

Name:

Edexcel GCSE History Exam Support

Paper 2

Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88 (shared with the American West)

Elizabeth Topic 1 Queen, government and religion, 1558–69

Elizabeth Topic 2 Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558–88

Elizabeth Topic 3 Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558–88

Marks Available 64

Time 1 hour 50 minutes

Weighting 40% of the GCSE



Name:

Edexcel GCSE History Exam Support

Paper 2

The American West, c.1835 – c1895 (shared with Elizabethan England)

American West Topic 1 The early settlement of the West, c1385-c1862

American West Topic 2 Development of the plains, c1862–c1876

American West Topic 3 Conflicts and conquest, c1876–c1895

Marks Available 64

Time 1 hour 50 minutes

Weighting 40% of the GCSE



How to use exam support...

How do I answer?

Once you've revised the content for the exam attempt the past questions at the back, using the 'How do I answer each question?' guidance and tips.

Core knowledge checklist

Grade each piece of knowledge from 1-3 depending on how confident you are, with 3 being fully confident. Revise the areas you are least confident on, using the CGP revision guide, video link or key facts. Tick off each piece of knowledge once you're fully confident on it.

Key facts

Use the self-testing toolkit strategies from your KITE book to revise the key facts. Blind mind map to check your accuracy and confidence, and revisit any areas of misconception.

Vocabulary

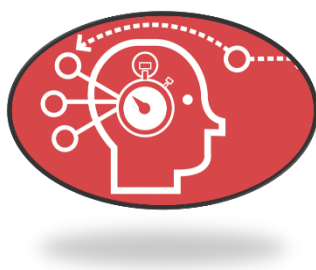
Use the self-testing toolkit strategies from your KITE book to revise the vocabulary. Blind mind map to check your accuracy and confidence, and revisit any areas of misconception.

Timeline

This is not the full list of events, so can you add any more? Create a timeline for each period and fill it in without any resources. Revisit any gaps or misconceptions.

Past questions

Once you're confident on the content attempt a past question. Don't forget to use the 'How do I answer?' guidance and tips, and give the finished answer to your teacher to mark.



HISTORY GCSE – Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88 and The American West, c1835–c1895

How do I answer each question?

Elizabeth Paper				
Q	Mark	Stem	What to do	Tips
1(a)	2	Describe one feature of...	-Give one feature -Give specific knowledge to support your feature -Don't write too much. Be brief but specific	-Be short and specific -Your feature is worth one mark. You must give one piece of supporting knowledge to get the extra mark
1(b)	2	Describe one feature of...	-Give one feature -Give specific knowledge to support your feature -Don't write too much. Be brief but specific	-Be short and specific -Your feature is worth one mark. You must give one piece of supporting knowledge to get the extra mark
2	12	Explain why...	- Focus on explaining change, or causation, for example: <i>Explain why the Spanish Armada was defeated</i> -Three different factors (areas of content) You may use the bullet points, but you will be capped if you only use the bullet points -Support each factor with specific knowledge and make sure your explanation is linked directly to the question focus	-Make sure each factor links back to the question
3 or 4	16	'Statement regarding significance / change / cause / similarity' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.	-Give a judgment about how far you agree with the statement. Support with specific knowledge and explain -Give a counter argument. Support with specific knowledge and explain. -Give a conclusion that explains how far you agree	-Three factors – at least one that agrees and at least one that disagrees with the statement -Each factor must be supported with specific knowledge -Your judgment should be throughout the essay
American West Paper				
Q	Mark	Stem	What to do	Tips
1(a)	4	Explain one consequence of...	-Give a consequence -Support with specific knowledge -Explain why it was a consequence	-To explain a consequence, you need to make clear the link between the event and what happened next
1(b)	4	Explain one consequence of...	-Give a consequence -Support with specific knowledge -Explain why it was a consequence	To explain a consequence, you need to make clear the link between the event and what happened next
2	8	Write a narrative account analysing...	-Describe three features of the question -Link each feature with cause/consequence/change -Use specific knowledge to support	-Always write chronologically -Stay within the time period -Beginning, Middle, End

3	2x8	<i>Explain two of the following; The importance of... for the...</i> <i>The importance of... for the...</i>	-Explain how the importance of an event/person/development had an impact on a situations or further developments - Support with specific knowledge	-Treat the two questions separately -you have a choice from three. Make sure you choose your strongest areas
---	-----	---	--	--

