



GCE A LEVEL

1100U70-1



S23-1100U70-1

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE 2023 – AFTERNOON

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

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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 answers, 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 impact of Reconstruction between 1865 and 1876.

[30]

Source A Thaddeus Stevens, a Republican member of the House of Representatives, in a speech to the House (December 1865)

Our Founding Fathers rejected the whole doctrine of the legal superiority of families or races, and proclaimed the equality of men before the law. Upon that they created a revolution and built the Republic. They were prevented by slavery from perfecting the superstructure whose foundation they had broadly laid. For the sake of the Union they consented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of its final completion.

The time to which they looked forward with anxiety has now come. It is our duty to complete their work. If this Republic is not now made to stand on their great principles, it has no honest foundation, and God, the Father of all men, will still shake it to its centre. If we have not yet been sufficiently scourged for our national sin to teach us to do justice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended God.

Source B Harriet Hernandes, a former slave, in her testimony to a court in South Carolina (July 1871)

Question Go onto the second time; you say it was two months afterwards?

Answer Yes ... two months last Saturday night when they [the Ku Klux Klan] were at our home ... They came in; I was lying in bed. Says he, "Come out here; come out here!" They took me out of bed; they would not let me get out, they took me up in their arms and [dragged] me out ... He struck me on the forehead with a pistol, and here is the scar above my eye now. They struck me right on top of the head, and I thought they had killed me; and I said, "Lord, o'mercy, don't, don't kill my child!" ...

Question What did they say this was for?

Answer They said, "You can tell your husband that when we see him we are going to kill him" ...

Question Did they say why they wanted to kill him?

Answer They said, "He voted the radical [Republican] ticket, didn't he?" I said, "Yes" ... They kept threatening him. They said if they saw him anywhere about they would shoot him down at first sight ... He has not slept in the house ten nights since October.

Question Is that the situation for the colored people in the South to any extent?

Answer That is the way it is, [for] men and women both.

Question What are they afraid of?

Answer Of being killed or whipped to death.

Source C Frederick Douglass, abolitionist and former slave, in a speech to the Republican Party National Convention, which was selecting a Republican candidate for the upcoming presidential election (June 1876)

You say you have emancipated us. You have; and I thank you for it. You say you have enfranchised us. You have; and I thank you for it. But what is your emancipation? What is your enfranchisement? What does it all amount to, if the black man, after having been made free by the letter of your law, is unable to exercise that freedom, and, after having been freed from the slaveholder's lash, he is to be subject to the slaveholder's shotgun? Oh! You freed us! You emancipated us! I thank you for it. But under what circumstances did you emancipate us? Under what circumstances have we obtained our freedom? Sir, ours is the most extraordinary case of any people ever emancipated on the globe. I sometimes wonder that we still exist as a people in this country; that we have not all been swept out of existence, with nothing left to show that we ever existed. Look at it ... When the Russian serfs [peasants] had their chains broken and were given their liberty, the government of Russia – yes, the despotic government of Russia – gave to those poor emancipated serfs a few acres of land on which they could live and earn their bread. But when you turned us loose, you gave us no acres: you turned us loose to the sky, to the storm, to the whirlwind, and, worst of all, you turned us loose to the wrath of our infuriated masters. The question now is, do you mean to make good to us the promises in your constitution?

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

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- To what extent was the defeat of the South at the Battle of Gettysburg responsible for the outcome of the US Civil War? [30]
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- | | |
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| 0 | 3 |
|---|---|
- “The Emancipation Proclamation was the most significant policy of Abraham Lincoln’s presidency (1861–1865).” Discuss. [30]

END OF PAPER