the South East. Therefore, there are limitations to the idea environmental factors were a barrier to westward expansion.
KU	
	In conclusion, my judgement is that lack of transport and communication was the greater barrier, as without it, it meant that, no matter how much people wanted to move, if the journey was too hard and they would be isolated, they would be deterred from moving. Therefore it seems most plausible that lack of transport and communication was the greater barrier to opening up the west.
JU	

## Examiner commentary

This response answers the question effectively, making good points about both factors and reaching a substantiated judgement. In considering the first factor, 'lack of transport and communications', the candidate shows good knowledge and an awareness of the chronological limits set in the question. Good material concerning pre-railroad transportation helps the candidate to evaluate this factor effectively. In considering the second factor, 'environmental factors', the response is sound on some aspects of land and land use but is uncertain when considering agriculture and the Great Plains. There is reference to Native Americans but this point is not fully substantiated. In the concluding paragraph a judgement is reached but it is not that well balanced. Overall, the gaps relating to the second factor preclude Level 6, as the analysis of both factors cannot be considered 'thorough' but the strength of engagement of the answer and the underlying sound understanding indicate the higher mark in Level 5.



# Question 1(b)

(b)\* Assess the reasons why Northern hostility towards the South grew in the years 1850–1861. [20]

## Exemplar 1 (High)

Level 6, 17 marks

1	b	<p><sup>Dred Scott</sup>  plan: Slavery - 1850 fug slave, Uncle Tom's cabin  political misjudgements - KNA (SA) 1850 comp  WWE - Gadsden purchase, offend man, manifest</p> <p>In the years 1850 - 1861, Northern  hostility towards the South reached  breaking point largely through; slavery,  political misjudgements and westward  expansion which all fueled the slave power  conspiracy, increasing Northern hostility.</p> <p>The most significant reason for  increased Northern hostility between 1850-  1861 was because of the issue of slavery.  The North were anti-slavery and in this  period abolition became strong. The  importance of slavery to increased Northern  hostility can be seen by the 1850 fugitive  Slave Act. This strengthened the power  of slave holders as it gave authorities the  right to chase fugitive slaves to the  North and fine anyone holding fugitive  slaves \$1000. This increased Northern  hostility towards the South as it  enabled the South to gain more power</p>
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	EXP	<p>over Northern practices and made many  Northerners feel as though the federal  government was coming more with the  South to extend slavery, going against  what the North want.</p> <p>Furthermore, another example of</p>
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increased hostility towards the South due to slavery can be seen by the Dred Scott decision in 1857, although this is a political misjudgement by Buchanan in endorsing the decision the main issue was that Scott was denied freedom under the 1820 Missouri compromise due to being a slave. This was significant in increasing Northern hostility as it highlighted to the North how the South were receiving more from the government and infringing on Northern rights and beliefs, further fuelling the slave power conspiracy and increasing tensions between North and South as the North felt the decision was unjust. These examples of slavery working to heighten Northern hostility are significant as they demonstrate how slavery was the underlying cause of all tensions and without the issue of slavery, Northern hostility would not have increased so much to the point that 7 states felt they

needed to succeed with the election of Lincoln in 1860.

On the other hand, despite slavery being the underlying main factor in increasing Northern hostility, a political misjudgement made between 1850-1861 largely contributed to the rise in Northern hostility towards the South. This can be demonstrated by the 1850 compromise in which Taylor attempted to speed up the entry of California and New Mexico, introducing popular sovereignty which led to no states becoming slave states meaning the South demanded compensation.



This is significant in increasing northern hostility because the compromise created to fix the 'disaster' meant the north having to concede and allow the Fugitive Slave Act 1850 plus, more stringent regulations on slave trading. Thus, the north felt very hostile towards the South as they felt that the results of popular sovereignty should remain; Utah and New Mexico shouldn't have to re-vote. Plus, the fact that the north had to give in to southern demands due to a mistake by Taylor meant the South were blamed due to slavery and northern hostility increased.