Spec Point	Core Knowledge Checklist		1-3	Link to Video	Tick when revised
Queen, government and religion, 1558-69	Situation on Elizabeth's accession	Society		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Q08IA7UUA&list=PL0BteHrF5G3-NeB8FNzazId9e75Z	
		Government			
		Problems with legitimacy			
		Problems with gender			
		Problems with marriage			
		Elizabeth's character and strengths			
		Challenges: the French threat			
		Challenges: financial weaknesses			
	The 'settlement' of religion	Religious divisions in 1558		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5C8kZ_VIAAQ	
		Features of Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559)			
		Impact of Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559)			
		The role of the Church of England in society			
	Challenge to the religious settlement	The Puritan challenge		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1D3KvqCc8g	
		The Catholic challenge: role of the nobility			
		The Catholic challenge: Papacy			
		The Catholic challenge: foreign powers			
	The problem of Mary, Queen of Scots	Claim to the English throne		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L7zVtqVio	
		Arrival in England in 1568			
		Relationship with Elizabeth 1568-69			
Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88	Plots and revolts at home	The Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569-70		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvI7eTMkQ	
		Ridolfi plot			
		Babington plot			
		Throckmorton plot			
		Walsingham and the use of spies			
		Mary Queen of Scots' execution in 1587			
	Relations with Spain	Political rivalry		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7YD5lOhic	
		Religious rivalry			
		Commercial rivalry: The New World			
		Privateering			
	Outbreak of war with Spain, 1585-88	Activities of Drake			
		Involvement in the Netherlands, 1585-88		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6653rzc	
		Role of Robert Dudley			
		Drake and the raid on Cadiz			
	The Armada	Spanish invasion plans		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1IMVbpG-JQ	
		Reasons for the English victory			
		Consequence of the English victory			
Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88	Education and leisure	Education in the home		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2a4P3H4u6Z	
		Schools			
		Universities.			
		Sport		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2a4P3H4u6Z	
		Pastimes			
		Theatre			
	The problem of the poor	Increase in poverty and vagabondage		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XACGp7FQ	
		Changing attitudes to the poor			
		Changing policies towards the poor			
	Exploration and voyages of discovery	Impact of new technology on ships		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2X0m600tE	
		Impact of new technology on sailing			
		Drive to expand trade			
		Drake's circumnavigation of the globe			
	Raleigh and Virginia	Significance of Raleigh		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2X0m600tE	
		Attempted colonisation of Virginia			

Elizabeth – Early Reign, Religion and Mary Queen of Scots - Key Facts

Question	Answer
Who were Elizabeth's parents?	<i>Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn</i>
What kind of kingdom did Elizabeth inherit from her sister Mary?	<i>Religiously divided, epidemics of flu, two terrible harvests and war against France</i>
What was the Privy Council?	<i>A small group of leading nobles who had great power and helped run the government. 19 members, met often to advise the Queen.</i>
What was the role of Parliament?	<i>Main motive was financial, Elizabeth only called 9 times up to 1588, to grant money from taxes to pay for running and defence of country.</i>
What order did society take?	<i>God, queen, nobles, gentry, wealthy merchants, yeoman and tenant farmers, craftspeople, labourers, poor</i>
Why was marriage a problem for Elizabeth?	<i>Many felt a single woman could not offer strong, effective monarchy. If she married, it would deter usurpers and foreign rulers. Could lead to an heir. Did not want to give power away to men.</i>
Why was religion a problem for Elizabeth?	<i>She was Protestant, taking over from Catholic Mary. Many people were committed to Catholicism. Puritans felt there should be more extreme changes towards Protestantism.</i>
Who were Puritans?	<i>Extreme Protestants</i>
Why was gender a problem for Elizabeth?	<i>Women seen as weak; Mary's reign was not very successful</i>
Why was choosing her councillors a problem for Elizabeth?	<i>Did not want to cause tension with powerful men. Inherited Catholic councillors from Mary.</i>
How much debt did Elizabeth inherit from Mary?	<i>£300,000</i>
How did Elizabeth regain control of finances?	<i>Sell crown lands, cut back spending, call in debts</i>
What challenges did Elizabeth face from abroad?	<i>Scotland – ruled by cousin Mary Queen of Scots, Catholic, linked to France France – previous wars, Catholics, King married to Mary Q of S Spain – most powerful and wealthy country in Europe, Catholic</i>
What was the problem of legitimacy?	<i>Female. Parent's marriage invalidated due to previous divorce.</i>
What was the Act of Supremacy?	<i>Act of Parliament that stated Elizabeth was head of the Catholic Church</i>
What was the Act of Uniformity?	<i>All religion in England was to follow same rules – church services in English, New Prayer Book in English, clergy had to swear oath to Elizabeth, clergy allowed to marry</i>
What was a recusant?	<i>Someone who refused to go to church – fined 1 shilling</i>
How did Elizabeth appease the Catholics?	<i>Allowed decoration in some churches, didn't enforce fines, ignored secret Latin Mass</i>
Why were Puritans a concern?	<i>Didn't like remaining Catholicism, felt Elizabeth should remove Bishops, didn't want clergy to wear colourful vestments.</i>
Why were Catholics a concern?	<i>Didn't agree with Protestant ideas such as Mass in English. Supported other Catholic powers like Scotland, France and Spain</i>

