6.9 Exam Skills: The 16-Mark 'Explain Two of the Following' Importance Question: 30-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this pack. This booklet practices Paper 2 period-study command words: short recall items followed by three extended questions in the Paper 2 format (an 8-mark explain-two-consequences, an 8-mark narrative account, and a 16-mark explain-two-of-the-following importance question). There are no sources, no interpretations and no SPaG marks in this booklet.

1 State two ways in which increased trade with white trappers and traders affected Plains Indian societies before 1835.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Name the common term for the instrument and method Plains Indians used to hunt buffalo on horseback, combining skilled riding and close-range shooting or spear use.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 State two roles typically carried out by women in Plains Indian bands.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Give the name of a sacred area to the Lakota that later became a focus of conflict after gold was discovered.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

5 Give four reasons why the loss of the buffalo herds had serious consequences for Plains Indian societies.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

6 Explain two consequences of the Plains Indians' dependence on the buffalo herds.

(Total for Question 6 is 8 marks)

7 Write a narrative account analysing how the horse transformed Plains Indian hunting and warfare between 1700 and the 1830s.

You may use the following information in your answer:
- the spread of horses northward across the Plains through trade and raiding
- the way mounted hunters were able to chase and kill buffalo more effectively

You should also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 8 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 6.9 Exam Skills: The 16-Mark 'Explain Two of the Following' Importance Question: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

introduction of horses and metal goods changed material culture and warfare **B1**

dependence on trade goods altered local economies and created new rivalries **B1**

Answer: It brought horses and metal goods that changed tools, hunting and warfare, and it created dependence on trade items which could increase rivalry and change local economies.

Question 2

mounted hunting (hunt on horseback) **B1**

Answer: Mounted hunting, hunting on horseback.

Question 3

processing buffalo hides into clothing and tipi coverings **B1**

building and maintaining the tipi and preparing food **B1**

Answer: Processing buffalo hides into clothing and tipi covers, and building or maintaining the tipi and preparing food.

Question 4

the Black Hills **B1**

Answer: The Black Hills

Question 5

loss of primary food source, leading to starvation and food insecurity **B1**

loss of raw materials such as hide, affecting shelter and clothing **B1**

collapse of the buffalo-based economy, undermining social structures and status systems **B1**

increased dependency on government rations and relocation to reservations **B1**

Answer: It removed the primary food source causing hunger, it removed hides and materials for shelter and clothing, it wrecked the buffalo-based economy and social order, and it pushed many bands into dependence on rations and reservations.

Question 6

Level 1 Identifies one or two basic consequences of dependence on the buffalo with little or no supporting detail. **1-2**

Level 2 Identifies and begins to explain one consequence with some supporting detail. **3-4**

Level 3 Explains two consequences with accurate relevant detail, showing why they followed from dependence on the buffalo. **5-6**

Level 4 Explains two consequences in a well-developed way, linking cause and effect clearly and supporting points with precise, accurate detail. **7-8**

Indicative content:

- Dependence on the buffalo shaped seasonal movement and camp organisation, because bands needed to follow migrating herds. This led to a nomadic pattern of life rather than permanent settlement, affecting family structure and resource allocation.
- Because so much of material culture came from the buffalo, loss of herds meant immediate shortages of shelter and clothing. For example, tipis and garments made from hide could not be replaced easily, forcing bands to adapt or accept help.
- A reliance on a single resource made Plains societies vulnerable to any disruption of that resource, so commercial overhunting and the arrival of railways created rapid social and economic collapse, increasing conflict over shrinking supplies.
- The cultural importance of the buffalo meant that its loss also had spiritual and social consequences, undermining ceremonies and social roles connected to hunting skill and communal provision, and contributing to the breakdown of traditional authority structures.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Question 7

Level 1 Produces simple, generalised statements about change with little organisation or linking of events.	**1-2**
Level 2 Presents some accurate knowledge and shows limited sequencing, but the response may be more a list than a developed narrative.	**3-4**
Level 3 Provides a coherent account with analysis of change, sequencing events and explaining connections with accurate detail.	**5-6**
Level 4 Gives a clear, well-organised narrative that analyses how developments connected over time, with precise supporting detail and explanation of consequences.	**7-8**

Indicative content:

- From the 1700s horses spread north across the Plains through trade, raiding and escape from Spanish colonies, reaching many nations by the early 18th century and becoming central to life.
- The horse allowed hunters to chase buffalo across open plains and to use new techniques such as driving herds and coordinated mounted hunting parties, greatly increasing meat yields and making hunting faster and more efficient.
- Mounted warfare developed as riders could travel further, strike quickly and retreat, changing the scale and frequency of raids and inter-tribal conflict, and increasing the importance of horsemanship and mounted tactics to status and power.
- These changes combined to alter social organisation, as wealth in horses reshaped status and created new incentives for raiding and competition over grazing land, so by the 1830s a horse-based, mobile culture was well established across much of the Plains.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk