



GCE A LEVEL

1100U70-1



HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 7

The Crisis of the American Republic c.1840-1877

Part 2: Civil War and Reconstruction c.1861-1877

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or 3**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.

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.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

UNIT 4

DEPTH STUDY 7

The Crisis of the American Republic c.1840-1877**Part 2: Civil War and Reconstruction c.1861-1877**

Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

I repeat my willingness to join in any plan which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals and giving protection to all their just rights as freemen. But the radical republican plan of putting the Southern states wholly and the general government partially into the hands of negroes is very untimely. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would have required all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now being made to Africanize half of our country.

[President Andrew Johnson, commenting on plans for radical reconstruction, in his annual address to Congress (3 December 1867)]

Source B

Every Northern Radical Republican Convention that has been held this year has demanded the passage of the Civil Rights Bill; every Radical politician of any prominence has advocated it; and President Grant, in yielding to the clamours of a few selfish politicians and in sending troops to the South, ostensibly to preserve order but really to control the elections in the interest of the negroes and their allies, has demonstrated that we have nothing to hope from him in the shape of a veto of the bill. Radicalism has declared a war of extermination against the whites of the South. Our slaves of yesterday are to rule us politically and to sit equally beside us socially. We are to be the slave: the negro is now to be the master. Our only hope is in a stern, resolute resistance – a resistance to the death, if necessary, with arms in our hands. We have no war to make against the United States government, but against the Republican Party our hate must be unquenchable, our war endless and merciless. Every Southern state should swarm with White Leagues, and we should stand ready to act the moment Grant signs the Civil Rights Bill. The signing of the Bill will be a declaration of war against the Southern whites. If the white Democrats of the North are men, they will not stand idly by and see us borne down by Northern Radicals and half-barbarous negroes. Let Northern Radicals understand that military supervision of Southern elections and the Civil Rights Bill will mean war.

[An editorial commenting upon the Civil Rights Bill (which was enacted in 1875) in a southern newspaper, *The Atlanta News* (10 September 1874)]

Source C

The events which this committee has been called to investigate make up one of the darkest chapters in American history. The evidence presented to this committee fully supports the allegation that force, fraud and intimidation were used generally and successfully in the election of 1875. The committee finds that in several counties, the republican leaders (both black and white) were so overawed and intimidated that they were compelled to withdraw from the election. On the day of the election, at several voting places, armed men assembled and controlled the elections, intimidated republican voters and deprived them of the opportunity to vote. Mississippi was a leading state in the war of the rebellion, and an early and persistent advocate of those fatal political heresies in which the rebellion had its origin. To her, in as large a degree as to any other state, may be charged justly the direful evils of the war; and when the war was ended, the white inhabitants resisted those measures of equality which were essential to local and general peace and prosperity. They refused to accept the negro as their equal politically, and for ten years they seized every fresh opportunity for a fresh denial of his rights. At last they have regained supremacy in the state by acts of violence, fraud and murder. The disorders described here also exist in neighbouring states and the ideas and spirit giving rise to them are even more general in the south.

[A report of a select committee of the Senate into the Mississippi election of 1875]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying reconstruction in the Southern states between 1867 and 1875. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3

Either,

2. How far do you agree that the successful use of new methods of warfare was mainly responsible for the Union victory in the Civil War? [30]

Or,

3. To what extent was the emancipation of the slaves Abraham Lincoln's most significant achievement as President 1861-1865? [30]

END OF PAPER