Elizabethan Rebellions and the Armada – Key Facts

Question	Answer
Which two aims did the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots have in common?	To restore Catholicism and replace Elizabeth I with Mary Queen of Scots.
Which foreign powers did many of the plots against Elizabeth try to get support from?	The Pope, Spain, and France
When was Mary Queen of Scots executed?	1587
Which plot against Elizabeth took place in 1571?	Ridolfi Plot
What year did the Revolt of the Northern Earls take place?	1569
Which two Earls were involved in the Revolt of the Northern Earls?	Northumberland and Westmorland
Which country rebelled against Spain in 1572?	The Netherlands
Why did Elizabeth support the Netherlands rebels against Spain?	The Dutch rebels were Protestant and Elizabeth felt it was her duty
Who was Anthony Babington?	Former page to the Earl of Shrewsbury
What year did the Spanish Armada sail for England?	1588
Which plot against Elizabeth was Mary Queen of Scots directly involved in?	Babington Plot
In 1587, which harbour did Francis Drake attack the Armada in?	Cadiz
Who was Sir Francis Walsingham?	Elizabeth's spy master
How was the Throckmorton Plot uncovered in 1583?	Throckmorton was placed under surveillance and his house was searched
Who was the commander of the Spanish Armada?	Duke of Medina Sidonia
What were the main reasons for the failure of the Spanish Armada?	Poor leadership, fireships and bad weather
Who led the English sailors against the Spanish Armada?	John Hawkins, Lord Howard, and Sir Francis Drake
How did Elizabeth prepare for the Armada?	She had warning beacons set up, trading ships converted to fighting ships and ordered soldiers to be stationed along the coast.
Which Spanish treasure ship did Drake capture in 1587?	The San Felipe
How did Elizabeth first support the Dutch rebels against Spain?	She sent money and weapons.
Which Treaty did she sign promising to protect the Netherlands in 1585?	The Treaty of Nonsuch
What happened to most of the Spanish Armada ships?	Most were sunk at the battle of Gravelines or wrecked off Scotland and Ireland.

Elizabethan Society – Key Facts

Question	Answer
What were the four social classes in the Elizabethan period?	Gentlemen, citizens & burgesses, yeomen, the fourth sort.
Which leisure activities did all classes take part in?	Archery, hunting, fishing and the theatre.
When did the first Elizabethan theatre open in London?	1576
What were theatre audience members who stood in the pit called?	Groundlings
Where did the wealthiest audience members sit in the theatre?	Above the stage
What were local schools attended by young students called?	Petty schools
How many grammar schools were opened during the Elizabethan period?	72
Name an individual who benefitted from a scholarship	Christopher Marlowe. He was the son of a shoemaker, but became a famous playwright after attending Cambridge University
What were vagabonds?	Wandering beggars
Which economic policy introduced by Henry VIII caused inflation during Elizabeth's reign?	Debasement of the coinage
Which other factors also increased poverty during Elizabeth's reign?	Growing population, poor harvests, the closure of the monasteries.
Which industry collapsed in the 1550s, causing unemployment?	Cloth trade
What was enclosure?	Putting hedges around the land and grazing sheep on it.
What were the two types of poor?	Deserving poor and idle poor.
When was the Vagabonds Act introduced?	1572
What did the Act for the Relief of the Poor mean?	Towns were required to find work for able-bodied poor.
What year was the Act for the Relief of the Poor introduced?	1576
Why were people so worried about vagabonds?	It was thought that they spread disease and were criminals.
Where was most English wool shipped to be sold?	The Netherlands
What were alms?	Money given to the poor.
Why did some Elizabethans dislike the theatre?	They believed it would spread disease.
Where did many servants and apprentices learn to read and write?	They were taught by their masters at their place of work.
Why did the upper classes believe a university education was important?	To prepare for a career at court.

