

## American West – Paper 2

Question 1:

**You will always be asked in question 1 to explain two consequences of an event or development you have learned (and revised).**

**Consequence simply means to say how something happened because of the event or development.**

**EXAMPLE: Explain two consequences of farming developments in the 1860s and 1870s. (8marks)**

Consequence 1: One consequence of farming developments in the 1860s and 1870s was that Homesteaders could become more successful and permanent on the Great Plains as the problems faced by early homesteaders became more manageable. Mechanisation was an important development which helped this, for example the “Sulky Plow” and steel plough helped farmers to plant seeds deeply as part of their dry farming techniques which were developed to conserve water and help seeds grow successfully in the difficult soil. This increased productivity enabled the first thousands of Homesteaders to succeed, and also enabled and encouraged thousands more to settle on the Plains in the 1860s and 1870s.

Consequence 2: Another consequence of farming developments in the 1860s and 70s was the ability for Homesteaders to expand into even less fertile land where water was deeper in the ground and seemingly impossible to get to. The development which was important for this was the wind pump. In 1854 Daniel Halliday developed a windpump which swung around in strong winds which were common on the Plains. Over time this could be developed even further so that Homesteaders could even settle in desert areas. The consequence of this was the closing of the frontier and leaving Buffalo with nowhere to go and ultimately ending the Indians’ way of life.

**EXAMPLE 2: Explain two consequences of the impact of the American Civil War on the settlement of the west. (8 marks)**

Consequence 1: One consequence of the Civil War on the settlement of the West was that when the war was over thousands of soldiers were demobilised and returned to their homes. Many had been changed by their experience of the war and looked for a fresh start and could do this because of the Homestead Act of 1862. People were already moving west to claim their 160 acres according to the act, and after the civil war the US government added to this with the Southern Homestead Act of 1866 which encouraged freed slaves and whites who had not supported the confederacy to migrate and settle in the west.

Consequence 2: Another consequence of the war on the settlement of the west was that the government encouraged and supported the development of the railroad to the west. They offered land grants to railroad companies to rebuild damaged tracks and build new railroads. In 1865 two railroad companies headed from the East (Union Pacific) and the West (Central Pacific). This post war development led to the completion of the transcontinental railroad which could in turn transport people and goods to the west, but would also be directly responsible for offering cheap land to encourage settlement in the west.

**Question 2: Write a narrative account analysing---- (8 marks) 15 minutes?**

**You will always be asked in question 2 to write a narrative account which is asking you to explain how events led to an outcome.**

**You must also show how one event links to another – “this led to” “consequently” “as a result of this”**

**Model Answer 1 – Write a narrative account analysing the ways in which white settlement continued to grow in the years 1862-1893.**

The first development which led to an increase in white settlement from 1862-93 was the US government’s Homestead Act of 1862. The Homestead Act was made to encourage farmers to settle on the Great Plains permanently. The government had tried this before, but was charging prices which were too high for the land at \$1 per acre. The Homestead Act made the plots smaller at 160 acres and cost just \$10 per claim which could become your permanent property if you paid \$30 after 5 years. By 1876 this had led to over 6 million acres of land becoming homesteads which was a big boost to the population and US expansion into the west. It also resulted in areas such as Nebraska becoming states by the late 1860s, meaning there was no place for the nomadic Indians. The development of the railroad by 1869 helped these Homesteaders to settle permanently, but the land on the plains was not enough and further government action was needed to boost white settlement in the west.

Consequently the Homestead Act was followed in 1873 by the Timber Culture Act of 1873 and later the Desert Land Act of 1877. The Timber Culture Act allowed Homesteaders to claim an extra 160 acres if they planted trees on a quarter of it. This helped Homesteaders to adapt and deal with winds on the Plains as well as making the larger claim to have fuel and be more profitable consequently larger numbers of whites settled on the Plains with 16 million acres being claimed by 1878. This added 50% to the land already claimed by the Homestead Act. More land was available by 1887 as a result of the Dawes Act. Although this act was supposed to give 160 acres to Indians to make them into farmers, many were cheated into selling their land cheaply and the spare land was put up for general sale. Therefore by the late 1880s white settlement was dominant on the Plains. However, there were still large areas of unsettled land in Indian Territory.

