Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

History

Advanced
Unit 3
Option C: The United States: Challenged and Transformed

Monday 2 June 2014 – Morning
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
6HI03/C

You must have:
Sources Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in **all** your responses – *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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PEARSON

6HI03/C – The United States: Challenged and Transformed

SECTION A

Answer ONE question in Section A on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section A on page 3.
Section B begins on page 11.

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Why did relations between the North and South deteriorate so sharply in the years 1850–57?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

2 'The successes of Reconstruction (1865–77) far outweighed its failures.'

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

3 'The US economic boom of the 1920s was mainly due to developments in technology and manufacturing.'

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

4 Why did anti-communism affect US society so greatly in the years 1947–54?

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION A

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question you have chosen to answer ☒.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then put a cross in another box ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1	☐	**Question 2**	☐
Question 3	☐	**Question 4**	☐

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section B on page 13.

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.
Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 Use Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge.

'The primary cause of the American Civil War was South Carolina's decision to secede from the Union.'

How far do you agree with this view?

Explain your answer, using Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)

OR

6 Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

'The Southerners themselves were responsible for Confederate defeat in the American Civil War.'

How far do you agree with this view?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)

C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.
Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.

EITHER

7 Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that the USA was hit by the Great Depression in 1929 because of flawed Republican government policies during the 1920s?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)

OR

8 Use Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that, due to the New Deal, the US economy 'expanded strongly' in the years 1933–39 (Source 10, line 29)?

Explain your answer, using Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS

SECTION B

Put a cross in the box indicating the second question you have chosen to answer ☒.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then put a cross in another box ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5	☐	**Question 6**	☐
Question 7	☐	**Question 8**	☐

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS

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History

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Sources Insert – Section B

Paper Reference
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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Sources for use with Question 5

SOURCE 1

(From Richard H. Sewell, *A House Divided: Sectionalism and Civil War, 1848–1865*, published 1988)

The supporters of immediate, separate state secession were evenly balanced with the Unionists or 'cooperationists'. Cooperationists included those who believed that Southern independence could succeed only if all slave states acted together, and those who favoured delay as a way of buying time and preventing disunion. Had South Carolina not moved so quickly and independently, history might have taken a different turn. South Carolina, the most alienated and undemocratic of Southern states, did, however, move with astonishing swiftness. Its legislature provided, on November 10, 1860, for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention to meet on December 17. On December 20 that convention unanimously adopted an ordinance of secession. Within a month and a half six other states from the Deep South, emboldened by South Carolina's example, had followed suit: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

SOURCE 2

(From John Keegan, *The American Civil War: A Military History,* published 2009)

In 1860, Lincoln and his Republican Party had won on a platform that opposed slavery, and many in the South had concluded that his presidency threatened an end to the 'peculiar institution', which for them defined their way of life and underpinned their prosperity. What Lincoln and the Republicans, and indeed a very large number of Northerners, insisted upon was that slavery should not be extended into the 'territories'. These were the vast tracts of North America belonging to the Union but not yet organised as states. Unfortunately, many in the South had persuaded themselves that slavery, and a South dependent on slavery, could only survive if slavery was extended into the territories.

SOURCE 3

(From James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*, published 1998)

The North hurtled forward eagerly toward a future of industrial capitalism that many southerners found distasteful if not frightening; the South remained proudly, and even defiantly, rooted in the past before 1861. Thus when secessionists protested that they were acting to preserve traditional rights and values, they were correct. They fought to protect their constitutional liberties against the perceived northern threat to overthrow them. With complete sincerity, the South fought to preserve its version of the republic – a government of limited powers that protected the rights of property. Its key supporters were the independent gentry and yeomanry of the white race, undisturbed by large cities, heartless factories, restless free workers, and class conflict. The accession to power of the Republican party, with its ideology of competitive, free-labour capitalism, was a signal to the South that the northern majority had embraced this frightening, revolutionary future.

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4
(From David Williams, *A People's History of the Civil War*, published 2005)

The Union's victory is often attributed to greater northern industry and population. Though it is true that the North had more factories and people than the South, to assume that these were the overriding reasons for Confederate defeat ignores more decisive realities of the battlefield and home front. So successful was the Confederacy's munitions program that never did its forces lose a major battle for lack of war materiel. What they constantly lacked was food; the focus on cotton and tobacco production was largely responsible for that. It was equally responsible for home-front food shortages that contributed to inflation, speculation, women rioting, and ultimately to soldiers deserting. Had it not been for the two-thirds of soldiers who were absent by 1864, the Confederacy might well have been able to offset the North's population advantage. As it was, Union armies nearly always held the numerical edge – an edge made even greater by the nearly half-million southerners who wore Union blue. Together with hundreds and thousands more who actively and passively resisted the Confederacy, it was southerners themselves, as much as anyone else, who were responsible for Confederate defeat.

SOURCE 5
(From Hugh Tulloch, *The Debate on the American Civil War Era*, published 1999)

Lincoln emerged as a master politician in the Civil War. He could strike decisively when the situation required it: impose martial law, suspend habeas corpus* and suppress over 300 Northern newspapers. He also wooed the vital border states with considerable tact – these contained almost half the Southern population and three-quarters of its industrial capacity. He also endlessly neutralised, conciliated and unified his party and a Cabinet made up of such egocentric rivals as Stanton, Seward and Chase. Furthermore, Lincoln grasped, long before many of his generals did, the importance of attacking the enemy head-on rather than taking cities and territories.

