

## A-level HISTORY

Component 1K The making of a Superpower: USA, 1865–1975

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Thursday 23 May 2024      Morning      Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/1K.
- Answer **three** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
  - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
  - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.**

**The extract is adapted from page 336 of From Colony to Superpower: US Foreign Relations Since 1776 by James Patterson, printed by OUP in 2016, ISBN 978-0-19-507822-0.**

**Extract B**

The consequences of the commercial transformation of America from 1890 to 1920 were, of course, chiefly economic, but they also began to affect international relations. The growth of American industrial power and overseas trade was accompanied by a more assertive diplomacy. Claims to a special moral position which made American foreign policy superior to the Old World's were intermingled with racial arguments, and with the urging of industrial and agricultural pressure groups for secure overseas markets. The traditional, if always exaggerated, alarm about threats to the Monroe Doctrine was accompanied by calls for the United States to fulfil its 'Manifest Destiny' across the Pacific. Entangling alliances still had to be avoided but from 1900 the United States was being urged by many groups at home into a much more activist diplomacy despite the fact that in 1892 the 'New York Herald' had proposed the abolition of the department responsible for foreign policy since it had 'so little business to conduct overseas'.

Adapted from P Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, 1987

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**The extract is adapted from page 24 of *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy* by William Appleman Williams, printed by WW Norton and Company in 1959, ISBN 978039307979.**

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to US expansion in the years 1890 to 1920.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for Section B**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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**0 2**

'Politicians failed to curb the power of Big Business in the years 1890 to 1914.'

Assess the validity of this view.

**[25 marks]**

**0 3**

How significant was the role of US Presidents in the development of the American economy in the years 1920 to 1945?

**[25 marks]**

**0 4**

'The African-American Civil Rights Movement was the most successful of the protest movements of the years 1954 to 1975.'

Assess the validity of this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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