Therefore the next development was for the government to divide up the remaining land and open it for claims. The government started the land rushes in 1889 and thousands of hopeful settlers waiting on the government boundaries to “rush” to make a claim. There were 7 land rushes in Oklahoma; the biggest was in 1893 when 8 million acres were opened up for settlement. The result of these land rushes was that millions of acres of land was settled and this combined with the railroad and developments in technology such as the plow, windpumps and Turkey Red Wheat meant that farming had becoming permanent on the Plains by 1893. This inevitably left no room for the Buffalo and the Plains’ Indians lives which depended on it. The frontier was effectively closed by 1893.

**Model answer 2 - Write a narrative account analysing the experience of the Mormons from 1830 to 1850. (8 marks.)**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

**☒ the death of Joseph Smith**

### **☒ the settlement at Salt Lake City.**

**You must use other information in your answer.**

The Mormon Church was established by Joseph Smith in Palmyra, New York in 1830. They were driven out of New York by an angry mob in 1830. Many people did not believe in Smith's ideas and beliefs after he had written his book the Book of Mormon. The non-Mormons were mostly angry with how the Mormons tried to change Christianity and add new stories and ideas such as the Angel Moroni and the gold plates, and the idea that they could re-write the Bible with Jesus' spirit visiting America when he was resurrected. Non-Mormons distrusted the Mormons and began to persecute them because of these religious reasons which Christians saw as insults or blasphemy.

As a result of this, the Mormons moved to Kirtland Ohio, where they became a successful community and settled effectively. They owned mills, shops and a bank. In the 1837 the economic crisis hit America and the Mormons were blamed for this as the Mormon bank was very important to farmers and businesses in Kirtland. This led to the Mormons being driven out of Kirkland led by Joseph Smith. Consequently the Mormons moved to Missouri. They built successful businesses and farms. Many people did not like them as they believed in polygamy and freed slaves; and these were ideas which challenged the beliefs of local people. The Mormons had to leave in 1838. However, they did not want to live on the American Plains so they settled in Illinois, which they renamed Nauvoo. By 1844 the Mormons numbered 35,000. Smith was criticised again for his belief in polygamy and being a false prophet by the local non-Mormons who believed this was blasphemy against God. The Mormons had also established a kind of secret police called the Danites, and Smith was even going to run for the Presidency. This frightened and angered the non-Mormons. As a result of this Smith was arrested and on 27th June 1845. An angry mob of 200 people broke into the prison and killed him. The Mormons were then ordered to leave Illinois.

This led to Brigham Young becoming the new leader and although not all of the Mormons followed him, many did. He believed that God had called them to go somewhere they could call their own and that nobody else wanted. He would lead them to their Zion or holy site. He planned to lead the Mormons west in the Spring when the weather was better, but due to increased hostility towards them they decided to leave in February. As a result of this they were only at the start of the Oregon Trail when the harsh winter began. Consequently the Mormons had to stay there in what was called "Winter Quarters" to endure harsh conditions. A lead party of about 150 Mormons headed west and reached the Salt Lake valley by July 1847, closely followed by a larger party who arrived in August. When they had arrived Young organised them into groups to set up farms and to create their new Zion called Salt Lake City.

**Question 3: Explain the importance of ---- (16 marks) 25 minutes?**

**You will always be asked in question 3 to explain two events or developments out of three options. Be clear about what it is you are going to explain so that you can focus directly on the question.**

**What did that event lead to or cause? What difference did it make to the development of the American West? Why does that event matter? A kind of "so what" question!!!**

**Make sure you say at the start of the answer which of the three choices you are focusing on.**

**Model Answers:**

**For this model I am going to answer all three parts but remember that you would only have to do two of them...**

**Explain two of the following:**

**☒ The importance of the horse to the Plain's Indian way of life (8 marks)**

☒ **The importance of mountain men in the early settlement of the west (8 marks)**