Additionally, another even more significant example of political misjudgement that led to northern hostility can be seen by the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. The idea by Douglas to repeal the 1820 Missouri compromise to allow popular sovereignty and perhaps slavery in Kansas majority angered the north. They feared that slavery could spread to more northern territories as without the Missouri compromise there is no limit on where slavery can occur. This majority increased northern hostility as they rejected the Act and the fact the Act passed on southern support increased hostility further, fearing the spread of slavery. The political misjudgement was made even worse in increasing northern hostility due to the aftermath of the Act. The backing of Lawrence



by pro-slavery and the killing of 5 pro-slavery by John Brown contributed to 'bleeding Kansas' demonstrated the huge northern hostility towards the South as they are willing to use violence for what they believe in.

AN

Also, the subsequent Lecky report on the constitution in Kansas that was seen

as fraudulent but accepted by ~~an~~ Buchanan a former political misjudgement that increased northern hostility due to ~~the~~ playing in to the slave power conspiracy. However, although there are all political misjudgements that led to northern hostility, they are only significant contributing events because of the issue of slavery which is the most significant reason for increased northern hostility as it created the political misjudgements.

EXP

AN

In addition the importance of slavery in creating more northern hostility can be seen by westward expansion as the admission of new states to the union between 1850-1861 increased northern hostility due to the issue of expansion of slavery from the northern perspective. This is demonstrated by the Ostend manifesto in 1853 in which the US attempted to buy Cuba for \$150 million in order to expand the territory west and enable slavery to prosper in the west. However, this was rejected but it still increased northern hostility as they felt that the government were working to try

EXP



		and increase the territory in the south in which slavery could exist. This
	EXP	further fuelled the slave power conspiracy as the north felt they had evidence of government favouring the expansion of slavery, meaning increasing hostility towards the south. Furthermore, this is a similar example can be seen by the Gadsden purchase of 125,000 miles <sup>2</sup> of Mexican territory to expand the US's territory and the opportunity for the spread of slavery. Westward expansion also
	EXP	now to highlight how the main issue of northern hostility is slavery as without the tension between north and south over slavery, the westward expansion would not have been so centered and contributed to northern hostility.
	AN	Ultimately, the main reason for increased northern hostility was slavery as it underpins all the other factors, as without it permeate misjudgements and westward expansion wouldn't have been such an issue. Thus, the northern hostility that reached boiling point in 1861, with the out-

		break of civil war was mainly caused by the issue of slavery and the northern anger over its expansion that plays into the slave power conspiracy.
	JU	



## Examiner commentary

The response has a consistent focus on the question and is well structured with a line of reasoning that is sustained through the essay. There is a good use of supporting detail in most areas, for instance the explanation of the importance of the 1850 compromise. The candidate also reaches interim judgements, a useful distinction between Level 5 and Level 6. The range of factors considered conveys a sound understanding and a well-developed, sustained line of reasoning. The conclusion, returning to slavery, helps to bind the argument together. More could, perhaps, be made of the emergence of the Republican Party and Lincoln. Although the script merits a Level 6 mark, pushing the line of reasoning a little further in instances such as this would be expected for a really high mark in the top level.

## Exemplar 2 (Low/Medium)

### Level 4, 10 marks

b	By 1850, the sectional divide between the North and South had become deeply rooted. In essence, the 1850 Compromise tried to calm the rising tensions over the status of slavery in the territories. Yet, the tensions continued to rise and then peaked in 1861 when the first seven states seceded from the Union.
EVAL	
F	The press often exaggerated the events of sectional conflict between the North and South, and the idea of a 'Slave Power' conspiracy <del>was</del> emerged on the front lines of newspapers. Northern outcry was exacerbated by the distorted reportings of 'Bleeding Kansas' after the Kansas-Nebraska Act in <del>1854</del> 1854.
KU	
	Kansas-Nebraska itself was a major point for <del>North</del> growing Northern <del>hostility</del> hostilities towards the South. It essentially repealed the power of Congress to decide the fate of slavery in the territories <del>then</del> leaving the decision open to popular sovereignty. In its <del>enactment</del> enactment, the Act also overrode the Northwest Ordinance and the 1820 Compromise. Where slavery <del>was</del> was once understood to have been banned it was now potentially open to slavery. Most northerners did not wish to see the expansion of <del>&amp;</del> slavery outside of the area it existed, few wanted the immediate abolition of slavery.
KU	
EXP	
	'Bleeding Kansas' <del>&amp;</del> was distorted by the northern press, After the 'Sacking' of Lawrence in 1856, it was reported that 12 people had been killed by northern
ILL	

journalists - in fact only one person had died after a building collapsed on him. The follow up action of John Brown only had five killings. Subsequent action, ~~is the~~ was reported in the northern press to be a 'civil war', but it was more simply some tit-for-tate killings.

