



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. TUESDAY, 22 January 2013

1½ hours

1232
080001

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square 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 marking 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

‘The army burned everything it came near, not under orders, but in spite of orders. The soldiers had it in for the state that had started the war and they took it out in their own way. Our track through this state is a desert waste.’

[James Connolly, a Union soldier, writing in his diary about General Sherman’s army’s march through the southern states (12 March 1865)]

Source B

‘Somehow our men had got the idea that South Carolina was the cause of all our troubles. Her people were the first to fire on Fort Sumter and they had been in a great hurry to precipitate the country into civil war. They therefore believed that the scourge of war in its worst form should fall on them.’

[General Sherman, recalling his march to the sea and invasion of South Carolina, in his memoirs, published in 1886]

Source C

‘The war, when it came, was not primarily a conflict over state rights. It was not primarily a war born of economic grievances. It was a war over slavery and the future position of black Americans.’

[Allan Nevins, a leading American Civil War historian, writing in his biography of Lincoln, *The Emergence of Lincoln* (1947)]

Source D

‘The Civil War arose from different and opposing ideas as to the nature of government. The conflict was between those who held it to be strictly federal in character and those who maintained it was thoroughly national, between the rights of the state and the rights of central government’

[Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, reflecting on the Civil War in his book, *A Constitutional View of the Late War between the States* (1868)]

Source E

**THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC
FOR 1843**

Oh hail America! Happy land!
The cradle land of Liberty!
Where none but negroes bear the brand,
Or feel the lash of slavery.

Then let the glorious anthem peal!
And drown ‘Britannia rules the waves’.
Strike up the song that men can feel
‘America rules three million slaves’.

[From an annual anti-slavery publication, commenting on the existence of slavery in a nation which proclaimed a belief in liberty and equality (1843)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “the state that had started the war”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources C and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of slavery in causing tension in the USA. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are these sources in explaining General Sherman’s campaign in the Southern states 1864-65? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of the causes of the Civil War given in Source C? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the American Civil War to 1865? [32]
- (In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)*

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

Source A

‘The prime reason for war in 1861 was the Southern decision not to accept the result of the presidential election of 1860. Abraham Lincoln won the popular vote and a majority in the electoral college but took no states outside the North.’

[Brian Holden Reid, a leading British historian of the American Civil War, writing in his specialist book, *America’s War: The Operational Battlefield, 1861-63* (2008)]

Source B

‘Northerners know that the South is the main prop and support of the Federal system. Southern production and its export constitute the wealth of the nation and enables us to import so largely from foreign countries. They know that they can plunder and pillage the South as long as they are in the same union. Despite the disappointing election result, Southerners are enraged at the prospect of being robbed of their wealth. They are mad as hornets and their frantic rage confirms our determination in the South to break up this unnatural, oppressive and degrading alliance, and secede.’

[From an editorial in a Southern newspaper, the *New Orleans Daily Crescent* (21 January 1861)]

Source C

‘There was a fair amount of clamour over the issue of conscription in the North and not just from the Copperheads. Desertion, absenteeism and illness forced the union towards conscription. Substitutions could be bought – for \$300 a man might be excused from serving. The accusation that the Civil War was a rich man’s war but a poor man’s fight was an understandable one.’

[Susan Mary Grant, a British academic historian specialising in the American Civil War, writing in her textbook, *The War for a Nation* (2006)]

Source D

‘You ask how the Middletown boys feel about the draft. They have been terribly frightened and have been raising money to hire men to go for them. Father says that there will be no drafting as long as there is a dollar left in the town. What do you think of that for patriotism and love of country in such times of danger?’

[Sarah Fales from Middletown, Rhode Island, writing in a letter to her husband, describing feelings in a Northern community about the draft (13 May 1862)]

Source E



[From a Republican party poster showing their main policies in the Presidential election of 1860]

- (a) Study Source C. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase, “Copperheads”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of the 1860 Presidential election. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are these sources in explaining the issue of conscription during the Civil War? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and B. How far does Source B support or contradict the interpretation of secession given in Source A? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the American Civil War to 1865? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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