



GCE A LEVEL

1100U70-1



Z22-1100U70-1

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

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

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

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

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

0	1
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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

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

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

Question 1 (compulsory)

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the issue of emancipation during the period from 1861 to 1864.

[30]

Source A General Benjamin Butler, a Union commander, appeals for guidance in a dispatch to the Secretary of War (30 July 1861)

[When my forces advanced into rebel territory] a large number of negroes, many abandoned by their masters who had fled from my advance, came within my lines for protection... I have now, this side of Hampton Creek, 900 negroes, men, women and children and many more coming in...

The questions this presents are embarrassing; first what should be done with them and second what is their state and condition?

What their status was under the Constitution and the laws we all know. What has been the effect of rebellion and war upon that status? They have been causelessly, traitorously and rebelliously abandoned by their former owners...

Have they therefore become free? Is not every legal, constitutional and moral requirement for freedom thereby answered? I confess that my own mind is compelled by this reasoning to look upon them as free men and women...

Pardon me for addressing the Secretary of War upon this question as it involves some political as well as military considerations.

Source B A pamphlet recording a public meeting of the Christian Men of Chicago sent to President Lincoln (September 1862). The pamphlet was sent before the Battle of Antietam.

The American nation, in this its judgement-hour, must acknowledge that the cry of the slave has been heard by God and answered in this terrible visitation of civil war...

The slave oligarchy has organised the most unnatural, perfidious [treacherous] and formidable rebellion known to history. It has established an independent government on the basis of slavery.

All but four of the slave states have seceded from the Union and those four have been kept in subjection only by overwhelming military force... Can we doubt this is a Divine retribution for the national sin of slavery?... There can be no deliverance from this judgement until slavery ceases in this land. Our sons and brothers are falling by the tens of thousands on the battlefield and while we speak, the enemy [Lee's army] thunders at the gates of our capital... We urge you as president of this Christian nation, from considerations of moral principle that the only means of preserving the Union is for you to proclaim, without delay, National Emancipation.

Source C President Lincoln, in a letter to the editor of the Kentucky newspaper *Frankfort Commonwealth* (April 1864)

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel... However the oath I took to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, on my understanding, forbade me to practically indulge my abstract judgement on the moral question of slavery... [But,] I felt that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful if they became an indispensable necessity for the preservation of the Constitution and the nation... When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, General Cameron, then the Secretary of War suggested the arming of blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity... [However, by the autumn of 1862 I believed the indispensable necessity had come.] I was not entirely confident, but more than a year since now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment and a gain of 130,000 soldiers, sailors and laborers...

In telling this tale I confess plainly not to have controlled events: they have controlled me. At the end of three years' struggle the nation's condition is not what either party, or any man, devised or expected. God alone can claim it.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Either,

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“The Confederacy’s economic problems were mainly responsible for its defeat in the civil war.” Discuss.

[30]

Or,

0	3
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To what extent were the lives of African Americans improved by Reconstruction during the period from 1865 to 1877?

[30]

END OF PAPER