



**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, 21 January 2014

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**

Sherman swept on with his army of sixty thousand men, like a fully developed cyclone, leaving behind him a track of desolation and ashes fifty miles wide. In front of them was terror and dismay. Poor, bleeding, suffering South Carolina: up to that time she had felt only slightly the devastating effects of the war but her time had come.

[J.P. Austin, a Confederate cavalry officer, recalling the events of 1864 in his memoirs, *The Blue and the Grey*, published in 1899]

**Source B**

In November 1864, General William Sherman cut loose from his line of communications and sent his Union army eastward across Georgia to establish a new base on the coast. The result was the March to the Sea, a campaign of physical destruction and psychological intimidation that sealed Sherman's reputation as one of the war's greatest generals and earned him the undying hatred of generations of southern whites.

[William Barney, an academic historian, writing in *The Oxford Encyclopaedia of the Civil War* (2011)]

**Source C**

As to my policy, I have not meant to leave anyone in doubt. I would save the Union. If there be those who would not save the Union unless at the same time they could save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all slaves, I would do it. What I do about slavery and the coloured race I do because I believe it helps save the Union.

[Abraham Lincoln, writing in a letter to Horace Greeley, the anti-slavery campaigner and editor of the *New York Tribune* (22 August 1862)]

### Source D

The Emancipation Proclamation was at once humanitarian and shrewd. It did not free a single slave on the day it went into effect, because Confederate Southerners did not recognise the validity of proclamations by “foreign” presidents and loyal Unionist slaveholders were excluded from its terms. But Lincoln put himself and his government on record for emancipation, and in essence doomed slavery in the United States and gave greater meaning to the war for the Union.

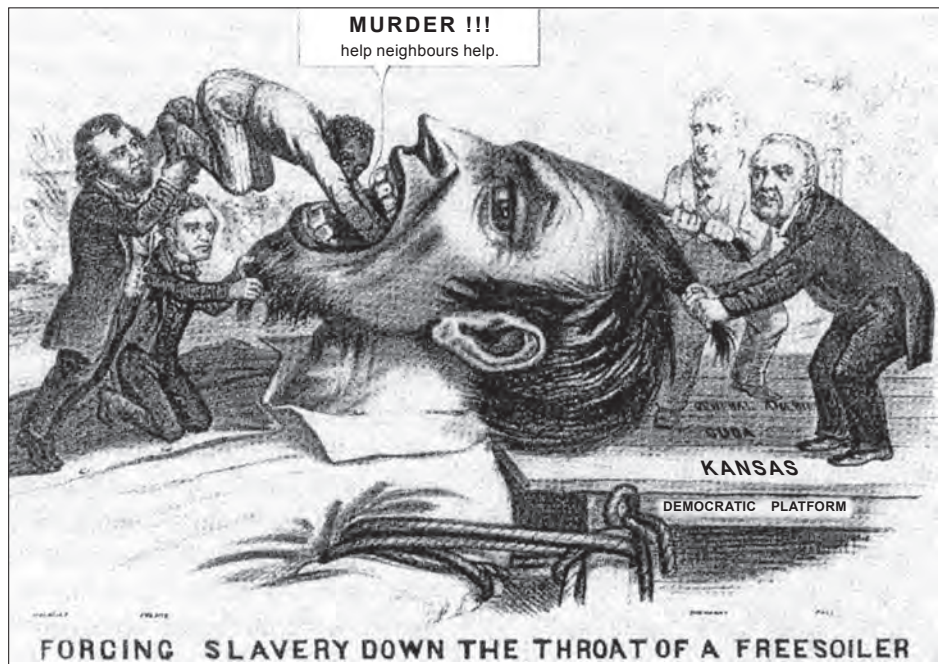
[Esmond Wright, a leading historian of the USA, writing in his textbook, *An Empire for Liberty* (1995)]

### Source E

The character of the war has very much changed within the last year. There is now no possible hope of a reconciliation with the rebels. The union party in the South is virtually destroyed. There can be no peace but that which is enforced by the sword. We must conquer the rebels or be conquered by them. At this point in the war the north must destroy the slave owners or become slaves themselves.

[General Henry Halleck, general-in-chief of the northern armies, writing in a letter to General Ulysses S. Grant (31 March 1863)]

### Source F



[A cartoon published by the Republican party in an election broadsheet in 1856 attacking Senator Douglas's policy on Kansas]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “At this point in the war the north must destroy the slave owners or become slaves themselves”? [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 were the campaigns of General Sherman in the American Civil 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 Lincoln was committed to the emancipation of the slaves? [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.*

**QUESTION 2**

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

**Source A**

After a long period of gloom and discouragement we can again congratulate our readers upon good news. On 3<sup>rd</sup> July, at five pm, the broken masses of Lee's rebel army, recoiling from their repulse at Gettysburg, were flying to the mountains, throwing aside their guns and cartridge boxes and strewing the plains of Pennsylvania with the materials of war.

[From an editorial in *Harpers Weekly*, a northern periodical (18 July 1863)]

**Source B**

The mood of Lee's army was such, and its confidence in its ability to defeat the Yankees at all times and under all circumstances was so great, that Lee himself, with all his famous calm, caught something of this overconfidence. In this mood they approached the conflict at Gettysburg.

[Warren Lee Goss, a northern soldier, recalling the events before the battle of Gettysburg in his memoirs, *Recollections of a Private*, published in 1890]

**Source C**

Lincoln's election constitutes a solemn declaration on the part of a great majority of the Northern people of hostility to the South, her property and her institutions. It is nothing less than an open declaration of war. If the policy of the Republicans is carried out, degradation and ruin must overwhelm alike all classes of citizens in the Southern States.

[Stephen Hall, a leading Southern politician, writing in a letter to Governor Magoffin of Kentucky (27 December 1860)]

### Source D

Through the election of Lincoln as president, the majority of the Northern people declared that slavery was wrong and should not be extended. The sectional character of the contest is obvious: Lincoln did not receive a single vote in 10 out of the 11 states that eventually seceded. As soon as the election result was known, South Carolina led off with a prompt reply. The crowd that thronged the streets of its capital, Charleston, felt that they had an undoubted grievance and that their sole remedy now was secession.

[J.F. Rhodes, a leading historian specialising in nineteenth century USA, writing in his *Lectures on the American Civil War* (1913)]

### Source E

I have, Senators, believed from the first that the growing agitation on the subject of slavery would, if not prevented by some timely and effective measure, end in disunion. I have endeavoured to call the attention of both the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measure to prevent so great a disaster, but without success.

[Senator John Calhoun, a leading Southern politician and a strong believer in the rights of individual states, in his last speech to the Senate (4 March 1850)]

### Source F



[A painting from 1887 called *The Last Moments of John Brown* by Thomas Hovenden, an anti-slavery campaigner. The painting gives a sympathetic view of John Brown on his way to execution in 1859.]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “the growing agitation on the subject of slavery”? [8]

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

- (b) How important was the battle of Gettysburg in the American Civil 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 Lincoln’s election in 1860 was responsible for the outbreak of the civil war? [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 the 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.*

**END OF PAPER**