

A-level HISTORY

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

Wednesday 3 June 2020 Morning 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.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From an article in 'The Atlanta News', a newspaper from Georgia, responding to the arguments of the Radical Republicans and the 1874 Civil Rights Bill.

It will not do to wait until radicalism has us tied to social equality before we make an effort to resist it. The signing of the bill will be a declaration of war against the southern whites. It is our duty to ourselves, it is our duty to our children, it is our duty to the white race to take up the battle the moment the challenge is thrown down. If the white Democrats of the North are men, they will not stand idly by and see us taken down by northern Radicals and half-barbarous former slaves. But no matter what they may do, it is time for us to organise. We have been hesitating long enough. Let northern Radicals understand that military supervision of southern elections and the Civil Rights Bill mean war, that war means bloodshed and that we are determined to resist. Fanatical as they are, they can retrace their steps before it is too late.

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Source B

From a speech by South Carolina's Republican Governor DH Chamberlain, delivered in New York, 4 July 1877. Chamberlain left South Carolina in April 1877 when Federal troops were withdrawn.

The President's Southern policy involves withdrawing the military forces of the United States from South Carolina and Louisiana where they have been protecting and supporting the lawful Governments of those States. The immediate and intended consequence of this will be the overthrow and destruction of these State Governments and their replacement with illegitimate State Governments. The President's policy means the abandonment of southern Republicans and especially the black race to the rule of the Democratic Party. This is a party controlled by a class that regarded slavery as a divine institution, waged four years of destructive war to maintain it and which opposed citizenship and suffrage for the black people. These people's principles and history are opposed to every step and feature of our national progress since 1860. This is a statement to the country that the will of the majority of voters of a state, lawfully and regularly expressed, is no longer the ruling power in our States and that the constitutional guarantee of protection against violence is worthless.

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Source C

From a speech on 'A General Re-establishment of Order', delivered by President Rutherford B Hayes to Congress, December 1877.

The withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States was carried out deliberately and with great care for the peace and good order of society and for the protection of property and people and for every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from returning those States to local self-government is dispelled. A most beneficial change in the minds of the people has begun. States, once unhappy with civil strife, are now substituting suspicion, distrust and dislike for concord, friendship and patriotic attachment to the Union. There has been a general re-establishment of order and of orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become rare occurrences; political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened and the benefits of commerce between the sections of the country recently embroiled in Civil War are now fully enjoyed.

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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 Reconstruction.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0	2
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'The main issue dividing North and South, c1845, was disagreement about the balance of power between the Federal Government and the States.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	3
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To what extent did William Seward promote abolitionism in the years 1850 to 1860?

[25 marks]

0	4
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'The leadership of Lincoln was the Union's greatest advantage in the Civil War.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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