

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

The History Teacher Live Walkthrough

Sunday 1st March 2026

Morning (Time: 1 hour 50 minutes –
total time for **both** booklets)

Paper
reference

1HI0/P3

History

BOOKLET P3: The American West, c1835–c1895

You must have:

The corresponding booklet B.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two booklets in this question paper. **This is booklet P.**
- Answer **all** questions in this booklet.
- Check you have the corresponding booklet B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this booklet is 32.
- The total time for **both** booklets is 1 hour 50 minutes.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- **Do not forget to complete booklet B.**

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to divide your time equally between each booklet of the question paper.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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The American West, c1835–c1895

Answer ALL questions in this booklet.

1 (a) Explain one consequence of early settlement in the West in the years c1835–c1862.

(4)

One consequence was increased conflict with native American tribes. As settlers travelled west along trails such as the Oregon Trail and established farms on the plains, they moved onto land used by native American tribes for hunting buffalo.

This increased tension because settlers disrupted buffalo herds and claimed land permanently, leading to violent clashes between settlers and native Americans.

(b) Explain **one** consequence of the Johnson County War (1892)

(4)

One consequence was the decline of the open range system.

The war happened because large cattle ranchers wanted control over unfenced land, but smaller ranchers and farmers were fencing land with barbed wire.

After the conflict, it became clear that land could no longer be used freely by large ranchers, and farming and fencing continued to spread, which brought the open range era to an end.

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2 Write a narrative account analysing the key developments in introducing law and order in settlements.

(8)

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

- vigilante groups
- town marshals and sheriffs

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

In the early years of settlement, law and order in towns was weak because many settlements grew quickly and had no formal legal system. During the California Gold Rush from 1848, mining towns expanded rapidly, but there were few trained law officers or courts. As a result, communities often relied on vigilante groups to deal with criminals, carrying out rough justice such as hangings. This showed that early law enforcement depended on local citizens rather than organised government control.

As settlements became more permanent in the 1870s, more formal systems of law developed. Growing towns began to appoint town marshals and elect sheriffs to enforce the law, and courts and jails were established. In cow towns such as Dodge City, new rules were introduced, including bans on carrying guns within town limits. This marked a shift from informal vigilante justice to structured law enforcement as communities became more stable.

By the late nineteenth century, federal influence over law and order had increased. The expansion of railways and communication made it easier for the federal government to extend its authority across the West. In serious conflicts, such as range wars or disputes involving Native Americans, the US Army was used to restore order. As a result, by the 1880s law and order in



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the West was more organised and controlled, showing a clear move from local self-policing to stronger government authority.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 Explain **two** of the following:

- Explain the importance of beliefs about land and nature to the Plains Indians' way of life. (8)
- Explain the importance of the Mormon migration (1846–47) to settlement in the West. (8)
- Explain the importance of the Wounded Knee Massacre (1890) to relations between the US government and the Plains Indians. (8)

(Total for Question 3 = 16 marks)



Indicate your FIRST choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

- Explain the importance of beliefs about land and nature to the Plains Indians' way of life.
- Explain the importance of the Mormon migration (1846–47) to settlement in the West.
- Explain the importance of the Wounded Knee Massacre (1890) to relations between the US government and the Plains Indians.

One reason beliefs about land and nature were important was that they shaped how Plains Indians used the land and organised their society.

Plains tribes believed that land was sacred and could not be owned by individuals, and they saw themselves as part of nature rather than separate from it. This meant land was used communally and tribes moved seasonally to follow buffalo herds across the plains.

Because land was not viewed as private property, Plains Indians did not fence or permanently settle it, which supported their nomadic lifestyle and allowed them to survive by hunting buffalo, meaning their spiritual beliefs directly shaped their economic system, housing, and movement patterns.

Beliefs about nature were also important because they shaped the Plains Indians' relationship with the buffalo and their means of survival.

The buffalo was considered sacred, and religious ceremonies such as the Sun Dance showed respect for nature. Every part of the buffalo was used for food, clothing, tools and tipi covers, demonstrating both spiritual respect and practical dependence.

This belief system reinforced careful use of resources and communal hunting practices, ensuring survival in a harsh environment and strengthening tribal unity, so spiritual ideas about nature were closely linked to daily life and long-term survival on the plains.



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Indicate your **SECOND** choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

- Explain the importance of beliefs about land and nature to the Plains Indians' way of life.
- Explain the importance of the Mormon migration (1846–47) to settlement in the West.
- Explain the importance of the Wounded Knee Massacre (1890) to relations between the US government and the Plains Indians.

One reason it was important was that it created a successful and well-organised settlement in the West.

In 1847, Brigham Young led the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake, where they carefully planned Salt Lake City, divided land systematically, and used irrigation channels to farm dry land.

This was important because it showed that settlement in harsh western environments required planning, cooperation and new farming methods, meaning the Mormon community became a model of structured and permanent settlement rather than the unstable mining camps seen elsewhere.

The Mormon migration was also important because it helped extend American settlement and influence further west.

By establishing a large community in Utah, thousands of miles from older eastern states, the Mormons increased the American population in the region shortly after it became US territory following the Mexican-American War in 1848.

This was significant because permanent settlement strengthened US claims to the land and encouraged further migration beyond the Mississippi, accelerating westward expansion and helping to integrate distant territories into the United States.

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

- Explain the importance of beliefs about land and nature to the Plains Indians' way of life.
- Explain the importance of the Mormon migration (1846–47) to settlement in the West.
- Explain the importance of the Wounded Knee Massacre (1890) to relations between the US government and the Plains Indians.

One reason the Wounded Knee Massacre was important to relations between the US government and the Plains Indians was that it marked the end of organised armed resistance on the Plains.

In December 1890, US troops opened fire on Lakota people at Wounded Knee Creek, killing around 250 men, women and children after attempting to disarm them during fears about the Ghost Dance movement.

This was important because it showed that the US government would use overwhelming military force to suppress Native movements, and after this event there were no major armed uprisings, meaning relations shifted from open conflict to enforced control on reservations.

The massacre was also important because it destroyed any remaining trust between the Plains Indians and the US government.

The Lakota involved at Wounded Knee were already living on reservations and were not engaged in war, yet the army treated the Ghost Dance as a threat and responded with violence.

This confirmed that the government no longer aimed to negotiate or honour earlier agreements but instead prioritised control, deepening resentment among Plains tribes and marking a final breakdown in relations based on treaties or compromise.

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