

HISTORY (US)

Paper 5 The History of the USA, c.1840–1968

9279/51

May/June 2014

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Center number, candidate number, and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any scratch work.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue, or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper are worth equal points.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: The Road to Secession and Civil War, 1846–1861

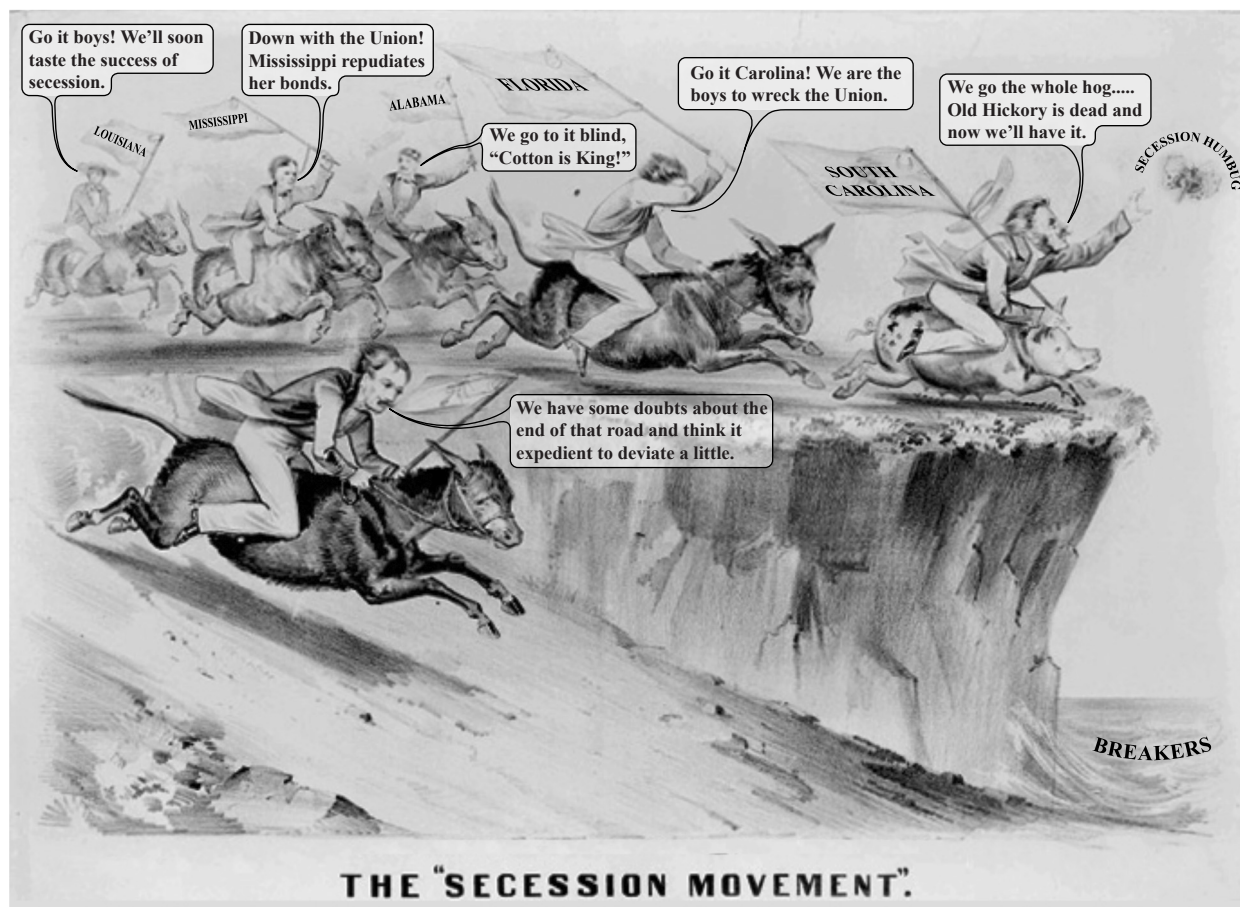
You **must** answer Question 1.

THE LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR SECESSION, 1860–61

1. Read the Sources and then answer the question.

When answering Question 1, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the Sources, both individually and as a group.

Source A



A cartoon, 1861.

The donkey and rider in the foreground represent the state of Georgia.

Source B

In less than three months after the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's election all seven Cotton States had seceded from the Union. But there was some hesitation as to the time and method of the action. In Georgia especially there was a strong party in favor of all the Southern states uniting before taking the decisive and irrevocable step. While discussions were going on, the mayor of Savannah [Georgia] had already pledged 50,000 Georgians to rally in aid of South Carolina, if needed. It was impossible for any checks of authority or the arts of the orator to restrain the popular sentiments in the Cotton States that clamored to follow the example of South Carolina.

An account of the Civil War, 1866.

Source C

The leaders of the slaveholding states had loudly proclaimed the right of secession. They announced their intention to avail themselves of that right if the entire nation did not submit to their demands. They had prepared the Southern people by violent attacks on the Republican candidate, whom they styled an abolitionist. These people were not allowed time for reflection lest love for the Union should recover its hold over them. It was necessary to stir up the timid and persuade the wavering either by fair means or by force. Not a moment was lost in giving the secession movement a decisive impulse. The popular mind was everywhere excited by inflammatory speeches.

An account of the Civil War written by a European participant who fought in the Northern army, 1876.

Source D

There is little doubt in my mind now that the prevailing sentiment in the South would have been opposed to secession in 1860 and 1861 if there had been a fair and calm expression of opinion, unbiased by any threats. But there was no calm discussion of the question. Rabble rousers who were too old to enter the army, if there should be a war, and others who entertained so high an opinion of their own ability that they did not believe they could be spared from the work of government in such an event, declaimed vehemently and unceasingly against the North. They denounced Northerners as cowards, poltroons, Negro-worshippers. They claimed that one Southern man was equal to five Northern men in battle. The young men who would have the fighting to do in case of war, believed all these statements. The great bulk of the legal voters of the South were men who had no slaves and who were looked down on by those who controlled all the affairs in the interests of the slave owners as poor white trash who were allowed the ballot so long as they cast it according to direction.

From the memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, 1885.

Source E

Just before his departure for Congress in December 1860 Mr. Toombs wrote a conservative letter to his constituents. He took the view that separation, sooner or later, was inevitable. The time when the remedy was to be applied was the difference. He opposed delay longer than 4 March [when Lincoln was to be inaugurated as President]. As strong and unmistakable as this letter seemed, the great body of the people of Georgia did not think it was sufficiently aggressive. Support for secession now rose to fever pitch. It was not the work of leaders but the spirit that pervaded the ranks of the people because events did not move fast enough. They declared Mr. Toombs' letter was a backdown. They called him a traitor and wanted to vote him a tin sword.

From a biography of Robert Toombs, U.S. Senator for Georgia, 1892.

Now answer the following question:

How far do Sources A–E support the assertion that the South was fully behind South Carolina's decision to secede from the Union?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

2. Assess the consequences of the California gold rush of 1848–49 for the development of the USA in the 1850s.
3. How far and why did Lincoln's policy toward slavery change during the Civil War?
4. How far was economic growth between 1865 and 1900 based on government assistance?
5. How important to the civil rights of African Americans was the contribution of the NAACP from its formation in 1909 until 1968?
6. Of the three Republican presidents of the 1920s, who would you assess as the most successful? Explain your answer.
7. Assess the causes and consequences of the war with Spain in 1898.
8. How important was organized religion to American life from 1945 to 1968?

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