6.6 The American West, c1835-c1895: Conflicts and Conquest of the Later Period, 1876-1895: 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 Give the year of the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Explain two reasons why the US government tightened control over Plains Indian nations in the years after the Battle of the Little Bighorn (1876).

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two ways in which conditions on reservations in the late 1880s contributed to the spread of the Ghost Dance movement.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Name the US army officer whose force was defeated at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 State one reason why a combined force of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors defeated Custer's force at the Little Bighorn (1876).

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.6 The American West, c1835-c1895: Conflicts and Conquest of the Later Period, 1876-1895: Test Pack

Question 1

1876 **B1**

Answer: 1876

Question 2

the scale of the defeat at the Little Bighorn was a serious blow to US military prestige, prompting a much larger and sustained military campaign intended to prevent any similar defeat and to force remaining free bands onto reservations **B2**

once most Lakota and Cheyenne bands had surrendered by 1877, the US government pursued policies, such as the later Dawes Act (1887) and boarding schools, aimed at breaking up communal reservation life and encouraging individual farming and assimilation into white American customs **B2**

Answer: The military response to restore control after the Little Bighorn defeat, and later assimilation policies such as the Dawes Act and boarding schools, both tightened US control over Plains Indian nations.

Question 3

by the late 1880s many Lakota families faced hunger and hardship on reservations, since the buffalo were gone and government rations were often reduced or unreliable, creating widespread despair **B2**

the Ghost Dance, taught by the Paiute prophet Wovoka, offered a message of spiritual renewal and hope, including the promise of a restored way of life, which appealed strongly to communities experiencing severe loss and hardship, and it spread rapidly among Lakota bands from 1889-90 **B2**

Answer: Hunger and hardship on reservations, caused by the loss of the buffalo and unreliable rations, created conditions in which the Ghost Dance's message of renewal and hope spread rapidly.

Question 4

Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer **B1**

Answer: Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer

Question 5

identifies a reason, e.g. the Plains Indian force gathered was unusually large, drawn from several nations camped together **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. Custer divided his own smaller force and attacked without accurate knowledge of how many warriors he faced, leaving his detachment heavily outnumbered **B1**

Answer: An unusually large combined force of several nations was camped together, while Custer divided his smaller force and attacked without knowing how many warriors he faced.

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