



AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Defining Moments

May/June 2016

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains two sections:

Section A: From Compromise to Conflict, 1850–1861 (pages 2–4)

Section B: The Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s (pages 5–7)

You are required to answer **all** the questions in **one** section. Study the sources for the section you have chosen. The time needed to do this is allowed for within the time set for the examination.



This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A: From Compromise to Conflict, 1850–1861

SOURCE A

The aim of this book is to awaken sympathy for the African race as they exist among us; to show the wrongs and sorrows under a system so cruel and unjust as to defeat all attempts at improvement. A time shall come when scenes of this story shall be valuable only as a record of what has long ceased to be. Slaves should live in an enlightened and Christian community in Africa.

From the introduction to Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in March 1852.

SOURCE B



*An Anti-Slavery Society poster published in 1855.
It refers to the imprisonment of a fugitive slave.
The word "forfeited" means taken away.*

SOURCE C

My first impulse would be to free all the slaves and send them to Liberia, to their native land. This may be possible in the long term but not immediately. What then? Free them and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not allow this and we know that most whites agree. Systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted but I understand the reluctance of our brethren in the South to do this.

From a speech by Abraham Lincoln, October 16, 1854, at a town hall meeting in Peoria, Illinois.

SOURCE D

The Supreme Court's decision was given by judges who were as learned and unprejudiced as perhaps the world has ever seen. It is a rejection of the devilish doctrines of fanatics. If these fanatics would let us alone, and leave the question of slavery to the States, the agitation over the question would come to an end immediately. The property of slave owners has the same protection and privileges enjoyed by all other property under the Constitution.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Virginia, March 10, 1857. The newspaper comments on the outcome of the Dred Scott case.

SOURCE E

I deny everything except my desire to free the slaves. I never intended murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite slaves to rebellion. The New Testament teaches me "to remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them." To have interfered on behalf of God's despised poor – as I have done – was right, not wrong. If it is thought necessary that I should forfeit my life to achieve justice then let it be done.

*From a speech by John Brown, November 2, 1859.
This was his final statement to the court in which he was tried and convicted for treason.*

SOURCE F

The slave states have always argued they should manage their own affairs. Some fear the president-elect will attempt to undermine their constitutional rights. Yet, the vast and complicated nature of government is itself a guarantee that he will not attempt to do so. Further, the president does not make the laws. No single act has ever passed Congress reducing the rights of the South to their property in slaves. The objection is not to anything Congress has already done but to what they may do hereafter. This is not a good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. Secession is revolution.

From President Buchanan's annual message to Congress, December 3, 1860. A month earlier, Abraham Lincoln had been elected to succeed him as president.

SOURCE G

We have wrongs, and we intend to redress them by exercising our rights as a State. Delay no later than March 4 next year, when Lincoln will be inaugurated, as his aim is ultimately to abolish slavery in the States. The repeal of the fugitive slave laws passed by the Abolition States would not redress wrongs: they would re-enact them next year. We must demand, in Congress, amendments to the Constitution which will give you full security for your rights. If the Republicans intend to stop this war on your property, they will adopt such amendments at once: if not, you should secede.

From a letter to the people of Georgia from Senator R. Toombs, December 13, 1860.

Section B: The Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s**SOURCE H**

We sat at a lunch counter where blacks never sat before. Waiters and waitresses, many of whom were black, looked at us in disbelief. We asked for service and were denied. We asked why we couldn't be served and we weren't given a reasonable answer. The press became aware of what was happening, so the next day when we did the same, 15 turned up, the third day 100 and then 1000. It spread to one city after another.

