

A-level HISTORY

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

Friday 16 June 2017

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 a speech given by Senator Charles Sumner in Boston, 12 November 1865.

States which hurried themselves out of Congress, must not be allowed to hurry themselves back with an amnesty. They must not be allowed to enter those halls which they treasonably deserted, until we have every reasonable assurance of future good conduct. We must not admit them and then repent our folly. I desire to disclaim every sentiment of vengeance and thought of delay in admitting these states to their accustomed places. I object to the interference of President Johnson, because, whether intentionally or unintentionally, he causes delay and keeps the chasm open. It is he that has put off the glad day of reconciliation. We learnt that after the surrendering of Lee, the rebels were ready for any terms, if they could escape with their lives. The rebellion was conclusively crushed. They hardly expected to save a fraction of their property. They did not expect to save their political power. They were too sensible not to see that participants in rebellion could not pass at once into the partnership of government.

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Source B

From the editorial of Harper's Weekly, a publication that took a moderate stance during the Civil War and supported Reconstruction afterwards, 9 December 1865.

Those of the friends of President Johnson who have feared that he would imperil the advantages won by the war by a fatal leniency, or still worse, by joining a party which has been utterly rejected by the people of the country, have allowed their fears to obscure their perceptions. Whatever the President has said has been full of a determination that the rights of freedom which the war has conferred upon a certain class of the Southern population, the class which is most friendly to the Government, shall be maintained through his amnesty policy. He expresses himself in his own way, but he never varies the message. Thus, to the Governors and Legislatures and Committees of the unorganised States he has constantly said: "Certain things are essential. The emancipation amendment and equality before the law are among them. Beyond this I say nothing. My action will depend upon events". Johnson said that, as a citizen of Tennessee, he should be in favor of Negro suffrage there under certain conditions.

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Source C

From Proclamation 179 – Granting Full Pardon and Amnesty for the Offense of Treason Against the United States During the Late Civil War, 25 December 1868.

Whereas the President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government of the United States.

Whereas the authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States.

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It is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions, as at the dates of the proclamations, were deemed necessary and proper may now be wisely and justly relinquished. Therefore a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in the rebellion will be extended to all who have borne any part therein (with restoration of all rights and privileges, and immunities under the Constitution). This will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land and renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

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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 President Johnson and Reconstruction.

[30 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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 How significant were the differences between the Northern and Southern states c1845?
[25 marks]

0	3
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 How important were the Lincoln-Douglas debates in the increased sectional tensions of the years 1858 to 1860?
[25 marks]

0	4
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 'The Battle of Gettysburg was decisive for the outcome of the American Civil War.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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