



GCE AS/A level

1232/08 – **LEGACY**



HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

The Crisis of the American Republic, c. 1848-1877

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 25 May 2016

1 hour 20 minutes

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 **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

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 either question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Twenty months have elapsed but the rebellion is still not crushed. Its military power is not broken. The insurgents have not dispersed. Conscription is not working. The Union is not restored nor the Constitution maintained nor the laws enforced. A thousand million dollars have been expended and three hundred thousand lives lost or bodies mangled, yet the Confederate flag is still near the Potomac and the Confederate government stronger than at the beginning of the war.

[Congressman Clement Vallandigham, a leading Peace Democrat and Copperhead, in a speech to the House of Representatives (January 1863)]

Source B



[A contemporary print of riots in New York against conscription in July 1863, published in the popular British magazine, *The Illustrated London News*, a publication usually sympathetic to the Confederacy]

Source C

What are the facts respecting Kansas? Squatter sovereignty has turned out to be repeated invasions of the territory by armed bandits from Missouri who have successfully made it a conquered province, manufactured a territorial government and trampled the civil and political rights of lawful settlers under their feet for one sole object - to make Kansas a slave state.

[William Lloyd Garrison, a journalist, writing in an editorial in the abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator* (April 1856)]

Source D

What Douglas was trying to do in 1854 was to resolve the slavery question once and for all. By organising the Kansas-Nebraska territories, Congress would have settled the status of slavery in all the land under American control in North America by devolving the decision to the local level. By allowing free soil and pro-slavery forces to grapple with one another in the same territory, Douglas inadvertently galvanised into political action even those who had not previously ranked the issue of slavery as high on their agenda.

[Adam Smith, an academic historian specialising in the history of American Civil War, writing in a textbook, *The American Civil War* (2007)]

Source E

I have expressed before, and I now repeat, my opposition to the recent case regarding the return of slaves to their owners. Somebody has to reverse that decision and we mean to reverse it and we mean to do it peaceably.

[Abraham Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Chicago in his campaign for election as Senator for Illinois (July 1858)]

Source F

As soon as the northern states that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organised system of hostile measures against the rights of slave owners in the southern states was introduced and gradually extended. A great movement was organised for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the object of rendering property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating, in effect, property worth thousands of millions of dollars.

[Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, in a message delivered to the Confederate Congress (April 1861)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “my opposition to the recent case regarding the return of slaves to their owners.”? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant was conscription in encouraging northern opposition to the war? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill made it more difficult to resolve the controversy about the question of slavery? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources B, E and F in understanding the American Civil War to 1865? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

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QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Although Brown's effort at an insurrection has been abortive it shows that a widespread scheme was maturing in the North for insurrections throughout the South. It is no answer to say that the diabolical revolutionaries who can in cold blood get up such a scheme for our destruction are comparatively few in number. The great source of the evil is that we are under one government with these people. By the constitution they deem themselves responsible for the institution of slavery and seek, therefore, to overthrow it. The South must control her own destinies or perish.

[From an editorial in the *Charleston Mercury*, a Democrat and pro-secession newspaper, (1 November 1859)]

Source B

Brown was a superior man. He did not value his life in comparison with these great issues affecting the nation. He did not recognise unjust human laws but resisted them as he was bid. If this man's acts and words do not create a revival, it will be a severe satire on the words and actions that do. It is the best news that America has heard. It has quickened the feeble pulse of the North and infused more and more generous blood into her veins and heart than any amount of commercial prosperity could.

[Henry David Thoreau, a leading abolitionist, writing in a magazine article after John Brown's execution, *A Plea for Captain John Brown* (1859)]

Source C

Lee's aggressive style of generalship with its attendant high casualties bled the South to death in the first three years of the war. His relentless pursuit of the offensive destroyed not only enemy armies but also his own. Nevertheless, his victories encouraged southern resistance, dampened spirits in the North and impressed European political leaders who came close to recognising the independence of the Confederacy in 1862.

[Archer Jones, a military historian specialising in the history of the American Civil War, writing in his specialist book, *Why the Confederacy Lost* (1992)]

Source D

General Lee had not been conquered in battle. His army had been gradually worn down by greater northern numbers, steam power, railroads, mechanisms and all the resources of physical science. His northern opponent, General Grant, had the opportunity to accumulate the largest numbers practicable against us so that, by constant hammering, he could destroy our army by mere attrition.

[General Jubal Early, a prominent Confederate leader and supporter of the Lost Cause belief, in a speech at a memorial lecture on the anniversary of Lee's death (1872)]

Source E

Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories is the principle upon which the bill is constructed. The fundamental principle of self-government as recognised in the Compromise of 1850 is declared in this bill to be the rule of action.

[Senator Stephen Douglas in a speech to Congress introducing his Kansas–Nebraska bill in February 1854]

Source F

[A British cartoon mocking America's claim to be "The Land of Liberty" for protecting the institution of slavery. The cartoon was published at a time when relations with Britain had been strained by border disputes over Oregon (1847)]

- (a) What does the author of Source A mean by the phrase “The great source of the evil is that we are under one government with these people”? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant was John Brown in causing the secession of the southern states? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the Confederacy was defeated mainly because of poor military strategy? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources A, E and F in understanding the American Civil War to 1865? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

END OF PAPER