



**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U70-1



S25-1100U70-1

**FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2025 – 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 leadership of President Abraham Lincoln during the period from 1861 to 1865. [30]

**Source A** William H Seward, Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet, in the memorandum *Some Thoughts for the President's Consideration* (1 April 1861)

1st. We are at the end of a month's administration and yet without a policy either domestic or foreign. ...

3rd. But further delay to adopt and prosecute our policies for both domestic and foreign affairs would not only bring scandal on the Administration, but danger upon the country. ...

5th. The policy

At home.

... My system is built upon this idea as a ruling one, namely that we must change the question before the public from one upon Slavery, or about Slavery for a question upon Union or Disunion. In other words, from what would be regarded as a political question to one of patriotism.

For Foreign Nations.

I would send agents into Canada, Mexico and Central America, to rouse a vigorous continental spirit of independence on this continent against European intervention. And if satisfactory support is not received from European countries, would convene Congress and declare war against them, but whatever policy we adopt, there must be an energetic prosecution of it. For this purpose, it must be somebody's business to pursue and direct it incessantly. Either the President must do it himself and be all the while active in it; or devolve it on some member of his Cabinet. Once adopted, debates on it must end, and all agree and abide.

**Source B** Clement Vallandigham, a Peace Democrat, in his speech to the House of Representatives on how the war was being conducted by the Union (14 January 1863)

I have denounced from the beginning the violations and the breaches of law and Constitution, by the President and those under him; their repeated and persistent arbitrary arrests, the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the violation of freedom of privacy, of the press and of speech, and all the other multiplied wrongs and outrages upon public liberty and private right, which have made this country one of the worst despotisms [dictatorships] on earth for the past twenty months; and I will continue to denounce them to the end. ...

Sir, twenty months have elapsed, but the rebellion is not crushed; its military power has not been broken; the insurgents have not dispersed. The Union is not restored; nor the Constitution maintained; nor the laws enforced. The Confederate flag is still near the Capitol in Washington, and the Confederate Government is stronger. ...

You have not conquered the South. You never will. But you have spent money without limit and poured out blood like water. The war for the Union is, in your hands, a most bloody and costly failure. ... War for the Union was abandoned; war for the negro openly begun, and with stronger battalions than before. With what success?

**Source C** President Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural address (4 March 1865)

Fellow countrymen. The progress of our military, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

In my first inaugural address all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. ...

And the war came.

Slavery was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend slavery was the object for which the insurgents would break the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. The prayers of both could not be answered. Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. ...

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

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

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“Robert E Lee was the most effective military leader during the US Civil War.” Discuss. [30]

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Examine the impact of Reconstruction on the lives of African Americans between 1865 and 1877. [30]

**END OF PAPER**

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