Another source of Northern hostility was the Dred Scott decision. It was ongoing ~~is the~~ at the time of Buchanan's inauguration. This too was seen in the North ~~as~~ as a 'Slave Power' at work over half of the high court were slave owners giving them the majority in the ~~legislative branch~~ ~~of the US gov~~ judicial branch of the US government. The decision reinforced the Kansas-Nebraska act, but also seemingly undermined the Republican Party. Buchanan's first year in office, 1857, is often seen ~~as~~ by historians as the point of no return between the ~~two~~ sections of the United States. However, the actions of ~~the~~ Buchanan further alienated the North. ~~The~~ President's appointment of Walker to enable a free and fair voting in Kansas was seemingly a good choice. Yet, Buchanan ignored Walker's advice that the majority in Kansas were against the expansion of slavery, instead ratifying the ~~pro~~ pro-slave Lecompton constitution. By siding with ~~southern~~ Democrats, the North were in outcry against the South again believing in a 'slave power' conspiracy.

Throughout the years 1850 - 1861, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was another cause for Northern hostility. Many northern states enacted laws which countered the ~~Slave Act~~ Act, with several states refusing to return the escaped slaves. Poses set up to try and bring the slaves back to their owners were deeply unpopular. The media ~~or~~ also spread the discontent.



There were ~~even~~ many reasons for Northern hostility for the South. It is difficult to separate individual factors as being more important than another. Arguably the biggest spread of popular discontent ~~was~~ was the Northern journalists who ~~was~~ often distorted the news such as in 'Bleeding Kansas' and with a slave power conspiracy. The effects of the media are, however, difficult to determine but it is very likely that the effect was to magnify Northern hostility against the South.

## Examiner commentary

This response does address the question in general terms and there is some accurate, and sometimes detailed, knowledge that is relevant. In two respects, however, this response is limited: in structure and in range. Although the material used is relevant its relation to the question is in places only implicit. Paragraphs are not well linked and so the line of reasoning is hard to follow. Different factors are presented as something of a list and some, e.g. the Dred Scott decision, are not properly explained but lead to patches of description which are not fully focused on the question. Taken as a whole, the response is not that well developed, failing to explain the emergence of the Republican Party and Abraham Lincoln, or to give more than cursory attention to the 1850 compromise. Its lack of structure, weak line of reasoning and limited range put it on the Level 3/Level 4 border. Patches of relevant explanation and some accurate knowledge just tip it into Level 4, hence the bottom mark in that level.



## Question 2(a)

2 (a) Which of the following was of greater importance in enabling Union victory in the Civil War?

(i) The Battle of Gettysburg

(ii) The Battle of Vicksburg

Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).

[10]

### Exemplar 1 (High)

Level 6, 10 marks

2	a	<p>It is my judgement that the Battle of Gettysburg was of greater importance in enabling the Union victory in the Civil War due to the catastrophic effect it had on weakening the Army of Virginia under Lee, preventing the confederate from ever being able to invade the north again. The Battle of Gettysburg which occurred in 1863 was of critical importance in enabling the Union victory for many reasons. It was the second time that the confederate had invaded the north. The Union forces inflicted terrible losses upon the confederate army - 28,000, and this considerably weakened <del>the</del> Robert E. Lee's army, <del>also</del> causing an end to his offensive-defensive methods of fighting, <del>the</del> meaning that the confederacy never had the man power to attack the Union again. This meant that the Union could focus its forces in the virginian theatre, and in the western theatre which led to the very successful wilderness campaign led by Sherman in 1864. <del>The battle also reinforced Grant's reputation as a talented army general resulting in his promotion to General in chief of the Union forces. However, there are considerable limitations to its success. Despite confederate losses there were also 23,000 Union losses which heavily damaged the northern morale. This is demonstrated by Lincoln's Gettysburg address of 1863, which aimed to revive northern war effort despite</del></p>
		EXP
		KU
		EVAL
		KU

