

Past-paper walk-through

Reconstruction ■ 5.10

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 1 Q4

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 4

2025 Set 1 ■ Q4

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Briefly describe one political development during Reconstruction from 1865 to 1877.
- (b)** Briefly describe one effect of the end of Reconstruction from 1877 to 1900.
- (c)** Briefly explain how one group responded to debates about the federal government from 1900 to 1945.

Solution 4

(a)

Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one political development during Reconstruction from 1865 to 1877. (1 point) — accept any: During Reconstruction politicians debated whether to extend suffrage to formerly enslaved men.; Congress ratified the Thirteenth Amendment.; African American men held political office.; Reconstruction resulted in debates over the process of readmitting states back into the Union.; The Compromise of 1877 resulted in the end of Reconstruction.

Solution 4

(b)

Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one effect of the end of Reconstruction from 1877 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: The end of Reconstruction resulted in the passage of segregation laws throughout the South.; The Democratic Party regained its political power in the South as a result of the end of Reconstruction.; Sharecropping remained the dominant agricultural system in the South as African Americans' access to land decreased.

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one group responded to debates about the federal government from 1900 to 1945. (1 point) — accept any: Progressives responded to debates about the federal government by arguing that the federal government had additional powers to intervene in the economy, and they called for the federal government to regulate big business.; The Supreme Court believed the federal government had asserted too much power and handed down rulings that limited its power.; Labor unions called for the federal government to better protect workers during the New Deal.; Women believed the federal government should pass a constitutional amendment granting them the right to vote.; The NAACP believed the federal government should provide more protection for the civil rights

Solution 4

of African Americans.; Conservationists believed that the federal government had the responsibility to protect natural resources.