

**Paper Reference(s) WHI03/1D**

**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

## **History**

**International Advanced**

**PAPER 3: Thematic Study With Source Evaluation**

**Option 1D: Civil Rights and Race Relations in the USA,  
1865–2009**

**Time: 2 hours**

## **Sources Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH  
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

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## **Sources for use with Section A.**

**SOURCE 1:** From the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, published 20 June 1866. The bipartisan Committee had been established in December 1865 to make recommendations to Congress regarding post-civil war reconstruction. The Committee consisted of twelve Republicans and three Democrats.

It must not be forgotten that the people of these Southern States, without justification, rose in rebellion against the United States. They opened hostilities and waged war against the government. They did, in fact, withdraw from the Union and made themselves subjects of another government of their own creation. 5

Immediately after the war has ended the people of these rebellious states claimed the right to once again participate in the government which they have been fighting to overthrow for years. The President has allowed them to organise State governments in which unrepentant and unpardoned rebels have been placed into positions of power. 10

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**It is the opinion of the committee that, at the end of the war, the States recently in rebellion were effectively disorganised communities, without proper government and without constitutions. This meant that political relations between these States and the Federal Government could not legally exist. Consequently, Congress cannot recognise the election of representatives from these disorganised communities as valid.**

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**Furthermore, Congress cannot allow such communities to participate in the government of the country without first providing constitutional guarantees that will secure the civil rights of all citizens of the republic: equality of representation of all races and the exclusion from positions of public trust of those whose crimes have proved them to be enemies to the Union, and therefore unworthy of public confidence.**

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**SOURCE 2: From the State of the Union speech made by President Andrew Johnson, 3 December 1867. Here Johnson is outlining his views over reconstruction policy and the state of the Union.**

**To me the process of restoration after the civil war seems perfectly simple. It merely requires a faithful acceptance of the Constitution. On this question and some of the acts now being passed I have to differ from Congress.**

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**I am convinced that the Constitution requires the Southern States to be restored. I would not be doing my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. These acts of Congress are objectionable as many of their provisions are in direct conflict with the rights to life, liberty and property protected by the Constitution. These rights are not being protected in the Southern States.**

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**I have no desire to save those who rebelled against the Federal Government from the consequences of their great crime. However, as a means of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of the people in the Southern States are perfectly innocent; many remained loyal to the Union; a large proportion of them were forced into rebellion against their will.**

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**I know that this system of military government for the Southern States is only intended to be temporary, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil could be made permanent. If the rights guaranteed by the Constitution can be broken to serve a temporary purpose, and in only part of the country, they can be destroyed everywhere and for all time. The States that are still free may lose that freedom at any moment; for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.**

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