Paper 2 – Elizabethan England – Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Definition
Armada	Spanish word meaning naval fleet or group of warships
Catholic	Believed the Pope was the Head of the Church and had highly decorated churches with the Bible in Latin
Ciphers	A secret or coded way of communication
Circumnavigation	The action of sailing all the way around the world, first completed by Drake in 1580
Clergy	People who have been trained and approved for carrying out religious services in the Church
Colonisation	The action of settling among and establishing control over indigenous people of an area
Commons	Land or resources belonging to a community
Deserving poor	Poor people who wanted to work but physically could not
Enclosure	An area of fenced off land
Excommunication	The act of being excluded from the Catholic Church
Financial	Relating to how money is managed
Idle poor	Poor people who were able-bodied but didn't want to work
Inflation	Increase in prices and the decrease in the value of money
Legitimacy	The belief that a leader has the right to govern
Lords	Men of noble rank
Monarch	The head of state, usually a king or queen
Navigation	The process of planning and following a route
Nobility	A social class that is related to the upper ranks of society; e.g., Lords and Ladies
Papacy	Anything of relation to the office of the Pope
Privateers	Sailors who had been given permission from Elizabeth to commit piracy
Privy Council	The committee of ministers appointed by Elizabeth to advise her
Protestant	Believed the monarch was the Head of the Church and had basic-looking churches with the Bible in English
Puritan	Extreme Protestants – those who wanted to remove all Catholic practices and to strictly follow the Bible
Vagabondage	Homelessness, wandering without a purpose or a job
Vestments	A robe worn by clergy during services
Yeoman	Farmers who owned their own land

Paper 2 – Early Elizabethan England – Timeline

1533	Birth of Elizabeth to Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
1558	Elizabeth accedes to the throne on the death of her sister, Mary Tudor
1559	The Elizabethan religious settlement: the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
1568	Mary, Queen of Scots flees to England
1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls aims at placing Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne
1570	Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth from the Catholic Church, declaring her deposed from the throne
1571	The Ridolfi Plot, the second major Catholic threat to Elizabeth
1572	Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds establishes harsh treatment of offenders
1576	Act for Setting the Poor to Work displays a more enlightened attitude towards poverty
1577	Drake begins his circumnavigation of the globe (the expedition lasts three years)
1583	The Throckmorton Plot, a further Catholic plot against Elizabeth
1584	Granting of a patent to Raleigh to colonise Virginia
1585	War begins between England and Spain
	Dudley's disastrous expedition to the Netherland
	All Catholic priests ordered to leave the country
1586	The Babington Plot. Ciphred letters prove that Mary, Queen of Scots was directly implicated in the plot
1587	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
	Drake's assault on the Spanish fleet in Cadiz harbour
1588	The Spanish Armada sent against England. The Spanish suffer serious losses at Calais, leading to the failure of the whole enterprise

Past Papers

Early Elizabethan England, 1558–88

Answer Question 1(a), Question 1(b), Question 2 and EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

1 (a) Describe **one** feature of the theatre in early Elizabethan England. (2)

1 (b) Describe **one** feature of the government in early Elizabethan England. (2)

2 Explain why Raleigh's first colony in Virginia failed. (12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the native Algonquians
- damage to the ship, *The Tiger*

You **must** also use information of your own.

EITHER

3 'The attitude of the Papacy was the main reason why Catholic opposition to Elizabeth increased in the years 1559–88.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- excommunication
- Mary, Queen of Scots

You **must** also use information of your own.

OR

4 'Drake's most significant achievement, in the years 1558–88, was the raid on Cadiz.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- 'singeing the King of Spain's beard'
- privateering

You **must** also use information of your own.

Answer Question 1(a), Question 1(b), Question 2 and EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

1(a) Describe **one** feature of Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559). (2)

1(b) Describe **one** feature of Elizabethan voyages of discovery. (2)

2 Explain why there was an increase in exploration in the years 1558–88. (12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- navigational aids
- luxury goods

You **must** also use information of your own.

EITHER

3 'The effective use of naval tactics was the main reason for the English victory over the Spanish Armada.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- fire ships
- bad weather

You **must** also use information of your own.

OR

4 'There was little change in attitudes towards the poor in the years 1558–88.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Houses of Correction
- the deserving poor

You **must** also use information of your own.

The American West, c1835–c1895			Pod	Not got it	Getting there	Got it!
The early settlement of the West, c1835–c1862	The Plains Indians: their beliefs and way of life	Social and tribal structures				
		Ways of life				
		Means of survival				
	Migration and early settlement	Oregon Trail from 1836				
		Belief in Manifest Destiny				
		California Gold Rush of 1849				
		Early migration to c1850				
		Donner Party				
		Mormon migration, 1846–47				
		Development of white settlement				
		Problems of white settlement				
	Conflict and tension	US government policy				
		Permanent Indian Frontier				
		First Fort Laramie Treaty (1851)				
		The Indian Appropriations Act (1851).				
		Lawlessness in early towns and settlements				
		Attempts to tackle lawlessness				
Development of the plains, c1862–c1876	The development of settlement in the West	Pacific Railroad Act (1862)				
		First Transcontinental Railroad (1869)				
		Spread of the railroad network				
		Impact of the Homestead Act (1862)				
		Solutions to problems faced by homesteaders; the use of new methods and new technology				
		Timber Culture Act (1873)				
		Roles of law officers				
		Federal government influence				
	Ranching and the cattle industry	Iliff				
		McCoy				
		Goodnight				
		Abilene				
		Increasing use of the railroad network				
		Changes in ranching				
		Relations between ranchers and homesteaders				

