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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 9 June 2017 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

6HI03/C

You must have:

Sources 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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P 4 9 1 3 6 A 0 1 2 4



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6HI03/C – The United States: Challenged and Transformed

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 How far do you agree with the view that the Southern economy was both prosperous and well-developed in the years 1820–60?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

- 2 'The status of African-Americans improved significantly during Reconstruction (1865–77).'
How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

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

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3 How far do you agree with the view that the US economic boom of the 1920s was primarily due to Republican government policies?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

- 4 'Both the Supreme Court and the US business sector mounted effective challenges to President Roosevelt's New Deal 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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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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 A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



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.

‘The primary cause of the American Civil War was Lincoln’s victory in the presidential election of 1860.’

How far do you agree with this view?

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 mainly because of inferior political leadership.’

How far do you agree with this view?

Explain your answer, using 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 in 1929 mainly due to the very unequal distribution of wealth?

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.

How far do you agree with the view that the New Deal, in the years 1933–41, merely 'enabled the people to survive the Depression'? (Source 10 line 36)

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

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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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History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option C: The United States: Challenged and Transformed

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Sources Insert – Section B

Paper Reference

6HI03/C

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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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 John Keegan, *The American Civil War: A Military History*, published 2009)

In 1860, Lincoln and his Republican Party had won on a platform that opposed slavery, and many in the South had concluded that his presidency threatened an end to the 'peculiar institution', which for them defined their way of life and underpinned their prosperity. What Lincoln and the Republicans, and indeed a very large number of Northerners, insisted upon was that slavery should not be extended into the 'territories'. These were the vast tracts of North America belonging to the Union but not yet organised as states. Unfortunately, many in the South had persuaded themselves that slavery, and a South dependent on slavery, could only survive if slavery was extended into the territories.

5
10

SOURCE 2

(From Howard Zinn, *A People's History of the United States*, published 2005)

Behind the secession of the South from the Union was a long series of policy clashes between South and North. The clash was not over slavery as a moral institution – most northerners did not care enough about slavery to make sacrifices for it, certainly not the sacrifice of war. It was not a clash of peoples. Most northern whites were not economically favoured, nor politically powerful; most southern whites were poor farmers, not decision makers. It was a clash of elites. The northern elite wanted economic expansion – free land, free labour, a free market, a high protective tariff for manufacturers and a bank of the United States. The slave interests opposed all that; slave owners saw Lincoln and the Republicans as making continuation of their pleasant and prosperous way of life impossible in the future.

15
20

SOURCE 3

(From Hugh Brogan, *The Penguin History of the USA*, 2nd edition, published 1999)

In the end, all the analyses come back to slavery. The commitment of the South to its 'peculiar institution' created not only a persecution complex; it turned the South into its own nation. For more than a generation, the South had been bringing its religion, culture, politics and trade into line. The same test was applied to everything, even to thought: was it consistent with slavery, did it build up the defences of a slave society? It was this obsession which had destroyed the two party system in the Deep South and given the extreme defenders of slavery a clear field in which to promote secession, and the idea of a new Southern nation. By 1859–60 this new Southern nationalism was merely looking for an excuse to break the Union: John Brown, and then Abraham Lincoln, did no more than provide it.

25
30

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

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4

(From Samuel Eliot Morison et al., *A Concise History of the American Republic*, published 1983)

The Confederacy laboured under political disadvantages. Its constitution had one fateful flaw: it took seriously the belief in state rights, and so the Southern government proved to be distressingly weak. The Southern Confederacy was weakened by faction and shaken by a preoccupation with local concerns. Davis and most of the Southern leaders had been talking state rights but thinking Southern nationalism; yet many important Southerners loved state rights more than Southern unity and feared a tyranny at Richmond no less than they had at Washington. In 1861, few doubted that Davis was abler and more experienced than Lincoln. Yet Davis infuriated the men who tried to work under him. In four years, the Davis cabinet had five attorneys-general and six secretaries of war. Nor did Davis win the affections of the public as Lincoln did.

SOURCE 5

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

Lincoln emerged as a master politician in the Civil War. He could strike decisively when the situation required it: impose martial law, suspend habeas corpus* and suppress over 300 Northern newspapers. He also wooed the vital border states with considerable tact – these contained almost half the Southern population and three-quarters of its industrial capacity. He also endlessly neutralised, conciliated and unified his party and a Cabinet made up of such egocentric rivals as Stanton, Seward and Chase. Furthermore, Lincoln grasped, long before many of his generals did, the importance of attacking the enemy head-on rather than taking cities and territories.

* habeas corpus = a legal right preventing unlawful imprisonment

SOURCE 6

(From David Reynolds, *America, Empire of Liberty: A New History*, published 2009)

The North had more than double the population of the South – 22 million to 9 million – and it was home to four-fifths of America's industry. Its war effort was almost self-sustaining, whereas the South relied heavily on imports from Europe and the Northern blockade had begun to bite. The South paid for the war by printing money, which fuelled roaring inflation, whereas the North, with its more developed financial and banking systems, imposed the first income tax in US history, issued the first paper currency and created what became a Board of Internal Revenue. These innovations enabled the North to endure the conflict with considerably lower inflation. In the South, however, the Confederate government never established that kind of control. President Davis could not get the Southern states to pull together in a common war effort. And so, in the South, economy and finance fell apart.

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 1993)

A key reason for the growing gap between rich and poor was that productivity was increasing at a greater rate than wages. In the decade ending in 1929, output per manufacturing worker rose by 43% but wages increased by only 8%. The bulk of the benefits from increased productivity went into profits. In the period 1924–1929, corporate profits soared upward by 62% and dividends rose by 65%. The unfavourable climate for labour unions made it difficult for workers to obtain their share of the benefits of rising productivity. And Mellon's tax cuts for the wealthy helped to aggravate the gross disparity in income levels. This very unequal distribution of wealth was the main cause of the Great Depression. It led to both under-consumption and over-saving, and it helped fuel stock speculation.

SOURCE 8

(From Donald R. McCoy, *Coming of Age: The United States during the 1920s and 1930s*, published 1973)

The situation in 1929 was complicated by the international debts and reparations left over from the First World War. There seemed few ways to pay off such obligations, and no way to write them off without damaging the economies of either debtor or creditor nations. The trend in most countries to raise tariffs, and in many to impose import quotas, made trade more difficult. This also robbed producers and workers of some of their potential profits, and contributed to increased tensions. Consequently, many countries were in economic trouble during the 1920s, including Australia, Brazil, Germany and Italy. Great Britain suffered during most of the 1920s from a high level of unemployment. All of this contributed to American economic instability because the United States could not expand its foreign markets as rapidly as its production. Between 1922 and 1929, US exports rose by 38% but American manufacturing output increased by 50%.

SOURCE 9

(From David J. Goldberg, *Discontented America: The United States in the 1920s*, published 1999)

The Great Depression exposed weaknesses in the business system that Democrats and Republicans had ignored in the 1920s. Both farmers and workers lacked adequate purchasing power to buy the goods produced by American industry. Industrialists' success in preventing unionisation meant that wages lagged behind profits, despite huge gains in productivity. The failure of Europe to recover from the First World War – a failure partly caused by the United States' narrow-minded economic policies – limited the foreign markets that could be tapped. The federal government's taxation policies distributed income upward and the failure to regulate Wall Street encouraged the vast increase in share prices in the late 1920s.

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

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10

(From Anthony J. Badger, *The New Deal: The Depression Years, 1933–1940*, published 1989)

The New Deal's overall function appears as a holding operation for American society: a series of measures that enabled the people to survive the Depression and to hold on until World War II opened up new opportunities. Industrial recovery programmes checked the downward spiral and produced a modest recovery that enabled businessmen to survive to enjoy dramatic war-time profits. Relief and welfare measures allowed the unemployed to struggle through until the war brought them jobs. Farm programmes enabled an underemployed labour force to stay on the land until the war created the urban demand which would absorb surplus farm production, and the industrial jobs which would absorb the surplus population. The plight of the poorest one-third of the nation largely remained the New Deal's unfinished business.

SOURCE 11

(From Paul Johnson, *A History of the American People*, published 1997)

The New Deal recovery was slow and feeble. The only reasonably good year was 1937 when unemployment stood at 14.3 per cent, but by the end of the year the economy was in free-fall again, and unemployment was at 19 per cent in 1938. In 1937 production briefly passed 1929 levels but soon slipped below again. The real recovery came only when news of the war in Europe plunged the New York Stock Exchange into a joyful confusion which finally wiped out the traces of October 1929. Two years later, with America itself on the brink of war, production finally passed 1929 levels for good. If government interventionism worked, it took nine years and a world war to demonstrate the fact.

SOURCE 12

(From Michael Hiltzik, *The New Deal: A Modern History*, published 2011)

During most of the New Deal period, the U.S. economy expanded strongly. The Federal Reserve's industrial production index more than doubled from Roosevelt's inauguration to the end of 1936. Gross national product grew at a blistering pace, averaging 8% a year between 1933 and 1937. The unemployment rate fell from over 22% in 1932 to 9% in 1937. The trend towards lower unemployment was broken in 1938 by the 'Roosevelt recession', when the rate rose to about 12.5%, but it resumed its steady decline the following year. Between 9.5 million and 10 million more Americans were employed in 1937 than in 1932, an increase of 25% in the labour force. The stock market, too, responded positively: from Roosevelt's inauguration to early 1937, the Dow Jones Industrial Average nearly quadrupled, a performance unmatched in any other four-year time span.

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