

Past-paper walk-through

Sectional Conflict: Regional Differences ■ 5.5

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 2 Q3

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 3

2024 Set 2 ■ Q3

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Briefly describe one United States government policy from 1783 to 1840.
- (b)** Briefly explain one similarity OR difference in how two groups responded to political change in the United States from 1783 to 1840.
- (c)** Briefly explain how one historical development from 1840 to 1860 contributed to regional divisions.

Solution 3

(a) Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one United States government policy from 1783 to 1840. (1 point) — accept any: The United States remained neutral during the war between Great Britain and France.; The United States avoided permanent foreign alliances.; The United States created a system for admitting new states through the Northwest Ordinance.; The United States expanded west by purchasing Louisiana.; The Missouri Compromise drew a line determining whether new states were free or slave states.; The United States formed treaties with Native Americans in an attempt to gain control of more land.; The federal government fought wars with Native American nations to gain control of more land.; The federal government created the First National Bank.

Solution 3

(b) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain one similarity OR difference in how two groups responded to political change in the United States from 1783 to 1840. (1 point) — accept any: Democratic-Republicans and Democrats both resisted the centralization of the federal government.; Black and White abolitionists opposed the expansion of slavery.; The Federalist Party encouraged a stronger central government, while the Democratic-Republican Party supported a weaker central government.; While some groups argued that slavery was protected by the Constitution, others sought to limit its growth or end it altogether.; Advocates for western expansion championed efforts to use federal power to forcibly remove Native Americans, while Native Americans and others resisted their efforts through warfare and the

Solution 3

court system.; The Democratic Party formed to oppose federal involvement in the economy, while the Whig Party formed to encourage government promotion of economic development.; As immigration to the United States grew, recent immigrants from Ireland and Germany attempted to preserve elements of their language and culture, while nativists tried to limit immigrants' political power.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one historical development from 1840 to 1860 contributed to regional divisions. (1 point) — accept any: The growing power of the abolition movement in the North contributed to political conflict with the South.; The Compromise of 1850 increased sectional tensions over government protections for slavery.; The Kansas-Nebraska Act increased sectional tension and led to Bleeding Kansas.; The passage of the Fugitive Slave Act intensified Northern abolitionists' opposition to Southern measures to protect and expand slavery.; The Mexican-American war intensified regional divisions on whether slavery should be allowed to expand into western territories.; Southern states seceded from the United States following the election of Abraham Lincoln.