	Changes in the way of life of the Plains Indians	Impact of railroads				
		The cattle industry				
		Gold prospecting				
		US government policy: use of reservations				
		The second Fort Laramie Treaty (1868)				
		Conflict: Little Crow's War (1862)				
		Sand Creek Massacre (1864)				
		Red Cloud's War (1866–68)				
Conflicts and conquest, c1876–c1895	Changes in farming, the cattle industry and settlement	Impact of new technology				
		New farming methods				
		Impact of the winter of 1886–87				
		Changes in the nature of ranching				
		End of the open range				
		Exoduster movement and Kansas (1879)				
		Oklahoma Land Rush of 1893				
		Closure of the Indian Frontier				
	Conflict and tension	Sheriffs and marshals				
		Billy the Kid				
		Wyatt Earp				
		OK Corral (1881)				
		The range wars: Johnson County War				
		Battle of the Little Big Horn (1876)				
		Wounded Knee Massacre (1890).				
	The Plains Indians: the destruction of their way of life	Hunting and extermination of the buffalo				
		Plains Indians' life on the reservations				
		Changing government attitudes				
		Dawes Act (1887).				

American West - Plains Indians - Key Facts

Question	Answer
Which river did the early migrants follow?	<i>Mississippi river</i>
Which two mountain ranges are in the West of the USA?	<i>Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountain</i>
Which Indian Tribes used horses on the Great Plains?	<i>Sioux and Cheyenne</i>
What does nomadic mean?	<i>Moving from place to place without permanently settling</i>
What was the purpose of the Buffalo Dance?	<i>Calling the spirit world to help them with hunting</i>
What were buffalo hides used for?	<i>Bags, bedding, blankets, pouches, tipi covers, shields</i>
What were buffalo skulls used for?	<i>Religious Ceremonies</i>
What was the Great Spirit called?	<i>Wakan Tanka</i>
How did Tipis support the nomadic way of life for Native Indians?	<i>Could be put up/down quickly, waterproof, warm, lightweight</i>
What role did men have in Plains Indian Society?	<i>Hunting, looking after horses and protecting their band</i>
What role did women have in Plains Indian Society?	<i>Preparing food, fetching water, making clothes, bearing children</i>
How were children prepared for life on the Plains?	<i>Learned essential skills from parents/elders. Boys taught to ride, hunt, and fight. Girls taught to maintain home</i>
What role did the elders have in Plains Indian Society?	<i>Pass down wisdom, advise in the council. If they were unable to perform their role they were left behind</i>
What is polygamy?	<i>Men could have multiple wives</i>
Name a Plains Indian Chief	<i>Red Cloud or Sitting Bull of the Sioux</i>
Who did Plains Indians go to if they were ill?	<i>Medicine man</i>
What did Plains Indians believe about the Spirit World?	<i>The Great Spirit created all and gave visions to the Indians to guide them. Land was sacred and should be looked after. The Black Hills was the most sacred area.</i>
What did Plains Indians take in battle to show success?	<i>Scalps</i>
Why did Natives go to war?	<i>To steal horses, seek revenge or destroy enemies. Rivalry for living space – only fought in summer.</i>

American West - Plains Indians - Key Facts

Question	Answer
Which river did the early migrants follow?	<i>Mississippi river</i>
Which two mountain ranges are in the West of the USA?	<i>Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountain</i>
Which Indian Tribes used horses on the Great Plains?	<i>Sioux and Cheyenne</i>
What does nomadic mean?	<i>Moving from place to place without permanently settling</i>
What was the purpose of the Buffalo Dance?	<i>Calling the spirit world to help them with hunting</i>
What were buffalo hides used for?	<i>Bags, bedding, blankets, pouches, tipi covers, shields</i>

What were buffalo skulls used for?	<i>Religious Ceremonies</i>
What was the Great Spirit called?	<i>Wakan Tanka</i>
How did Tipis support the nomadic way of life for Native Indians?	<i>Could be put up/down quickly, waterproof, warm, lightweight</i>
What role did men have in Plains Indian Society?	<i>Hunting, looking after horses and protecting their band</i>
What role did women have in Plains Indian Society?	<i>Preparing food, fetching water, making clothes, bearing children</i>
How were children prepared for life on the Plains?	<i>Learned essential skills from parents/elders. Boys taught to ride, hunt, and fight. Girls taught to maintain home</i>
What role did the elders have in Plains Indian Society?	<i>Pass down wisdom, advise in the council. If they were unable to perform their role they were left behind</i>
What is polygamy?	<i>Men could have multiple wives</i>
Name a Plains Indian Chief	<i>Red Cloud or Sitting Bull of the Sioux</i>
Who did Plains Indians go to if they were ill?	<i>Medicine man</i>
What did Plains Indians believe about the Spirit World?	<i>The Great Spirit created all and gave visions to the Indians to guide them. Land was sacred and should be looked after. The Black Hills was the most sacred area.</i>
What did Plains Indians take in battle to show success?	<i>Scalps</i>
Why did Natives go to war?	<i>To steal horses, seek revenge or destroy enemies. Rivalry for living space – only fought in summer.</i>

