



GCE AS/A level

1232/08

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE CRISIS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, c. 1848-1877

A.M. THURSDAY, 20 January 2011

1½ hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 2
IN-DEPTH STUDY 8
THE CRISIS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, c.1848-1877

Answer one question.

1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

Source A

‘Had the South used her power wisely, she would have controlled this government for generations. But, flushed with victories and maddened by every expression of opposition to their peculiar institution of slavery, they began an attack upon the rights of the people of the North which has finally forced us to rise in our might and drive them from power. They passed a Fugitive Slave Act which was inhuman. They repealed the Missouri Compromise for the purpose of forcing slavery upon an unwilling people. They undertook to prevent by violence the settlement of Kansas by free-state men.’

[J. B. Alley, a Congressman from the North, in a speech in Congress (26 January 1861)]

Source B

‘You have not conquered the South. You never will. But money you have spent without limit and blood poured out like water. The war for the Union is in your hands a most bloody and costly failure. The President confessed it on 22 September with his Emancipation Proclamation, war for the Union was abandoned; war for the negro openly begun.’

[Clement Vallandigham, a leading peace Democrat, making a speech in the House of Representatives attacking Lincoln’s state of the Union Address (7 January 1863)]

Source C

‘On the question of extending slavery I am quite inflexible. As for other issues such as fugitive slaves, the District of Columbia or the slave trade among the slave states, I care but little.’

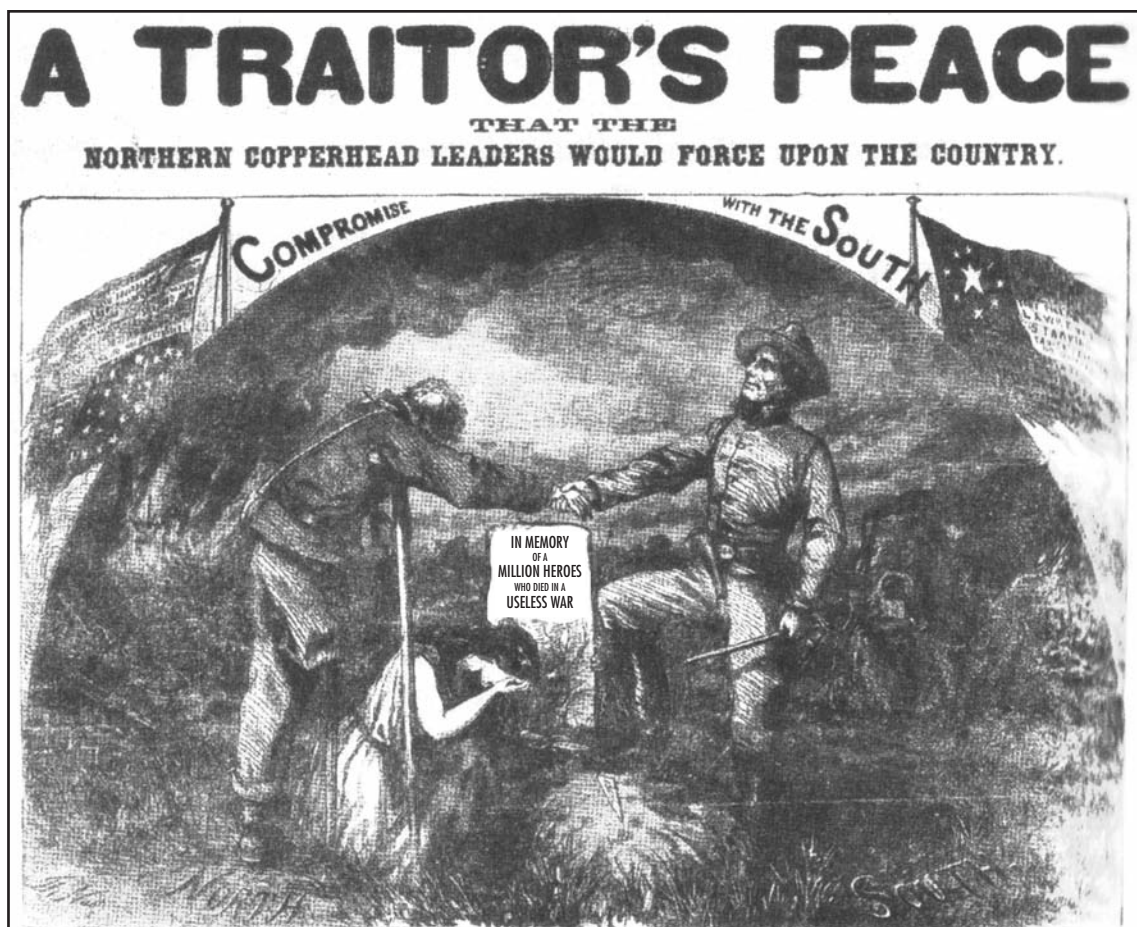
[Abraham Lincoln, writing in a private letter to William Seward, a leading Republican politician (1 February 1861)]

Source D

‘Until 1856 no political party had ever made a public pronouncement against slavery. But the abolitionists had captured the anti-slavery movement demanding immediate emancipation, denouncing slaveholders and proclaiming the equality of the blacks. The South had realistic reason to fear the consequences of the 1860 election and the abolition campaign. After Harper’s Ferry, a wave of fear swept through the South. The South was afraid.’