		terrible losses so close to home. Additionally, the Union missed an opportunity to inflict
	KU	serious damage onto Confederate forces. Meade, the commander of the Union forces, failed to pursue Lee back into Virginia, <del>was</del> this limiting the damage done to the Confederate troops. This is demonstrated by <del>the</del> Grant's appointment as General in 1864, as Lincoln felt northern troops required stronger leadership for success. <del>whereas</del> Despite these limitations, in my judgement the Battle of Gettysburg was still more important than the Battle of Vicksburg, as it ended Confederate invasion of the north, thus enabling a stronger Union war effort in the west which resulted in victory.
	EVAL	
		However, it is justifiable to say that the Battle of Vicksburg also played a considerable role in the Union's victory. The Battle of Vicksburg resulted in Grant <del>was</del> defeating <del>the</del> Johnson in the western theatre in 1863, only a few days after the Battle of Gettysburg. It was significant as it opened up the western theatre, forcing the Confederacy to fight a war on two fronts: in the deep south and in Virginia. <del>It was</del> This was significant <del>as</del> the Confederacy had limited resources compared to the Union, with
	EXP	a 32:1 firearms production disadvantage. This meant Confederate forces were ill-equipped when split between different theatres thus strengthening the Union's potential for victory. The Battle of Vicksburg was also important as it allowed
	KU	
		to <del>the</del> gain total control of the Mississippi, which was critical in allowing transport for northern supplies, as well as limiting trade within the south. <del>This is significant, as</del>
		<del>without</del> In evaluation, the Battle of <del>Gettysburg</del>
	EXP	



as it was critical to the wilderness campaign, the event itself didn't do as much damage to the team as later events such as the march through Georgia, this due to the fact Oertys' big prevented me <sup>confed</sup> ~~united~~ ever invading ~~again~~ union again I must conclude it was the most important factor

This response demonstrates sound knowledge and good understanding throughout; it is also very well developed, particularly in terms of judgement. In considering the first factor, 'the battle of Gettysburg', the candidate shows a sound grasp, both of the immediate outcome of the battle and of the significance of the Union victory for the campaign in the north against Lee. The second factor, 'the Battle of Vicksburg', is equally well handled with a good range of appropriate evidence. In assessing Vicksburg, the candidate has a particularly convincing explanation of the battle's strategic significance. The conclusion is admirably thorough. It shows balance and an intelligent understanding of the relative significance of the two campaigns, arguing plausibly that the campaign against Lee, leader of the Confederacy's primary field army, was the more telling overall. As a whole, the response clearly meets the criteria for Level 6. Its full and unerring treatment of both factors indicates a top mark.



## Exemplar 2 (Medium/High)

## Level 4, 5 marks

2	a	<p>The battle of Gettysburg could be seen as great importance for the Union victory as it could be seen as the means to the end of the Confederacy. General Lee knew he had to take the North in order to win and so the South took over the town of Gettysburg. However success did not last long as General Meade forced Lee and his troops to retreat. In the end Lee lost 28 000 men which was a huge loss as this was <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> of his command. This battle is therefore important in enabling Union victory as it weakened the South even further due to their loss of men and their morale considering Lee was supposed to and his command were supposed to represent National pride. However it could not be seen as not that important as defeat was not inevitable. Lee would not have been able to sustain the northern cities for long anyway so even if the battle was a success for the North, Lee would face other problems and there would always be another obstacle he had to face. Although, despite this the battle was of great importance after enabling the Union victory as it also paved the way for Grant to control many territories including Tennessee and Louisiana which again caused problems for the Confederate army. Overall the battle of Gettysburg was of</p>
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		<p>great importance of enabling Union victory as not only did it mean the South lost resources at a time where they were not in a good economical position anyway, it was also a big blow on their morale.</p>
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This Battle could be seen as the beginning of the end for the confederacy, as even ~~the~~ General Lee tried to resign but Davis ~~he~~ did not accept this.

However the battle of Vicksburg could also be seen as important in enabling the Union victory as it was a major defeat for the confederacy by the Union. The Union army forced back 30 000 men in the confederacy and led the army to be divided on the Mississippi river. The Union won this battle and again the confederacy was defeated which was another factor in weakening the confederacy's resources.