* habeas corpus = a legal right preventing unlawful imprisonment

SOURCE 6
(From Gary W. Gallagher, *The Confederate War*, published 1997)

People living through the war understood the centrality of military events to national morale and, by extension, to the outcome of the war. The Confederate military ultimately proved unable to win enough victories at crucial times to carry their nation to independence. Contrary to what many historians claim, defeat in the military sphere, rather than dissolution behind the lines, brought about the collapse of the Confederacy. Lee's surrender at Appomattox convinced virtually all Confederates that their attempt at nation-making had failed. Having lost half of their white military-age population to death or injury, and seen their social and economic systems ripped apart, they learned a bitter lesson in failure.

Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Sources for use with Question 7

SOURCE 7
(From George Brown Tindall and David Emory Shi, *America: A Narrative History*, 7th edition published 2007)

Government policies in the 1920s contributed to the crisis of 1929. Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon's tax reductions led to over-saving by the consuming public, which helped diminish consumer demand for goods. The growing money supply fed speculation by lowering interest rates. Hostility toward unions discouraged collective bargaining and worsened the prevalent imbalances in income. High tariffs discouraged foreign trade. Weak enforcement of anti-trust laws encouraged concentration, monopolies, and high prices. Such passivity helped turn a recession into the world's worst depression.

SOURCE 8
(From Mary Beth Norton et al., *A People and a Nation: A History of the United States*, published 2007)

International economic conditions also contributed to the depression. During the First World War and post-war reconstruction, Americans loaned billions of dollars to European nations. By the late 1920s, however, American investors were keeping their money at home, investing instead in the more lucrative U.S. stock market. Europeans, unable to borrow more funds and unable to sell goods in the American market because of high tariffs, began to buy less from the United States. Moreover, the Allied nations depended on German war reparations to pay their own war debts to the United States. The German government depended on American bank loans to pay war reparations to the Allies, and in turn the Allies were unable to pay war debts to the United States. The world economy ground to a halt.

SOURCE 9
(From Robert S. McElvaine, *The Great Depression: America, 1929–1941*, published 1993)

A key reason for the growing gap between rich and poor was that productivity was increasing at a greater rate than wages. In the decade ending in 1929, output per manufacturing worker rose by 43% but wages increased by only 8%. The bulk of the benefits from increased productivity went into profits. In the period 1924–1929, corporate profits soared upward by 62% and dividends rose by 65%. The unfavourable climate for labour unions made it difficult for workers to obtain their share of the benefits of rising productivity. And Mellon's tax cuts for the wealthy helped to aggravate the gross disparity in income levels. This maldistribution was the main cause of the Great Depression. It led to both underconsumption and oversaving, and it helped fuel stock speculation.

C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10
(From Michael Hiltzik, *The New Deal: A Modern History*, published 2011)

During most of the New Deal period, the U.S. economy expanded strongly. The Federal Reserve's industrial production index more than doubled from Roosevelt's inauguration to the end of 1936. Gross national product grew at a blistering pace, averaging 8% a year between 1933 and 1937. The unemployment rate fell from over 22% in 1932 to 9% in 1937. The trend towards lower unemployment was broken in 1938 by the 'Roosevelt recession', when the rate rose to about 12.5%, but it resumed its steady decline the following year. Between 9.5 million and 10 million more Americans were employed in 1937 than in 1932, an increase of 25% in the labour force. The stock market, too, responded positively: from Roosevelt's inauguration to early 1937, the Dow Jones Industrial Average nearly quadrupled, a performance unmatched in any other four-year time span.

SOURCE 11
(From Jim Powell, *FDR's Folly: How Roosevelt and his New Deal prolonged the Great Depression*, published 2003)

The New Deal prolonged high unemployment. After Americans had suffered a catastrophic contraction for three years (1929-1933), FDR supported policies like the National Industrial Recovery Act that promoted further contraction. His executive orders helped enforce higher consumer prices when millions of Americans were unemployed. FDR approved the destruction of food when people were hungry. FDR signed into law higher taxes for everybody, so consumers had less money to spend, and employers had less money with which to hire people – during the worst depression in American history. After having throttled competition with the National Industrial Recovery Act, Retail Price Maintenance Act, high corporate taxes, and other measures, New Dealers posed as defenders of competition and filed a record number of antitrust lawsuits against private employers. One effect of this was to further discourage investment needed for growth and jobs.

SOURCE 12
(From Maldwyn A. Jones, *The Limits of Liberty: American History 1607–1980*, published 1983)

Not even the greatest admirers of the New Deal could claim that it had brought about more than partial recovery. By 1939 there had been great improvements in some economic sectors: manufacturing production, for example, had returned to the level of 1929. Nevertheless, investment still lagged and there remained 9.5 million unemployed – 17% of the working population. Not until 1941 would full employment and prosperity return, and only then because of the war and rearmament. Some New Deal policies did more harm than good: the NIRA, for example, and the gold-buying experiment. New Deal agricultural policies did nothing to help the worst-off farmers.

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Acknowledgements

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