American West – Lawlessness – Key Facts

Question	Answer
What was the frontier code?	<i>That a man had the right to stand his ground and defend what he had with the use of weapons if necessary</i>
What was claim jumping?	<i>Claim jumping was when one man took over a promising claim made by someone else.</i>
What crimes were common in San Francisco in the 1850s due to the rise of gangs?	<i>By 1851 gangs had formed and were out of control in San Francisco. The few local policemen were unable to cope. Murder, violence, and theft were common.</i>
How did the local community deal with gang violence?	<i>They set up vigilance committees. This idea spread to the mining towns.</i>
What did the federal government set up in mining areas to support law and order?	<i>Mining courts were set up. Miners' courts gave judgements to settle disputed claims between prospectors and miners,</i>
What was a posse?	<i>A group of men called together by a sheriff or marshal to help him in enforcing the law.</i>
How did the end of the Civil war increase crime?	<i>Young men from the defeated southern states often resented the victorious US government and its laws, and many had been traumatised by the war and found it challenging to be part of a community. This often led to violence.</i>
What were 'Hell on wheels'?	<i>New towns created by the railroads. They often grew quickly and initially had no local law enforcement. Some were cow towns and therefore had cowboys who wanted to let off steam after driving cattle for long distances, this led to drinking, gambling, and fighting.</i>
What two forms of communication helped increase federal government influence over law and order?	<i>The railroad and the electric telegraph</i>
Who were appointed by the federal government to enforce the law?	<i>Sheriffs and marshals tended to enforced laws by force of personality and fighting.</i>

Who were the Pinkertons?	The Pinkertons were a private detective company. Banks and railroad companies employed them to track down robbers and thieves and to provide protection. Pinkertons might also be used in cases where companies suspected that local law offices were corrupt. Since the Pinkerton was a private company and not part of local communities it was not so open to corruption.
Name the range war involving Billy the Kid	The Lincoln County War of 1878, between cattle baron John Chism and smaller ranchers
In which state did Billy the Kid's gang cause chaos?	New Mexico
Who shot Billy the Kid?	A new governor, Pat Garret was appointed. He tracked down Billy and shot him dead in 1881.
Which mining town employed the Earps?	Tombstone suffered from lawlessness and killings. Virgil Earp was hired to tackle the towns lawlessness. His brothers Wyatt and Morgan served as Deputy Marshals.
What was the gunfight at the Ok Corral?	A rivalry developed between the Earps and their gun fighting friend Doc Holliday and some of the Cowboys. This led to a gunfight near the OK Corral that left Virgil and Morgan Ear, and three cowboys dead. Ike Clanton ran away.
What sparked the Johnson County War?	Growing number of homesteaders settling in Wyoming led to conflict over land with ranchers.
What happened during the Johnson County War?	In 1892 the cattle barons planned a full-scale invasion of Johnson County led by Major Frank Wolcott-they even drew up a death list of 70 names. The invaders attacked the KC Ranch and were held up by the resistance of Nate Champion. The invaders then retreated to TA Ranch where they were besieged by 300 men until being rescued by the US Cavalry.
What happened to Wolcott and the invaders during the Johnson County War?	The invaders were brought to trial but never arrested-Wolcott and his invaders walked free.

American West - Migration – Key Facts

Question	Answer
What is Manifest Destiny?	The belief that it was God's will that the US should expand
What caused people to migrate across the Plains?	Stories of the Mountain Men, economic depression in the East, California became part of US territory, farmland in Oregon
What was the name of the trails the Donner Party travelled in 1846?	The Oregon Trail and California Trail
Why did the Donner Party fail?	Taking an incorrect shortcut, the Hastings Cutoff, which meant taking an extra month on the trail.
What was the consequence of the Donner Party failing?	A decrease in migrants to California due to their experience of cannibalism.
When did the Mormons migrate?	1846-47
Where was Joseph Smith murdered?	Nauvoo, Illinois
Where did Brigham Young decide to migrate to?	The Great Salt Lake
What caused the Mormons to migrate?	Persecution because of their religious beliefs, such as polygamy and being God's chosen people. Brigham Young had a vision from God to leave the US following Joseph Smith's murder