However the Battle of Gettysburg could be seen as more important in enabling the Union victory as it made more of an impact on the confederacy army. The Battle of Gettysburg led to not only the loss of resources but eventually the loss of territories by the Union as well. This had a greater impact than the Battle of Vicksburg as this was just another defeat to add to the ~~per~~ other defeats whereas the Battle of Gettysburg could be seen

as the Battle where things really started to go wrong for the confederacy. ~~the~~ In conclusion the battle of Gettysburg was of greater importance in enabling Union victory as it was a major defeat for the confederacy. The South's economy was already in despair and the loss of 28 000 men worsened their situation when fighting the Union. The impact of morale was fairly big too, although morale did not completely diminish, the fact that Lee tried to resign shows the

		negative impact on the Confederate Army.
	2	Although the Battle of Vicksburg was
	2	another big defeat, it was just another
		blow <del>to</del> to the Confederate Army where
		as the Battle of Gettysburg was taken
		as a turning point where <del>after</del> during
		and afterwards things really did start
		to go wrong.

## Examiner commentary

The response approaches the question in an engaged manner and shows some relevant knowledge and understanding. In considering the first factor, 'the Battle of Gettysburg', there is some accurate knowledge in terms of Lee's defeat and the strategic situation that ensued, but it is not as accurate and detailed as it might be; there are some generalisations about the battle's outcome. The second factor, 'the Battle of Vicksburg', is much less convincingly addressed. The candidate's knowledge and evaluation are less secure, the actual coverage of the battle being only a few lines of writing with barely any military detail or developed analysis of the strategic impact of the battle. Most obviously, General Grant's decisive role is not explained. Overall, the strikingly uneven coverage of the two factors restricts the answer to Level 4. There is an attempt at judgement but the lack of depth on one factor precludes the higher mark in the level.



## Question 2(b)

(b)\* 'The pursuit of resources by white Americans was the main reason why there was no lasting peace between white and Native Americans in the period 1803–1890'. How far do you agree?

[20]

### Exemplar 1 (High)

Level 5, 16 marks

<p>b)</p> <p>V</p>	<p>The pursuit of resources by whites such as for gold, fur and other materials meant that the Native Americans were constantly threatened and struggled to survive leading to conflict between them and whites. Although federal policy did contribute to a lack of peace as Native Americans fought in resistance, federal policy tended to be undermined by the pursuit of resources <sup>as the cause</sup> meaning I agree this was the main reason there was no lasting peace.</p>
	<p>From the start of the period it was evident white Americans were determined to expand their western frontiers given the opportunities the west offered in terms of economic resources. This was first demonstrated in the Lewis and Clarke expedition</p>
<p>KU</p>	<p>(1804-6) which they travelled 4,000 miles west to see what the west offered. It showed traders such as 'mountain men' (trappers) who hunted animals such as beavers which would then be sold for their fur in western cities like Boston. Along with Buffalo's who were sold for their hides. This hunting culture proved to be a great disruption to Native Americans as white settlers were hunting within the same grounds of Native Americans which created competition and ultimately conflict particularly so in relation to buffaloes which were fundamental to Indian life and without them posed a threat to the sustainability</p>

<div data-bbox="271 129 327 168" data-label="Text">KU</div> <div data-bbox="271 784 343 824" data-label="Text">EVAL</div>	<p>of Indian life. Buffalo population declined from 13 million to 1 million which angered Native Americans and ultimately demonstrated how the white pursuit of resources meant there was no lasting peace between them. Additionally, the California Gold Rush <del>1868</del> 1848 came at the expense of the Indians as white settlers had no regard for the Indians leading to a population decline of 250,000 (1845) to 50,000 in 1855 through a number of dashes were Indians had attempted to protect their territory from white settlements, again demonstrating how the pursuit of resources was a starting point of most major conflicts between them, preventing peace.</p>
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<div data-bbox="271 1209 327 1249" data-label="Text">KU</div>	<p>However, there is evidence to suggest that compromises and treaties were made in order for both sides to benefit from the opportunities offered by the west, so that Indians wouldn't be disrupted by the white pursuit of resources. For instance the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 gave Plains definite limits for their hunting grounds which prevented direct competition between them and white Americans and thus helped maintain some degree of peace. Also Fort Laramie Treaty 2 1868 gave the Black Hills of Dakota federal protection which minimised conflict with Sioux. Yet it is important to consider that in counter-evaluation these treaties and promises were often broken, which actually led to further conflict as Native Americans protested against their injustices. Also, <del>conflict was also caused by fear and terror</del> <sup>instilled</sup>. Therefore this shows that despite attempt to minimise conflict over resources via the treaty policy, which did result in short term peace, there was no long term peace which stemmed directly from pursuit of resources by white settlers.</p>
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However, it is still important to consider how the aggressive federal policy by the government throughout the period caused conflict with the Indians as they tried to resist it. For instance