☒ **The importance of the railways in the development of the west (8 marks)**

**The horse was very important to the Plains' Indian way of life on the Plains because** Indian nations like the Sioux and the Cheyenne could move onto the Plains to live and hunt Buffalo effectively. They gave up farming and were able to develop a nomadic lifestyle dependent upon moving seasonally with the herds of Buffalo. The horse became an effective way of moving bands around the Plains using a travois to transport belongings. It also enabled hunting to become more effective and warriors would organise themselves into hunting parties to isolate and bring down the buffalo at pace rather than before having to herd them over a cliff edge or hunt by stealth for the weakest animals. The horse also had an impact on the Plains Indians conduct of warfare. Indians could raid further afield, and because the horse was so important to them they would prize horses as the true reward of any conflict with other tribes. They could steal horses and become a stronger band or tribe. Horses also led to a change in status for warriors. Horsemanship and skill became a very important measure of courage and status within bands and tribes. Horses became so important to the Plains Indians way of life that ownership of them and use of them in a skilled way counted towards an individual's wealth and prestige which was very significant in a culture without money, ownership of land and possessions.

**Mountain men were very important in the early settlement of the west because** they could help to establish and guide the early settlers along the first trails to head to the west, such as the Oregon Trail. For example Jedediah Smith was important in settlers heading west because he explored and then was the first person to publicise the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains in 1825. This could lead to the development of trails and was even a significant factor in the creation of the Santa Fe trail which was used by gold prospectors during the California Gold Rush of 1849. Mountain Men could establish clearer routes and clear vegetation, as well as finding the best spots to cross rivers or other natural obstacles. Therefore it could be said that Mountain Men were important in establishing routes when there were no maps to help the first migrants in their journeys west. Many of the families and later the 49ers would not have been able to afford the expensive boat journey to the west coast, therefore such land routes were significant. By 1869 over 400,000 people had been able to migrate along the Oregon Trail which was set up by the Mountain Men who could also be hired as guides to guide wagon trails across the otherwise perilous journey. Mountain Men were also important because they inspired people to head west. During the economic crisis of 1837 stories written by Mountain Men in newspapers and magazines encouraged thousands of people to join wagon trains to start a new life. It could be said that Mountain Men were therefore significant in the Great Migration which took place in 1843 as a result of the economic problems of the east. Mountain Men told stories of huge, fertile lands in the west which were open for the taking; thus establishing an important push and pull factor for the early settlement of the west and the idea of manifest destiny.

**The railways were important in the development of the west because** they were a significant factor in the settlement of the west and especially the Great Plains. The railways or railroads were a very important reason why Manifest Destiny was achievable by the 1870s. One example of why they were so important in the development of the west was securing the Homesteaders' attempts to farm on the very infertile and challenging environment of the Great Plains. Firstly they were important for bringing more migrants to the West. Each railroad company used marketing in the USA and abroad to encourage settlers through advertising the availability of millions of acres of land they had been allocated by the US government. They each had a Bureau of Immigration to persuade foreigners to come to the USA. One agent (CB Schmidt) was directly responsible for 60,000 Germans emigrating to Kansas. As a result of this the railroad companies had successfully encouraged the settlement of 200 million acres in the west, which meant they were even more important than the Homestead Act. Railroads made travel to the west cheaper and easier, helped the development of

towns at terminus points or junctions, and could transport goods to the west and goods for sale from the west. This directly led to the transformation of the west from what the whites called the Great American Desert into new settlements and States in the USA. Homesteaders could succeed because of the transportation of wood, barbed wire, Turkey Red Wheat and other developments which meant they could deal with the significant problems of settling in the west. Finally the railroads were also important because they contributed to the destruction of the way of life of the Indians. Buffalo were shot from trains in their thousands, and the railroad dissected the migration route of the great northern herd. This again helped the development of the west because it made the Indians' nomadic way of life impossible.

## **Anglo-Saxons/Norman England 1060-1087 – Paper 2**

### **Model Answers**

#### **4a. Describe two features of Anglo-Saxon society (4 marks)**

One key feature of Anglo-Saxon society was its hierarchical structure. This meant that society was arranged in a clear order of rank and everyone knew their status and what was expected of them, from the king at the top to slaves at the bottom.

A second feature was Anglo-Saxon society was mainly rural. Ninety percent of the two million people lived in villages making a living from farming or farm-related work.