[David M Potter, a revisionist historian, writing in his specialist history book, *The Impending Crisis 1848-1861* (1976)]

Source E



[A cartoon by Thomas Nast, which appeared in the northern press, Nast was a member of the Congress and a strong supporter of Lincoln. He was a critic of those who sought a compromise peace with the south (1863)]

- (a) Study Source D. Use the source and **your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term 'Harper's Ferry'. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and C. Use these sources and **your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the Fugitive Slave Laws. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are Sources B and E in explaining opposition to the war in the north? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and D. How far does Source A support or contradict the interpretation of the position of the Southern states given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the American Civil War to 1865? [32]
(You are advised in your answer to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.)

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

‘The bill’s true intent and meaning is NOT to legislate slavery in any Territory or State. It does not introduce slavery; does not revive it; does not establish it. Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the territories is the principle upon which the bill is constructed.’

[Senator Stephen Douglas, defending his Kansas-Nebraska Bill in a letter to the editor of the newspaper, *The Concord State Capitol Reporter* (16 February 1854)]

Source B

‘A Kansas-Nebraska bill has been proposed by the Senate Committee on Territories, which will open all the organised territory of the Union to slavery. We condemn this bill as part of an atrocious plot to exclude free labourers from a vast unoccupied region and convert it into a dreary region of despotism, inhabited by masters and slaves.’

[An appeal, published in the northern press, from a group of Northern Democrats who wanted to fight the Kansas-Nebraska bill (19 January 1854)]

Source C

‘General Lee had not been conquered in battle, but surrendered because he no longer had an army with which to give battle. His army had been gradually worn down by greater northern numbers, steam power, railroads, mechanisms and all the resources of physical science.’

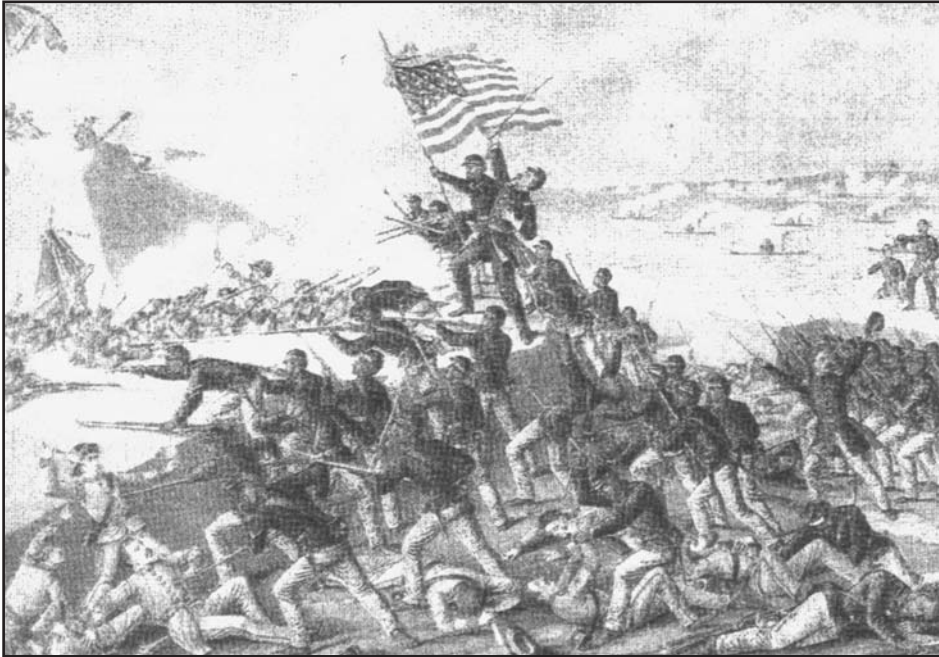
[General Jubal Early, a prominent Confederate commander, delivering a memorial lecture on the anniversary of Lee’s death in 1872]

Source D

‘If there was a single cause for the Confederate defeat it was that Lee believed that wars are won by attack. Again and again he moved to the offensive hoping that quick successes would bring the North to discuss terms. Antietam and Gettysburg showed otherwise and in eight out of twelve of the first major battles of the war, Confederate losses exceeded those of the North.’

[Esmond Wright, a conservative historian, writing in his general history of the USA, *An Empire for Liberty*, 1995]

Source E



[A contemporary print showing the use of black soldiers in the Union army. The print shows an attack on Fort Wagner and appeared in the northern press in 1863]

- (a) Study Source D. Use the source and **your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Antietam and Gettysburg”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources and **your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and E. How reliable are Sources C and E in explaining northern success in the Civil War? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of confederate defeat given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the American Civil War to 1865? [32]
(You are advised in your answer to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.)