
A-level HISTORY

America: A Nation Divided, c1845–1877

Paper 2J

Specimen 2014

Morning Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **2J**.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

The Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, made by President Lincoln to his Cabinet on 22 September 1862.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

Source B

Adapted from 'The Proclamation in Secessia' in a weekly political magazine, 'Harper's Weekly', New York, 18 October 1862, describing Southern reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Southerners call Mr Lincoln an 'ape', a 'fiend', a 'beast', a 'savage', a 'highwayman'. Their Congress is resolved into a dozen committees, each trying to devise some new form of retaliation to be inflicted upon United States' citizens and soldiers, if we dare to carry the proclamation into effect, and tamper, to use the words of the Richmond Enquirer, with "four thousand millions' worth of property!" They are going to hoist the black flag. They are going to put to death not only soldiers on the battlefield, but every Northerner found on Southern soil. No one has yet suggested torture before execution but that will probably come. It will be nothing new in parts of the South. As to negro insurrections, when this war first broke out it was commonly supposed that the negroes would rise in the South. This expectation has not been fulfilled. There have been negro insurrections. But they have been so promptly and so thoroughly suppressed that they have exercised no appreciable influence on the war.

Source C

Adapted from a letter from General Robert E Lee to Andrew Hunter of the Virginia State Legislature, 11 January 1865. Hunter had previously asked Lee his opinion about enlisting black troops.

The employment of negro troops would, in my opinion, greatly increase our military strength and enable us to relieve our white population to some extent. I think we could dispense with the reserve forces except in cases of necessity. It would disappoint the hopes which our enemies base upon our exhaustion, deprive them in a great measure of the aid they now derive from black troops, and thus throw the burden of the war upon their own people. In addition to the great political advantages that would result to our cause from the adoption of a system of emancipation, it would exercise a salutary influence upon our whole negro population, by rendering more secure the fidelity of those who become soldiers, and diminishing the inducements to the rest to abscond.

I can only say in conclusion that whatever measures are to be adopted should be adopted at once. Every day's delay increases the difficulty. Much time will be required to organize and discipline the men, and action may be deferred until it is too late.

0	1
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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the emancipation of the slaves.

[30 marks]

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0	2
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How important was western expansion in the deterioration of relations between the North and South by 1850?

[25 marks]

0	3
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‘Growing Abolitionist feeling in the North, in the years 1850 to 1860, caused the Civil War.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	4
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To what extent did the position of African-Americans improve in the years 1865 to 1877?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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