Why were the Mormons successful?	<i>They prepared for their migration by planning their supplies, setting up camps, planting crops and enduring the winter in their Winter Quarters</i>
Why were the Gold Rush migrants called the 49'ers?	<i>Many migrants went in 1849</i>
What were the consequences of the California Gold Rush?	<i>Population increased from 15,000 to 250,000. Mining communities developed leading to violence between white miners and other groups. Increase in Chinese migrants. California became a state in 1850.</i>
What did the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act do?	<i>It led to more territory opening up for settlement</i>
What caused problems with living and farming on the Great Plains?	<i>Water shortage, lack of wood/building material, crops not growing, extreme weather, dirt and disease, ploughing, wild fires, grasshoppers</i>
What was the Homestead Act 1862?	<i>It promised people 160 acres of Plains land if they farmed it for 5 years and paid \$10</i>
What did the Timber Culture Act 1873 do?	<i>Gave a further 160 acres of free land over a period of several years provided they planted 40 acres of trees</i>
What year was the Pacific Railroad Act?	<i>1862</i>
What were the two main railroad companies called?	<i>Union Pacific and Central Pacific</i>
What were companies offered for building the railroad?	<i>Paid in government bonds at the rate of \$16,000 per mile for level track, \$32,000 across plateaus, and \$48,000 per mile in the mountains</i>
What was a positive consequence of the Pacific Railroad Act?	<i>Homesteaders could use the railroad to transport goods to market and import equipment</i>
How did the homesteaders solve the issues of farming on the Great Plains?	<i>New technology, such as barbed wire, the sod-buster and windmills.</i>
From which state did 50% of homesteaders leave?	<i>Kansas</i>
Who were the Exodusters?	<i>African Americans who migrated to Kansas</i>
How many African Americans moved to Kansas by 1880?	<i>43,107</i>
Why were the KKK an issue for the Exodusters?	<i>They were hostile towards them and against their freedom and equality They hid their identity behind white robes and carried out acts of terrorism to intimidate</i>
What was sharecropping?	<i>Formerly enslaved people worked for a landowner and received a share of food and supplies</i>

American West – Cattle industry and Ranching – Key Facts

Question	Answer
What did Charles Goodnight find once he had returned from the Civil War?	His cattle herd had grown from 180 to a suggested 5000-8000
Why did Goodnight and Loving drive their cattle to Fort Sumner, New Mexico?	To sell their cattle to the army in the forts and the starving Native Americans on the reservations
How much money did Goodnight and Loving make in their first cattle drive?	\$24, 000
Which was the first 'cow town', which opened in 1867	Abilene
How many cattle were passing through Abilene by 1870?	300,000. It was able to develop with 3 more hotels, and 10 saloons.
How did the Cowboys spend their money in Cow towns?	Gambling and drinking in saloons.
Were all cowboys white American settlers?	No, one third of cowboys were Mexicans, Native Americans, or ex-slaves

Name the railroad that was next to the first cow town set up by Joseph McCoy	Kansas-Pacific Railroad
What was developed by John Iliff?	Cattle ranching on the Plains. He began an open range near Denver in 1866. By 1870 he had a herd of 26000 cattle on the Plains on a ranch stretching over 16 000 acres
What was an open range?	Ranches that did not fence in their vast lands and relied on cowboys and specially designed cattle brands to stop their herds wandering too far
Why was the open range allowed?	Federal law said everyone could pasture livestock on public land for free
Name of a key cow town	Dodge City
What was line riding on a ranch?	Patrolling the boundaries and herding stray cattle back on to the ranch and driving off strays from neighbouring ranches
In the 1870 investors poured money into the cattle industry- what was this known as?	The beef bonanza
How many cattle were the government buying per year during the 1870s to send to the Native American reservations?	60, 000
Who were known as the 'cattle barons'?	A few men, backed by wealthy investors who dominated the cattle industry. They were known as cattle barons due to their wealth and influence
What happened to the price of cattle owing to over-stocking the open range?	The price fell
When was the harsh winter that led to the end of the open range?	1886
During the severe winter what percentage of herds died in the worst hit areas?	15%
What was a Range war?	A major conflict over the control of land and resources in the West (the Plains)
Why did the number of cowboys decrease in the 1890s?	The smaller ranches employed fewer cowboys
When was the Johnson County War?	1892
Which ranch was invaded during the Johnson County War?	KC
To which ranch did the invaders retreat during the Johnson County War?	TA
What happened to the gunmen following the failure of the Johnson County war?	They were set free

