Sources: <http://history.nd.gov/textbook/unit4_2_esstellas_letter.html>

<https://www.lds.org/manual/teachings-brigham-young/chapter-15?lang=eng>

Interpretation A

Eckelson May 24th 1883

A letter from the daughter of a pioneer farmer in North Dakota, to her cousin back East in Pennsylvania. Written after recently arriving, she is describing the developing community.

Dear Frantie,

I now take the pleasure to write a few lines we are all well and hope to hear you are all the same. We are now settled at Eckelson - it is 76 miles west of Fargo and 20 miles east of Jamestown. It is a beautiful place: when we reached here there was only seven houses, a store and saloon, and now there is 18 and is going to be two more stores, a hotel [and] depot. It is a quarter of a mile from Lake Eckelson: it is a beautiful Lake, it is seven miles long. They are going to have sail boat this summer but we will have splendid times a bathing. Oh. I think this is a beautiful country I would not go back to Penn. to live for a good [d]eal. I like it much better out here than I did there but then I would like to be there and see the folks. Oh how I would like to go to church there. There is a nice school house here, it cost $3000 and last Sunday there was preaching in the school house…We are going to have a church here soon.

Interpretation B

One of the ‘discourses’ of Brigham Young, written in Utah, 1854

Brigham Young was the second President of the Mormons, and led them to their settlement in Utah after experiencing persecution in the East.

We lived in Illinois from 1839 to 1844, by which time [enemies of the Church] again succeeded in kindling the spirit of persecution against Joseph and the Latter-day Saints. Treason! Treason! Treason! they cried, calling us murderers, thieves, liars, adulterers, and the worst people on the earth. … They took Joseph and Hyrum, and as a guarantee for their safety, Governor Thomas Ford pledged the faith of the State of Illinois. They were imprisoned [in Carthage, Illinois], on the pretense of safekeeping, because the mob was so enraged and violent. The Governor left them in the hands of the mob, who entered the prison and shot them dead. John Taylor, who is present with us today, was in the prison, too, and was also shot, and was confined to his bed for several months afterwards. After the mob had committed these murders, they came upon us and burned our houses and grain. When the brethren would go out to put out the fire, the mob would lie concealed under fences, and in the darkness of the night, they would shoot them

1. **Read Interpretations A and B from the Interpretations Booklet.**

How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about the settlement of the West? Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B**.

[4 marks]

**Mark Scheme:**

* A says [quote/ summary] **(1 mark)** due to [context/ purpose/ origin] **(2 mark)**
* B says [quote/ summary] **(3 mark)** due to [context/ purpose/ origin] **(4 mark)**
1. Why might the authors of **Interpretations A** and **B** have a different interpretation on the reasons for going West?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your **contextual knowledge**.

[4 marks]

**Mark Scheme:**

* A was writing from [location/ time period/ POV] as shown by [quote/ summary] **(1 mark)** meaning… [context] **(2 mark)**
* B was writing from [location/ time period/ POV] as shown by [quote/ summary] **(3 mark)** meaning… [context] **(4 mark)**
1. Which interpretation do you find more convincing about the settlement of the West? Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your **contextual knowledge.**

[8 marks]

**Mark Scheme:**

* PEE: source X is more convincing as written by… in time of… **(2 marks)** as shown by [quote/ summary] from the position of… [support with contextual knowledge] **(4 marks)**
* PEE: source Y is not as convincing as written by… in time of… **(6 marks)** as shown by [quote/ summary] and [use contextual knowledge to support why not as convincing]. However, source Y is still useful as it gives the perspective of… **(8 marks)**
1. Describe two problems faced by those in the South after the Civil War [4 marks]

**Mark Scheme:**

* One problem is… **(1 mark)** due to…[detail/ context] **(2 mark)**
* A second problem is… **(3 mark)** due to…[detail/ context] **(4 mark)**
1. In what ways were African Americans in the South affected by the start of the Civil War?

[8 marks]

**Mark Scheme:**

**KEY WORDS: long term impact, initially affected, positive effect, negative effect, consequence**

* PEE – 1 way the group was affected was… for example they were… **(2 marks)** … this is because [context and further explanation, talking about **impact, and judgement on type of effect]** **(4 marks)**
* PEE – a 2nd way the group were affected was… for example they were… **(6 marks)** … his is because [context and further explanation, **link to first point if possible – causation and consequence]** **(8 marks)**
1. Which of the following was the more important reason for the American Civil War:
* Slavery
* Political disagreement?

Explain your answer with reference to both reasons.

[12 marks]

**Mark Scheme**

* Intro: about the period – be brief. In this period there was unrest due to… there were problems surrounding…
* PEE 1: slavery was an important reason for the American Civil War due to… **(2 marks)** because… this is supported by [contextual knowledge]… **(4 marks)**
* PEE 2: political disagreement was also an important reason due to… **(6 marks)** because… this is supported by [contextual knowledge]… **(8 marks)**
* Conclusion: In conclusion, the most important reason for… was… as… [impact/ long term vs short term cause] **(10 marks)** however, Y was also important due to… [effect on key groups/ key event etc]. But, X was the more important as without it, Y would not have occurred etc… **(12 marks)**