6.7 Exam Skills: Explaining Consequences in the American West: 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 the First Fort Laramie Treaty was agreed.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the 1862 law that offered 160 acres of public land to settlers who farmed it for five years.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Give the year the First Transcontinental Railroad was completed at Promontory Summit.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Give one consequence of the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876 for US government policy towards Plains Indians.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Name one Plains tribe that featured in negotiations around mid-century treaties such as the Fort Laramie agreement.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

6 Name the 1887 Act that aimed to encourage assimilation by dividing collectively held tribal land into individual parcels.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

7 Give two reasons why settlers were attracted to land in the Great Plains after the Civil War.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

8 Name one economic change on the Plains caused by the arrival of large numbers of white settlers and farmers.

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)

9 State two consequences of reservation life for Plains Indian societies.

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)

10 State two ways homesteaders were expected to improve the land under the Homestead Act.

(Total for Question 10 is 2 marks)

11 State one political consequence for Plains nations of treaties such as the 1851 Fort Laramie agreement.

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 6.7 Exam Skills: Explaining Consequences in the American West: Test Pack

Question 1

1851 **B1**

Answer: 1851

Question 2

the Homestead Act **B1**

Answer: The Homestead Act (1862)

Question 3

1869 **B1**

Answer: 1869

Question 4

increased military pressure to force Plains Indians onto reservations, oe **B1**

Answer: It increased military pressure to force Plains Indians onto reservations.

Question 5

e.g. the Lakota (Sioux), Cheyenne, Arapaho or Crow **B1**

Answer: E.g. the Lakota (Sioux)

Question 6

the Dawes Act (General Allotment Act) **B1**

Answer: The Dawes Act (General Allotment Act) of 1887

Question 7

availability of cheap or free land under acts such as the Homestead Act **B1**

improved transport links such as the transcontinental railroad making travel and supply easier **B1**

Answer: Cheap or free land under the Homestead Act, and improved transport links like the transcontinental railroad.

Question 8

the growth of commercial farming or cattle ranching **B1**

Answer: The growth of commercial farming or cattle ranching

Question 9

loss of freedom to move or hunt across traditional lands **B1**

increased dependence on government rations or agents **B1**

Answer: Reservation life restricted freedom to move and hunt across traditional lands, and it increased dependence on government rations and agents.

Question 10

clearing or fencing the land or building a dwelling **B1**

cultivating or farming the land for the required period **B1**

Answer: They were expected to build a dwelling or fence and to cultivate or farm the land for five years.

Question 11

identifies a consequence, e.g. recognised territorial boundaries that limited mobility **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. tribes were expected to keep to reservations or agreed areas, reducing their control over traditional hunting grounds **B1**

Answer: Treaties set recognised boundaries and expectations that tribes remain within certain areas, limiting mobility and control over hunting grounds.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk