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Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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History

Advanced Unit 3

Option C: The United States: Challenged and Transformed

Friday 10 June 2016 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

6HI03/C

You must have:

Source Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** Question from Section A and **ONE** Question from Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in **all** your responses
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ONE question in Section A on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section A on page 3.

Section B begins on page 11.

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 'The Missouri Compromise was essentially a failure in the years 1820–50.'

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

- 2 How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1829–37, President Andrew Jackson merely preserved the political power of the privileged in the US?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

- 3 Why did the Ku Klux Klan first revive so dramatically and then decline so rapidly in the 1920s?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

- 4 'Left-wing critics exerted considerable influence over the shaping of New Deal policies in the 1930s.'

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2
Question 3 Question 4

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section B on page 13.

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 Use Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that the North and South went to war in 1861 because 'slavery and modernising capitalism were irreconcilable'? (Source 1 line 9–10)

Explain your answer, using Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)

OR

6 Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

'The Confederacy lost the Civil War primarily because of its problems in financing the conflict.'

How far do you agree with this view?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)

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C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.

EITHER

7 Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that the USA was hit by a major economic downturn from 1929 primarily due to internal problems?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)

OR

8 Use Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge.

'The New Deal, in the years 1933–39, delivered limited economic improvement but achieved considerable social success.'

How far do you agree with this view?

Explain your answer, using Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS

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SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 5** **Question 6**
Question 7 **Question 8**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option C: The United States: Challenged and Transformed

Friday 10 June 2016 – Morning

Sources Insert – Section B

Paper Reference

6HI03/C

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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PEARSON

Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Sources for use with Question 5

SOURCE 1

(From James M. McPherson, *Ordeal by Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction*, published 1982)

The South was the exception to generalisations about American modernisation. The slave states remained overwhelmingly rural and agricultural. Southern agriculture was as labour-intensive in 1860 as it had been in 1800. The Southern economy failed to modernise, in part, because slaves were both capital and labour. Instead of investing in machinery, planters invested in more slaves. 5
Southern agriculture underwent little technological change after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. Many in the South rejected pro-business attitudes as crude Northern consumerism. The South's ideal image of itself portrayed country gentlemen practising the arts of gracious living. In short, slavery and modernising capitalism were irreconcilable. A dynamic Northern-based capitalism could no longer coexist with the outworn institution of slavery. Those in the anti-slavery camp regarded this conflict as a contest over the future of America. 10

SOURCE 2

(From James G. Randall, *Lincoln the Liberal Statesman*, published 1947)

Southerners struggled to accept the victory of a sectional party in 1860, but it was no part of the Republican programme to smash slavery in the South. Nor did the territorial aspect of slavery mean much politically beyond agitation. 15
Southerners cared little about taking slaves into the territories; Republicans cared so little in the opposite sense that they avoided prohibiting slavery in territorial laws passed in February-March 1861. Many reasons are traditionally put forward for the outbreak of the Civil War - the Sumter incident, the election of Lincoln, abolitionism, slavery in Kansas, and cultural and economic differences. However, only by a kind of false display could any of these issues, or all of them together, be said to have caused the war if you omit the elements of emotional unreason and overbold leadership. The war was not down to slavery, economic grievance, state rights or diverse civilisations. It was due to fanaticism 20
(on both sides), misunderstanding, misrepresentation, or perhaps politics. 25

SOURCE 3

(From Steven A. Channing, *Crisis of Fear: Secession in South Carolina*, published 1970)

Southern secession was the product of logical reasoning within a framework of irrational perception. The party of Abraham Lincoln was identified with the spirit represented by John Brown. The election of Lincoln was at once the expression of the will of the Northern people to destroy slavery, and the key to that destruction. It was believed that that election had signalled an acceptance of the anti-slavery dogmas by a clear majority of Northerners, and their intention to abolish slavery in America. Implementing the power of the presidency, and in time the rest of the Federal machinery, slavery would be legally abolished in time. 30
35

C1 – The United States, 1820–77: A Disunited Nation?

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4

(From Hugh Tulloch, *The Debate on the American Civil War Era*, published 1999)

Confederate failure can be seen in the field of finance. The South raised only 5.6 per cent to finance the war from taxes, as against 21 per cent from the North. The Confederacy had consequently either to borrow heavily or to print money, which resulted in massive inflation. By 1865 the Confederate dollar's value was a mere 2 per cent of its 1860 level. Instead of following the Confederate government's policy, the slave-owning classes continued to pursue profit by continuing to supply cotton to Europe and the North. As the war progressed, morale declined and the Southern soldier was less inclined to fight for the rich. The North handled its finances more wisely. It introduced progressive income tax in 1861, which did not antagonise Northerners. From 1862, it printed \$150 million of paper currency, which did not lead to hyperinflation, as in the South. The Northern war effort was sustained by loans, including war bonds (bought patriotically by one quarter of northern families). The North financed two-thirds of its war effort from such loans as against only two-fifths in the South.

SOURCE 5

(From Reid Mitchell, *The American Civil War 1861–1865*, published 2001)

Resistance to the Richmond government by the states caused the greatest problem for Davis. Historian Frank Owsley famously observed that the Confederacy's tombstone should read 'Died of States' Rights'. Few historians would go so far now, but it is true that, during the latter part of the war, state governors grew particularly uncooperative, opposing conscription, refusing supplies needed by the army (using them instead for poor relief) and defending their actions with states' rights theory.

SOURCE 6

(From Walter A. McDougall, *Throes of Democracy: The American Civil War Era 1829–1877*, published 2008)

Davis enjoyed a long political honeymoon, during which hatred for the Northern invaders hardened Confederate nationalism. By 1863, however, Davis was seen by many Southerners as a tyrant seizing private property, taxing and regulating, suspending civil liberties, and – worst of all – failing to win the war. His largely undistinguished cabinet was always arguing. Furthermore, the Civil War exposed a deep contradiction in Confederate nationalism: not between states' rights and a centralised war machine, but between the elites' conservatism and its pretence of rebellion. The contradiction was evident in the refusal of border states to back the cause, in the choice made by as much as a tenth of southern men to enlist in the Union Army, and in the way the Confederacy's war effort slowly but steadily undermined the very institutions and values that secession was supposed to preserve, not least slavery itself.

Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Sources for use with Question 7

SOURCE 7

(From Robert S. McElvaine, *The Great Depression: America 1929–41*, published 1984)

The weakness of the international economy and contradictory American foreign economic policy unquestionably contributed to the coming of the Great Depression. But, to keep it in perspective though, while the world collapse was cutting \$1.5 billion from American exports between 1929 and 1933, domestic contraction was slicing \$12 billion from America's gross national product. Statistically, internal problems appear to have had an effect on the American Depression some eight times greater than did foreign ones. If we are to find the most telling causes of the Depression, we must look within the borders of the United States. Internally, these included the weak position of American farmers, the corporate structure of American business and industry and the maldistribution of wealth. In the end, the greatest weight must be given to the effects of an income distribution in the US that was bad and getting worse.

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SOURCE 8

(From David M. Kennedy, *Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929–1945*, published 1999)

As early as December 1930 President Hoover claimed that 'the major forces of the depression lie outside of the United States'. History lends much credibility to this view. The US Treasury had loaned money to the Allied governments in wartime, and private American bankers had loaned significant sums to Germany in the 1920s. The Germans relied on the continuing influx of private American loans to make reparation payments to the British and the French, who in turn applied those sums to their own bills at the American Treasury. This surreal financial merry-go-round was inherently unstable. It had been rudely shoved out of balance when the 1929 stock market crash dried up the well of American credit, knocking a crucial link out of the circuit of international cash flows. The shock of the Crash fell on a global financial system already distorted and vulnerable because of the war.

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SOURCE 9

(From Tom H. Watkins, *The Great Depression: America in the 1930s*, published 1993)

Overproduction was one of the major problems revealed by the 1929 Crash. In the ten years between 1919 and 1929, the output per worker in manufacturing rose an astonishing 43 per cent. But this was a good thing only if the producers could sell what they made or grew – and increasingly during the 1920s, they could not. They could not sell enough of it abroad and, even more significant, they could not sell enough of it at home. Wages increased slowly during the decade but not at a rate anywhere near the rate of production; increasingly workers could not afford to buy the very goods they were producing.

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C2 – The United States, 1917–54: Boom, Bust and Recovery

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10

(From William E. Leuchtenberg, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal*, published 1963)

The New Deal left many problems unsolved. It never demonstrated that it could achieve prosperity in peacetime. As late as 1941, the unemployed numbered six million and not until the war year of 1943 did the army of jobless finally disappear. The New Deal achieved a more just society by recognising groups which had been largely unrepresented – ordinary farmers, industrial workers and particular ethnic groups. Yet this was still a halfway revolution; it swelled the middle ranks of society but left many Americans – sharecroppers, slum dwellers and most blacks – outside the new arrangements.

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SOURCE 11

(From Nancy J. Weiss, *Farewell to the Party of Lincoln: Black Politics in the Age of FDR*, published 1983)

Far from being surprised at the New Deal's failure to embrace a racial agenda, most black Americans in the 1930s remarked on how much attention Roosevelt's administration seemed to be paying to them. The administration made unprecedented gestures towards the black community. Although trivial, perhaps, in comparison to inactivity on lynching, disfranchisement, and discrimination in relief, such gestures struck a responsive chord. In the light of inattention from previous governments, even the limited recognition of the New Deal seemed, to many black Americans, to be a sign of hope. The same kind of logic applied to discrimination in New Deal programmes. Most black people knew that they were getting less economic assistance than whites, and most of them needed more than they got. But the point was that they got something. That kept many black families from starving, even though the CCC was segregated and the WPA discriminatory.

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SOURCE 12

(From Anthony J. Badger, *The New Deal*, published 1989)

The NRA put a statutory floor under wages, checked the downwards deflationary spiral and halted the relentless erosion of labour standards. Together with direct federal public works expenditure, the NRA seemed to prevent matters from getting worse. Through 1936, government intervention in the economy paralleled, if it did not cause, modest but definite recovery. A stabilised banking and securities system, eventual deficit spending, and protected labour standards gave hope for ultimate orderly recovery. The Wagner Act and the change in government stance disciplined the most anti-union employers and protected the great gains of 1936–37 against economic downturn and employer backlash. The benefit payments, farm credit and debt adjustment all provided farmers with tangible assistance. Farmers' votes in the 1936 elections were striking testimony to their perception that the New Deal had rescued them. Northern urban blacks benefited from relief and WPA programmes, and Southern blacks received assistance on a scale that surpassed anything they had been previously granted.

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