Paper 2 – American West – Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Definition
Claim	A piece of land or a stake in a mine
Corral	A fenced area where cattle are kept
Dry farming	A farming practice where farmers ploughed their land quickly to preserve moisture and help crops grown in dry areas
Exoduster	The movement where African-Americans migrated from the South to Kansas
Federal	A system where one government distributes power among smaller territories or states
Frontier	The limit of settled land beyond which lies wilderness
Ghost dance	Native American ritual which they believed would return traditional lands and way of life to the Natives
Homesteader	Settlers who acquired their own land which they farmed and built homes on
Lawlessness	A state of disorder due to disregard of the law

Manifest Destiny	The belief of white Americans that it was their God-given duty to settle across the whole of North America
Marshal	A government official who was appointed to oversee a state or territory
Nomadic	Having no permanent home
Open range	Large areas of unfenced land on which cattle can graze
Pioneers	A person who is among the first to explore or settle in a new area
Polygamy	The practice of having more than wife at one time
Ranch	A large farm where cattle or other animals are bred
Range war	Conflict over the control and areas of the open range
Reservation	Areas of land set aside for Native Americans by the US government
Rustling	Rounding up and stealing cattle
Sheriff	A government official in charge of law and order in a county
Subsistence	Only just being able to produce enough food to live off
Territory	An organised political area not yet admitted as a state
Transcontinental	Crossing the entirety of one continent
Vigilante	A group or person who claimed to uphold the law but do not work for a federal agency

Paper 2 – The American West – Timeline

c1834	Permanent Indian Frontier set up
1843	First settlers arrive in Oregon encouraged by government legislation
1844	Mormon persecution in Nauvoo
1846	Donner Party head west but meet with disaster and death Mormons travel to the Great Salt Lake having been driven out of Nauvoo
1848	Gold discovered in California
1850s	First homesteaders move to the Plains
1851	Indian Appropriation Act Fort Laramie Treaty (1)
1858–59	Gold discovered in the Pikes Peak region of the Rocky Mountains
1859	Gold mines opened in Colorado and Nevada
1861	Start of the American Civil War between North and South America
1862	Homestead Act Little Crow's War Pacific Railway Act passed and work begins on the transcontinental railway
1864	Sand Creek Massacre
1865	End of the American Civil War Slavery abolished in the US
1866	Group of US army soldiers wiped out at Fetterman's Trap by Plains Indians Red Cloud's War on the US Government in their attempt to build forts in Montana Goodnight and Loving reach Fort Sumner with 1,700 cattle

1867	Medicine Lodge Creek Abilene becomes the first cow town 'The Beef Bonanza'
1868	President Grant's 'Peace Policy' 'The Winter Campaign' Fort Laramie Treaty (2)
1869	First Transcontinental Railroad completed despite opposition from some Americans
1870	Cattle Ranching begins on the Plains which led to the 'Open Range'
1873	Timber and Culture Act
1874	Barbed wire begins to be mass-produced Wind-powered water pump introduced Custer leads expedition to the Black Hills ignoring the Treaty of Fort Laramie
1876	The Great Sioux War begins between the US Army and the Sioux Indians Battle of the Little Big Horn
1879	Exoduster movement to Kansas
1881	Sitting Bull and followers surrender to the American government Gunfight at the OK Corral
1885	All Plains Indians are resettled on to reservations Northern herd of buffalo is completely destroyed
1886	Severe winter leads to smaller ranches with barbed fences and wind pumps that eventually lead to the end of the cowboy era
1887	Dawes Act
1890	Battle of Wounded Knee US government closes frontier in which the Plains Indians had lost their land
1892	Johnson County War
1893	Oklahoma Land Rush

Past Questions

The American West, c1835–c1895

Answer ALL questions in this booklet.

1(a) Explain **one** consequence of gold prospecting for the Indigenous peoples on the Plains way of life. **(4)**

1(b) Explain **one** consequence of the Gold Rush (1849) for migration. **(4)**

2 Write a narrative account analysing the continuing attempts to establish law and order in the years c1876–c1895. **(8)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- sheriffs and marshals
- OK Corral (1881)

You **must** also use information of your own.

3 Explain **two** of the following:

- The importance of the Indian Appropriations Act (1851) for the Plains Indians' way of life. **(8)**
- The importance of the Oregon Trail for early migration to the West. **(8)**
- The importance of the Civil War for settlement in the West. **(8)**

1(a) Explain **one** consequence of the concept of Manifest Destiny for migration. **(4)**

1(b) Explain **one** consequence of the railroads for the Indigenous peoples of the Plains. **(4)**

2 Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the range wars between cattle ranchers and homesteaders. **(8)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- rustling
- Johnson County War (1892)

You **must** also use information of your own.

3 Explain **two** of the following:

- The importance of the expansion of the railroads for settlement in the West. **(8)**
- The importance of gold prospecting for conflict with the Plains Indians. **(8)**
- The importance of new farming technology for farming in the West. **(8)**