#### **4a – Describe two features of the Domesday Book. (4 marks)**

One feature of the Domesday Book was that it showed who owned land in England. It recorded landholdings during the reign of Edward the Confessor and afterwards.

Another feature of the Book was that it covered most of England. However, London and the extreme North were not covered.

#### **4b - Explain why William I established the Marcher earldoms.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- William's supporters.
- Borderlands

You **must** use information of your own. (12 marks)

Firstly, William established the Marcher earldoms to reward his most loyal supporters such as William FitzOsbern, Hugh D'Avranches and Roger de Montgomery. These men had provided support and gathered knights for William during his invasion of England and helped him to defeat Harold Godwinson at Hastings. In fact, William FitzOsbern had been at William's side from an early age and had been extremely loyal. There were three Marcher earldoms, and land equalled power and wealth. The Marcher earls were exempt from the geld tax which allowed them to become even wealthier. This was the reward for their unwavering support.

Secondly, William needed to strengthen the security on the borderlands with Wales. Hence, the creation of the Marcher earldoms. Wales was particularly tricky for William and had been for Edward the Confessor. There is a strong chance William I would have been aware of this. The King of Wales had been a threat for Edward the Confessor. In fact, Harold and Tostig Godwinson had helped to deal with him previously. One of the privileges of the Marcher earldoms was the right to build castles without William's permission. This allowed castles to be built within the heart of enemy

territory and to deal with any potential attack or rebellion. The Marcher earldoms helped to control the border.

The creation of the Marcher earldoms allowed William to strengthen his position as king, especially financially. The Marcher earls would have not been exempt from providing a certain number of knights for William's army as set out in the feudal system. Crucially, the building of the castles would have come out of the purses of the Marcher earls. William did not have the financial clout to control the Marcher lands. However, the Marcher earls did due to their greater level of autonomy and privileges. But these earldoms were quite small which meant that the earls could not threaten William's power. Hence, contributing to William increasing his control and wealth.

#### **4b - Explain why Lanfranc changed the Church (12)**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- Corruption
- Norman Control

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

One reason why Lanfranc changed the Church was to end corruption.

William won the support of the Pope for his invasion of England, by saying that when he was king he would reform the Anglo-Saxon Church to end its corruption. Lanfranc began this work by ending corrupt practices such as simony (the selling of Church posts by bishops and archbishops instead of giving the post to the most religious and best qualified person), nepotism (giving Church posts to friends and family) and Pluralism (holding more than one Church post). Lanfranc put an end to these practices, as well as ordering that no priests could be married. These reforms ended some Church corruption and brought the English Church more in line with the Norman Church.

Lanfranc also increased his own control of the Church. Before 1066 the Archbishop of Canterbury and York had been equal. Lanfranc insisted that he, as Archbishop of Canterbury, was superior and controlled the Church throughout England. Additionally, Lanfranc held regular councils of bishops. Councils had been rare before 1066 but Lanfranc held ten Councils to discuss and impose Church reforms. These changes allowed Lanfranc to centralise his power within the Church which meant that he could push through reforms effectively in order to carry out the Normanisation of the Church.

Lanfranc also increased his control within the bishoprics. Every bishop now had deputies called archdeacons who 'policed' parts of the bishopric, making sure that priests were carrying out church services and other responsibilities in the right ways. There had been archdeacons before 1066, but they had little power to deal with problems. Though many of the bishops were Norman most of the priests were Anglo-Saxons. Through increasing the power of the archdeacons Lanfranc could ensure that priests came under stricter Church control and were made to follow Norman Church procedures and customs.

#### **4c - 'The main consequence of William I's policy of Normanisation was increased control of the Church in England.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- Bishops
- Landholding

**You must use information of your own. (16 marks + 4 SPaG)**

A huge consequence of the Normanisation was the change and control in land during William's reign. The control of the Church and the establishment of Norman culture were significant consequences of Normanisation. However, these were not as important as controlling land as this was at the heart of power and wealth.

