6.5 The American West, c1835-c1895: Changes to the Plains Indians' Way of Life, c1862-1868: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 State one way in which the growth of hide-hunting and railroad building after the Civil War affected the size of the buffalo herds on the Plains.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Explain two reasons why the buffalo herds were destroyed so rapidly on the Plains from the mid-1860s onward.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two ways in which the Sand Creek Massacre (1864) and the Fetterman Fight (1866) show growing conflict between the US government and Plains Indian nations in the 1860s.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Give the year of the Sand Creek Massacre, in which US soldiers attacked a Cheyenne and Arapaho camp in Colorado.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Name the US army officer who led the attack on the Cheyenne and Arapaho camp at Sand Creek in 1864.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 6.5 The American West, c1835-c1895: Changes to the Plains Indians' Way of Life, c1862-1868: Test Pack

Question 1

identifies an effect, e.g. the buffalo population fell steeply **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. commercial hide-hunters, aided by the railroad, which let hides be shipped east cheaply, killed buffalo in vastly greater numbers than Plains Indian hunting alone had ever done **B1**

Answer: The buffalo population fell steeply, as commercial hide-hunters, helped by the railroad, killed far more buffalo than Plains Indian hunting had ever done.

Question 2

the completion and expansion of the railroads made it cheap and quick to ship buffalo hides east, so commercial hide-hunters had a strong financial incentive to kill buffalo in very large numbers for the hide trade **B2**

some army and government figures deliberately encouraged or tolerated the destruction of the herds because they saw it as a way to remove the Plains Indians' main source of food and force nomadic nations onto reservations **B2**

Answer: The railroad-enabled commercial hide trade, and, in some cases, a deliberate government/military policy to remove the Plains Indians' food source and force reservation life.

Question 3

at Sand Creek in 1864, US soldiers attacked a Cheyenne and Arapaho camp that believed it was under official protection, killing around 150 to 200 people, most of them women, children and elderly people, showing the scale of harm US military action could inflict **B2**

at the Fetterman Fight in 1866, Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors under Red Cloud killed Captain Fetterman and around 80 soldiers, showing that Plains nations were also capable of inflicting serious defeats on the US army in defence of their land and way of life **B2**

Answer: Sand Creek (1864) showed the scale of harm US forces could inflict on a Plains Indian camp, while the Fetterman Fight (1866) showed Plains nations' capacity to inflict serious defeats on US forces; together they show escalating, two-sided conflict through the 1860s.

Question 4

1864 **B1**

Answer: 1864

Question 5

Colonel John Chivington **B1**

Answer: Colonel John Chivington

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