



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, 5 JUNE 2019 – 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

OCTOBER 1: Meats of all kinds are selling at fifty cents per pound; butter, seventy-five cents; coffee, a dollar and a half; tea, ten dollars; boots, thirty dollars per pair; shoes, eighteen dollars; ladies' shoes, fifteen dollars; shirts, six dollars each. Houses that rented for five hundred dollars last year are a thousand dollars now. Boarding is up from thirty to forty dollars per month. All this is depreciating the Confederate bank notes. The farmers have to pay the merchants and money-lenders their extortionate prices and complain very justly. How shall we subsist this winter? There is not a supply of wood or coal in the city – and it is said that there are not adequate means of transporting it hither. Flour at sixteen dollars per barrel and bacon at seventy-five cents per pound threaten a famine. Already we see men and women gaunt and pale with hunger. We must get a million of men in arms and drive the invader from our soil. We are capable of it, and we must do it. Better die in battle than die of starvation produced by the enemy.

[John Beauchamp Jones, a clerk in the Confederate War Department, writing about conditions in Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, in his diary (1862)]

Source B

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the terrible battle of Gettysburg and the fate of a portion of our noble Army. I have a good deal of Pa's nature – extremely hopeful. But I must confess that this is a gloomy period for the Confederacy. One month ago our prospects were as bright as could well be conceived. However gallant Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the West and the pride of the South, has fallen victim to a merciless foe. A few weeks ago General Lee had the finest army that ever was raised in ancient or modern times – and commanded by as patriotic and heroic officers as ever drew a sword in defence of liberty. But in an unfortunate hour and under disadvantageous circumstances, he attacked the enemy, and though he gained the advantage and held possession of the battlefield and even destroyed more of the foe than he lost himself, still our army lost heavily and is now in a poor condition for offensive operations. It is estimated by some that this army has been reduced to at least one fifth its original strength. Charleston is closely beset, and I think must fall sooner or later. The fall of Vicksburg has caused me to lose confidence in something or somebody, I can't say exactly which.

[Tally Simpson, a Confederate soldier in Lee's army, writing in a letter to his parents, after the Battle of Gettysburg (July 18 1863)]

Source C

Resolved, that the people of North-Carolina view with deep concern and alarm every infraction of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth, in their name, protest against such infractions.

Resolved, that the act of the same Congress, entitled 'An act to organize forces to serve during the war,' declaring all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, to be in the military service and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control is destructive of state sovereignty, and asserts power on the part of the Congress of the Confederate States to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, that this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavours to procure such modification of the draft act as shall secure the rights and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy.

[Resolutions of the North Carolina State Assembly passed in May 1864 and opposing the measures introduced by the Confederate Congress to strengthen the Southern war effort]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Confederacy between 1862 and 1864. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3**Either,**

2. 'Until 1864, a record of disappointment and failure.' How far do you agree with this assessment of Abraham Lincoln's presidency? [30]

Or,

3. To what extent was President Grant mainly responsible for the failure of reconstruction in the period from 1865 to 1877? [30]

END OF PAPER