Jackson's removal policy of the 1830s, which saws the Bureau of Indian Affairs remove 46,000 Indians caused the Indians to attempt to fight back, e.g. under the <sup>2nd</sup> Seminole War 1835-42. Additionally the idea of manifest destiny enacted by the federal government, which was the belief that whites had the god-given right to rule the continent from East to West caused them to view Native Americans as obstacles to this belief and that they needed to be removed. This contributed to the the 'Indian Wars' of the 1860s-70s, which meant that even towards the end of the period there was serious conflict such as Sand Creek massacre 1864 with 350 Cheyenne dead. The Native Americans therefore responded to this 'exterminationist' policy of the federal government with Red Cloud's War in 1866 and Battle of Little Bighorn 1876 which killed 200 soldiers. Therefore it can be said that the choice of federal government policy throughout the period provoked Native Americans into conflict which meant there was no lasting peace between the two sides.

However, the federal government policy wasn't all violent and aggressive, particularly towards the end of the period. For instance Grant's peace policy saw the Peace Commission be set up in 1869, which therefore actively sought to minimise conflict

on behalf of the federal. Also the assimilationist policy encouraged by the Dawes Act 1887 showed some sympathy of behalf on whites in

		relation to the 'plight of the 'Indians'. Additionally, it is important to acknowledge that many whites did not agree with the aggressive federal policy and were considerate of Native Americans. This division can be seen by the Worcester ruling 1832 where the judge ruled in favour of the Indians showing how the federal government policies are less to blame for the fact there was no lasting peace.
		In conclusion, the pursuit of resources given the economic opportunities offered by the west were the most important reason for the fact there was no lasting peace between white and native Americans because it caused the federal government to adopt such an aggressive policy to NA as they viewed them as obstacles to getting those resources so needed them removed which resulted in the violent conflicts as NA fought back against. If there were no resources then they wouldn't have needed to fight or 'exterminate' them.

## Examiner commentary

This response engages with the question from the outset and sustains a line of reasoning through the entire essay. Factual support is accurate and full, so that the line of reasoning is well sustained. The major factors considered, pursuit of resources and government policy, are both substantiated and treated with a degree of balance, building up a developed analysis of each factor. Interim judgement is, however, not much in evidence, and this, as well as a lack of range overall, would indicate Level 5 rather than Level 6. Understanding is very sound with a good range of sharp points and the conclusion, if not that penetrating, is effective. One area that the candidate does not fully address is simply the acquisition of land by white Americans at the expense of the indigenous population. This vital area is covered more by implication, in terms of conflicts with Native Americans, than directly. The strengths of the response indicate a high mark in Level 5.

## Exemplar 2 (Low/Medium)

Level 4, 11 marks

2	3ii	In my judgement the pursuit of resources was not the main reason for no lasting peace between whites and natives however it did play a big reason for white expansionism.
	V	



		The pursuit of resources by white Americans was important for no lasting peace because
		meant whites encroached onto Native land.
	KU	This can be seen in California after 1848
		when gold was discovered there. Indeed
		the Californian gold rush of 1849 brought
		thousands of settlers west because they
		had a huge financial gain/motivation and
		so pursued the resources. This ensured there
		was no lasting peace because whites wouldn't
		let the natives of California get in their
		pursuit of gold. Between 1845-55 the
	KU	native population in California fell from
		150,000 to 50,000 and California actually
		became a state after just one year. So
		this shows how great the pull of resources
		was. Moreover in Colorado the Pike
	KU	peak rush of 1859 ensured no lasting
		peace. This is because, again, whites
		came into increasing contact with natives,
		who occupied the resource rich land.
		This led to conflict such as the
	KU	Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado (1864)
		in a resource rich area. Here Chivington

		and a militia killed 450 Cheyenne,
		which created further anger and division between
		Natives and whites. Thus the original
		pursuit of resources put the two groups
	EXP	together, conflict arose and so no lasting
		peace was created.
		In evaluation, white Americans arguably
		pursued other things in the west
		which was another reason for no lasting
	EXP	peace. For example the Mormons
		sought religious freedom in the west.

