



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/53

Paper 5 The History of the USA, c.1840–1968

May/June 2013

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: The Road to Secession and Civil War, 1846–1861

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA QUESTION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

- 1 Read the Sources and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1**, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the evaluation of the Sources both individually and as a group.

Source A



A cartoon from c. 1856.

Source B

The issue before the people of the South is simply this – shall we remain the spectators of the struggle in Kansas until the gallant spirits from Missouri are crushed by multitudinous barbarians from the North? All the vagabonds, paupers and discharged convicts who infested the Northern cities were shaken together and dumped on Kansas. For a time, honest immigrants were suffocated by the load of filth and stench; there is a danger lest they be overwhelmed by an incessant supply of refuse from the prisons of New England.

The South should be alarmed by the desperate energy of its enemies because its essential interests are at stake. If Kansas is perverted into a free-negro State, Missouri will be dragged down with it. Encompassed on three sides by Abolitionists, it will soon find itself exhausted of the spirit and the ability to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Kentucky in turn will become border states, to sink at last under the same system of annoyance and plunder. The South will find itself more and more exposed to assault at the very heart of slavery.

From the 'Richmond Enquirer', 18 April 1856.

Source C

Camp Sacket, Kansas, 28 July 1856

To Hon J C Frémont

Dear Sir,

Affairs here are as bad as they can be. Tyranny rules with a rod of iron. It is unknown as yet whether Pierce has fully decided to hang us or not. However, if our hanging brings this infernal administration to an end, they will not benefit from it.

Yours very truly,
C Robinson

Letter from Charles Robinson, first [illegal] governor of Kansas, writing from a US military detention camp, to the Republican party's presidential candidate.

Source D

Hon. A Lincoln addressed the audience in a speech of great eloquence and power. He pointed out the several steps taken by the Pierce administration in regard to slavery in the Territories, from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to the latest border ruffian invasion of Kansas, and the inevitable tendency of each and all of them to bring about the spread of slavery over that country. He showed the official endorsement of the Pierce administration by the Democratic party at the Cincinnati convention and the openly avowed position of the Southern wing of the party on the subject of slavery extension. He contrasted all this with the assertion of our Northern Democratic speakers, that they are not in favour of the extension of slavery, with a clearness and force we have never heard excelled and which must have made the *honest* Democrats, if any were there present, feel as if they had received an eye-opener.

Report of a speech by Abraham Lincoln in the 'Bloomington Weekly Pantograph', 17 September 1856.

Source E

What a happy conception it was for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern, to the settlement of domestic slavery in the Territories. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it 'shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may provide at the time of admission'. A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for itself. This is, happily, a matter of little practical importance.

The whole Territorial question being thus settled on the principle of popular sovereignty – principle as ancient as free government itself – everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment because all agree that under the constitution slavery in the states is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective states wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth will speedily become extinct? Let every Union-loving man exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object.

From President Buchanan's inaugural address, 4 March 1857.

Using Sources A–E, discuss the assertion that the policy of the Democrats towards Kansas-Nebraska in the period 1854–56 was successful.

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

- 2 Evaluate the factors which explain the growth of the myth of the Wild West.
- 3 How far was the outcome of the Civil War determined by the policies of the European great powers?
- 4 How far and how quickly did Henry Ford's production line revolution transform American industry in the early twentieth century?
- 5 'At a time when moderate African American groups were successful as never before, the rise of black militant groups in the 1960s is hard to explain.' Discuss this view.
- 6 Was American society more or less divided in 1939 than it had been in 1929?
- 7 Compare and contrast the American contribution to Allied victory in the First World War with its contribution to victory in the Second World War.
- 8 Assess the impact of technological change on US society in the period from 1945 to 1968.

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