The most significant consequence of William's policy of Normanisation was the shift in land control, in terms of shifting land holding from the Anglo-Saxons to key Norman supporters. Under the feudal system, William gifted land to tenants-in-chiefs, who over time were Normans rather than Anglo-Saxons who could be trusted more, especially with the rebellions which Williams had to deal with 1068-71. Many of the earldoms were allocated to Normans in key geographical areas such as the Marcher lands. Under the feudal system, tenants-in-chief had to provide knights for William's arm in return for the land. In essence, a Norman governing class was created by William which effectively eliminated the Anglo-Saxons from any powerful roles. The thegns were wiped out as class and replaced by the knights. So William was the sole land owner of England which made him wealthy and powerful. This was the most significant consequence of Normanisation.

The control of the Church in England cannot be ruled out as significant consequence. William appointed Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury who replaced Stigand. The Anglo-Saxon bishops were replaced by Normans with the exception of Bishop Wulfstan of Worcester, who showed his loyalty in the Earls' Revolt 1075. Bishops were part of the feudal system, so they had to provide knights. Importantly, Lanfranc, loyal to William, destroyed Anglo-Saxon churches, and replaced them with bigger, more elaborate Norman cathedrals. This was significant because William controlled spiritual side of England and in some ways added to his legitimacy in being king of England, as the Church would emphasise this through the bishops.

A third consequence of Normanisation was the emergence and development of the Norman culture. Norman wealth was not displayed by rich clothes but by jaw-dropping buildings such as churches and castles. The language of the elite was Norman not English which was spoken by common people. This demonstrated that the Normans were the victors and superseded the Anglo-Saxons as the Norman culture was another physical reminder of their dominance and superiority. In conclusion, the shift in landholding was the main consequence of Normanisation because of its impact in terms ensuring that the wealth was in William's hands and no other person, including a Norman, could challenge him. The control of the Church fell into this aspect with its link into the feudal system.

**4c. 'William used the same methods to deal with the rebellions in the North (1069) and the rebellion of Hereward the Wake (1070-71).' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- Leadership
- Punishment

**You must also use information of your own. (16 marks + 4 SPaG)**

There are some big differences in the methods used to deal with the rebellions in the North and in Ely. This is exemplified by the Harrying the of the North and castle building. However, William did use money to buy off people in both rebellions.

A different method which distinguished the rebellion in the North to the Fens was the brutal Harrying of the North which was a punishment. After the conclusion of the rebellions in 1069, William ordered the destruction of villages, crops and livestock which led to approximately 100,000 deaths. Many of the dead were innocent as well as participants. This action was carried out to act as

a punishment and as a deterrent, especially with the death of Robert Cumin and 3,000 Normans. William did not repeat this action in the Ely area after Hereward disappeared. Maybe William acted more harshly in the North as he perceived the area steeped in Danelaw as more of a threat and danger with its links to the Vikings. Perhaps, William realised he went too far in the North and did not lay waste to the Ely area.

The building of castles had always played a prominent part in William invading and conquering England. William used castles in the North. On the way North, William built castles and he had one built in York with William FitzOsbern as its castellan. He did this in order to emphasise Norman power as the motte and bailey castle was a Norman building. Castles were not built in the Ely area. This was a difference because castles were symbols of Norman power and this-needed to be shown in the North as Edwin and Morcar had stirred up a revolt in 1068. And William had to deal with serious rebellions in 1069. The Ely area was different. Perhaps the marshland aspect of the area was not conducive to castle construction.

William's decision making played a part in the resolution of both rebellions. He needed to deal with rebellions rapidly and with serious intent. But he was not foolhardy in terms of sending in troops and risking their lives and serious defeat. William realised that the serious element of threat lay with the Danes especially in the North with a fleet of over 200 ships. William used his leadership and experience by paying off the Danes. Anglo-Saxons kings had done this in the past. William's actions simply divided the forces. In Ely, local church officials were bribed to reveal a passage through the Fens. This leadership allowed William to deal with the rebellions efficiently and to take out the Anglo-Saxons who were at the heart of the rebellious actions, as in the case of the North, William isolated them from the Danes. Efficient leadership allowed William to deal with both rebellions with decisive action.

In conclusion, William used starkly different methods in the North and Ely as they were had different characteristics. The rebellion in the North was more of a threat, especially with so many killed. Hence, it required a brutal punishment with the Harrying of the North. By 1070, William had acquired more experience in dealing with rebellions and realised other methods were needed such as bribery.