which also saw these travellers come into contact with Natives. When traveling to salt lake city in 1847 they came across many ~~the~~ native tribes and so this expansion for religious factors, not resources created no lasting peace as Mormons claimed territory land in Utah previously inhabited by natives. In further evaluation while white aggression was a cause for no peace (e.g. Sand Creek), Native violence also caused conflict and no lasting peace. The Indian War of the 1860-70s saw natives use violence to defend their land. For example the Battle of Little Big Horn 1876 saw the Sioux kill 210 soldiers and Gen. Custer. Therefore arguably native violence

not just white violence involved with their pursuit of resources was ~~also~~ a big reason for no lasting peace. Therefore I don't believe white pursuit was the main reason for no peace.

It can be argued another factor, the federal governments urge to expand west for land and the pursuit of Manifest Destiny, was the main reason for no lasting peace. This expansion began in 1803 with the Louisiana purchase. This is significant because this led to conflict with native as early as 1803, compared to the main pursuit of resources such as gold (1840/50s) and silver (1850s/60s). Therefore federal ~~the~~ expansion for land and manifest destiny was more important for no peace for longer than resources. The 1803 purchase gave the US an extra 800,000



**KU** sq miles of land and would eventually be part of 15 new states. Likewise the 1804-06 Lewis and Clark expedition set to explore this new land. Therefore the pursuit in more land west was the main reason for no peace as it brought whites into contact with natives. Wars such as the war with Mexico was also significant (1846-48) as it gave more

land (California + New Mexico) at the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848. This coupled with the idea of manifest destiny <sup>arguably though</sup> ~~states~~ the main reason for no lasting peace. This is because **KU** O'Sullivan's 1845 idea of manifest destiny argued it was American God given right to conquer the whole continent of North America. Nothing would stop this expansion, not even natives, clearly showing why there was conflict/no peace between the groups.

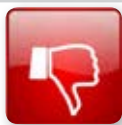
**HE** In evaluation, even during the age of federal expansion for land, there was instances of peace between natives and whites. For example from 1814 and the treaty of Fort Jackson there was peace. There the Creeks gave up 22m acres of land and were given land to the west in places like Oklahoma. In the 1860/70s the treaty policy peaked and treaties like the Fort Laramie treaty of 1868 (also one in 1851 bringing relative peace) brought peace. In the 1868 treaty natives were allowed to remain on their holy land in the Black Hills of Dakota.

		if they let whites safely pass onto the Wyoming territory & Montana territory.
		Therefore despite white expansion there was some peace in the time period. Tribes like the Cherokee also tried to assimilate
	ILL	in Georgia. They adapted to white norms and even had a written constitution. In counter evaluation, white pursuit for Georgia lands meant assimilation failed and 4,000 out of 12,000 Cherokee died on the 'trail of tears' in 1838 when they marched west to facilitate white expansion.
		In my judgement, the pursuit of resources was not the main reason for no lasting peace however it was one factor for hostilities between natives and whites. In
	?	my judgement the pursuit of land and the <u>manifest destiny</u> was <del>more of</del> <sup>the main</sup> a reason for no lasting peace. This is because the federal government and settlers made it
	EVAL	clear <del>nothing</del> <sup>nothing</sup> would get in the way of their expansion. This included natives and so it is clear there was no lasting peace because natives were pushed aside on the white expansion from 1803-1890.

## Examiner commentary

This response does generally address the question and has some relevant knowledge and understanding. There is a line of reasoning and some sense of structure, although this is not entirely convincing, and the response as a whole is not that well-structured. In addressing the nominated factor, the 'pursuit of resources by white Americans', the candidate makes some relevant points about the pursuit of mineral resources, but fails to include farming and the acquisition of land. Two alternative factors are then introduced, mainly concerning religion and government policy. The latter section is not that well organised, in that substantiation for the assertion of 'manifest destiny' is attempted by referring to material from 1803-4, well before the idea of 'manifest destiny' was established. The ensuing paragraph is not properly argued, being largely illustrative. A basic judgement ensues which does pull the answer together to some degree. The uneven quality of this response, particularly in terms of its structure and approach to the question, rather than its knowledge, suggests Level 4, hence it was placed in the middle of the level.





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