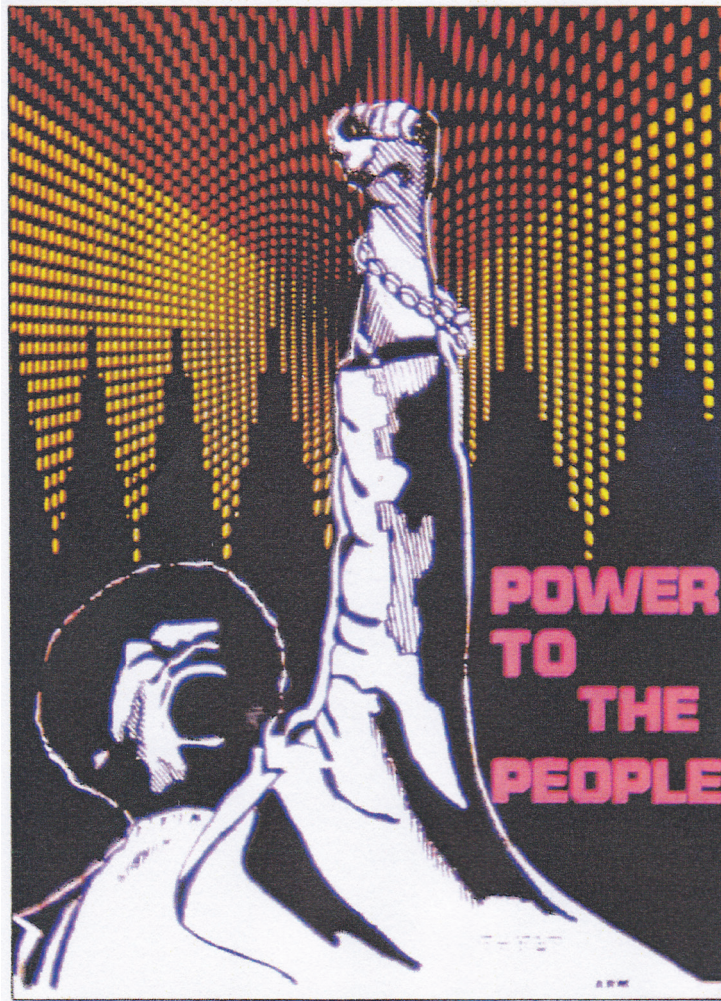
From Voices of Freedom, published in 1991. In this extract, Joe McNeil, one of the four who started the lunchtime sit-ins in Woolworth, Greensboro, North Carolina, describes how the demonstration began in February 1960.

SOURCE I

The country was not gonna respond to a thousand blacks working in that area. They would respond to a thousand young white college students who were down there. And if it were gonna take some deaths to do it, the death of a white student would bring on more attention to what was going on than for a black student getting it. That's cold, but we were trying to get a message over to the country, so we spoke their language.

From an interview in 1993 with Dave Dennis, one of the organizers of the Freedom Summer campaign. He is referring to events in Mississippi in 1964.

SOURCE J



A poster by the Black Panthers, used in the late 1960s.

SOURCE K

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but the content of their character.

Let freedom ring. When we let freedom ring we will be able to speed up that day when all God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands.

From a speech by Martin Luther King in Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963.

SOURCE L

Black people must come together and do things for themselves. The ultimate values and goals of Black Power are not domination of other groups, but an effective share of power. A “non-violent” approach to civil rights is an approach black people cannot afford and a luxury white people do not deserve. Integration is not acceptable if it means black people have to do as the whites do. The black community must win its freedom while preserving its pride in its culture.

From a speech by Stokely Carmichael, 1967.

SOURCE M

Citizens can and must act in self-defense against lawless violence. I believe this right holds good for black as well as white Americans. I do not advocate violence for its own sake. Nor am I against the passive resistance advocated by Martin Luther King. I believe in flexibility in the freedom struggle. I believe in non-violent tactics where feasible. Massive civil disobedience is a powerful weapon where the law safeguards the citizens’ right of peaceful demonstrations. But where there is a breakdown of the law, the individual has the right of self-protection. Racists are most vicious when they can use violence unchallenged.

From Negroes with Guns, by Robert F. Williams, 1962. The author had called for African Americans in Monroe, North Carolina, to use violence to protect themselves against the police and the Ku Klux Klan.

SOURCE N

Suffering opens and touches our hearts; it makes us feel compassion and guilt. If you want to create a non-violent society, your means of doing so must be non-violent. Means and ends are absolutely inseparable. Violence breeds violence. Hatred breeds hatred. Anger breeds anger. Dr. King would often say that we’ve got to love people no matter what. Most of all, he would say we must love the unlovable. We were being trained for a war unlike any this nation had seen before, a non-violent struggle that would force this country to face its conscience.

From Walking with the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement, by John Lewis, 1998. The author was a close friend of Martin Luther King and a leading activist in the civil rights movement throughout the 1960s.

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.