
HISTORY

9697/53

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

May/June 2014

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre 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 rough working.

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 carry equal marks.



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

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

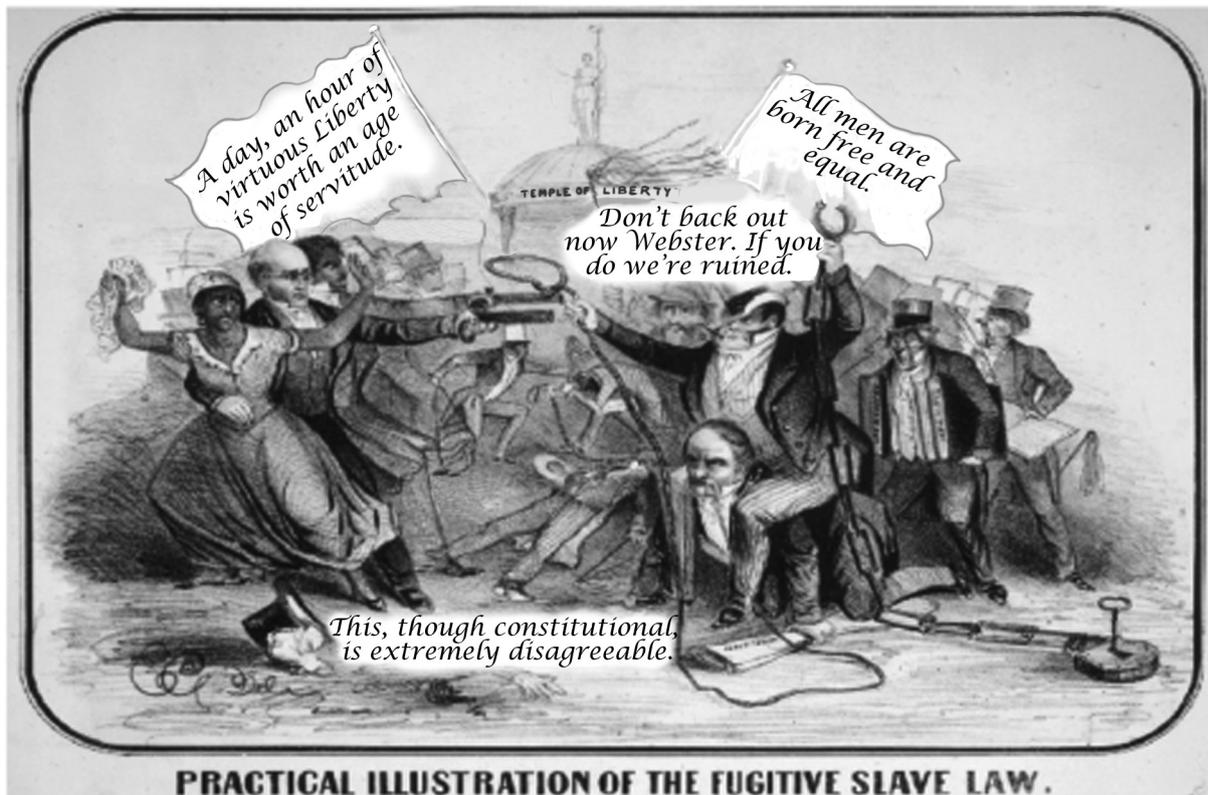
You **must** answer Question 1.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT, 1850

- 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, published in 1851.

To the left a slave woman is being protected by William Lloyd Garrison who is aiming a gun at a slave catcher. The catcher is sitting on the back of Senator Daniel Webster. In the background the Temple of Liberty flies two flags.

Source B

In the excited time in which we live, there is found to exist a state of crimination and recrimination between the North and the South. I will state one complaint of the South which in my opinion has just foundation. There has been found in the North, among individuals and legislatures, a disinclination to perform their constitutional duties in regard to the return of persons bound to service, who have escaped into the free states. I put it to all the sober and sound minds of the North, as a question of conscience, what right have they to endeavour to get round this constitution, to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the constitution to the persons whose slaves escaped from them? None at all – none at all. Neither in the form of conscience nor before the face of the constitution are they justified.

Daniel Webster, Senator for Massachusetts, speaking in the US Senate, 7 March 1850.

Source C

To allege that there is a higher law which makes slavery sinful and that all legislation that protects the rights of masters and requires the re-delivery of the slave is necessarily without authority and may be conscientiously resisted is contradicted by the Bible. Domestic slavery in this country is older than the Constitution. The people of the North in their union with the slave states upon the adoption of a common Constitution, bound themselves to respect the institution of slavery as it then existed, so far as to deliver up fugitives to their masters. With what pretence of right can the North say to the South 'We will hold *you* to your part of the bargain; *you* must remain in the Union but we have conscientious doubts in regard to performing our part of the agreement'?

Pastor John Lord, 'The Higher Law in its application to the Fugitive Slave Bill', 1851.

Source D

Mr Garrison said he should now proceed to perform an action which would be a testimony of his own soul to all present of the estimation in which he held the pro-slavery laws and deeds of the nation. Producing a copy of the Fugitive Slave Law, he set fire to it and it burnt to ashes. Using an old and well-known phrase, he said, 'And let all the people say Amen' and a unanimous cheer and shout of 'Amen' burst from the vast audience. Then, holding up the US Constitution, he branded it as the source and parent of all other atrocities – 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell' – and consumed it to ashes on the spot. He exclaimed 'So perish all compromises with tyranny! And let all the people say Amen!' A tremendous shout of 'Amen' went up to heaven in support of the deed, mingled with a few hisses and wrathful exclamations from some who were evidently in a rowdyish state of mind but who were at once cowed by the popular feeling.

From 'The Liberator', published by William Lloyd Garrison, 7 July 1854.

Source E

In the South, every adult white male was accustomed to join eagerly in the hunt for a fugitive slave, precisely as though he was a domestic animal. In the North it was otherwise and for this reason: the essence of obedience to the law is an acceptance of the obligation, not in its letter merely, but in its spirit. In other words, a man can only render full effective obedience to a law when he sees obedience as a requirement of God.

Horace Greeley, 'The American Conflict', 1864.

Now answer the following question:

How far do Sources A–E support the assertion that the North had every right to oppose the Fugitive Slave Act?

Section B

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

- 2 Assess the impact of the coming of the railroads on the development of the West up to 1890.
- 3 Assess the causes and consequences of the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868.
- 4 How significant was the Populist movement of the later nineteenth century?
- 5 'The battle for the civil rights of ethnic minorities had been won by the end of the 1960s.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 6 Compare and contrast the First New Deal and the Second New Deal in terms of their aims and impact.
- 7 'An imperial power in all but name.' Discuss this view of the USA's place in international affairs in the period from 1898 to 1917.
- 8 'Almost everything changed; very little changed.' Which is the more valid view of US society in the 1950s and 1960s?

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