

## A-level HISTORY

Component 2J America: A Nation Divided, c1845–1877

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Wednesday 13 June 2018 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7042/2J.
- 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 A**

Answer Question 01.

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**Source A**

From President Lincoln's Inaugural Address, 4 March 1861.

Many of you who are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution, and, on the sensitive issue, the Constitution gives you control within your own states. The new administration will have no immediate power to change either. There is no single good reason for impulsive action.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not attack you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched by the better parts of our nature.

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**Source B**

From a speech written by Sam Houston, Governor of Texas, 1861, but never delivered. Houston had refused an oath of loyalty to Texas following its Convention's vote for secession.

Fellow Citizens, I refuse to recognise this Convention. I believe that it has derived none of the powers which it has assumed either from the people or from the Legislature. I believe it guilty of an illegal seizure of power, which the people cannot suffer tamely and preserve their liberties. I am ready to lay down my life to maintain the rights and liberties of the people of Texas. I am ready to lay down my office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation. You have withdrawn Texas from her connection with the United States.

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I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavour to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority.

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**Source C**

From 'A Diary From Dixie' by Mrs Chesnut, wife of Colonel Chesnut of South Carolina, a former Senator of South Carolina and future Confederate General, 15 April 1861.

I did not know that one could live in such days of excitement. Someone called, "Come out! A crowd is coming". A mob it was, indeed, but it was headed by Colonels Chesnut and Manning. The crowd was shouting these two as messengers of good news. They were escorted to Beauregard's headquarters. Fort Sumter had surrendered! Those upon the housetops shouted to us, "The fort is on fire". That had been the story once or twice before. 5

When we had calmed down, Colonel Chesnut, who had taken it all quietly enough and was more unruffled than usual, told us how the surrender came about. Our flag is flying there. Fire engines have been sent to put out the fire. Everybody tells you half of something and then rushes off to hear the latest news. It was the liveliest crowd I think I ever saw, everybody talking at once. All glasses were still turned on the grim old fort. 10

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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 outbreak of the Civil War.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for Section B**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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- 0 2** How accurately did popular literature and the press in the South represent Southern attitudes to abolitionism, in the years 1850 to 1854?  
**[25 marks]**
- 0 3** 'Lincoln's planning for the future of the Union after the Civil War was too favourable towards the South.'  
  
Assess the validity of this view.  
**[25 marks]**
- 0 4** 'The 'Redeemers' were motivated by the desire to remove corruption from politics in the South, in the years 1868 to 1877.'  
  
Assess the validity of this view.  
**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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