



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Defining Moments

October/November 2016

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

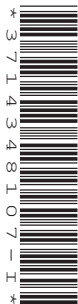
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains two sections:

Section A: From Compromise to Conflict, 1850–1861 (pages 2–3)

Section B: The Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s (pages 4–6)

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 **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Section A: From Compromise to Conflict, 1850–1861

SOURCE A

Not a single provision in this Compromise is a violation of the Constitution of the United States. I believe it deals justly with all parts of the nation, that it saves the honor of the states and the interests of the country. I believe it is the dove of peace which will restore harmony to all the corners of this divided land. If defeated the consequences to our beloved country will be disastrous.

From a speech by Henry Clay in the Senate, July 22, 1850. He was a Senator for Kentucky and the author of the series of resolutions first introduced in January 1850.

SOURCE B



THE AMERICAN TWINS, OR NORTH AND SOUTH

A cartoon published in London, September 27, 1856. The figure on the right represents the Northern states and the figure on the left represents the Southern states.

SOURCE C

Let us refrain from interfering with the domestic institutions of other States. Blot out these lines of North and South. Have no dividing lines but those of State boundaries and we will be one united, harmonious people. These are the principles to which I have devoted all my energies since 1850 when peace and harmony was restored to a distracted country. This Union can only be preserved by maintaining the friendly feeling between the North and South, the East and the West.

From a speech by Stephen A. Douglas at Bloomington, Illinois, July 16, 1858. He was campaigning for re-election to the Senate. Abraham Lincoln was his main opponent.

SOURCE D

The abolition societies for the last twenty years have produced nothing good. It is said they send out inflammatory publications into the slave States. What is the result? The bonds of the slaves are bound more firmly than before. Public opinion, which in Virginia had begun to move against slavery, drew back. I hear with distress the word "secession." Such a thing must produce war. Peaceable secession is impossible.

*From a speech by Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850, which helped secure the Compromise of 1850.
He was a Senator for Massachusetts.*

SOURCE E

The abolitionist sentiment of the Northern States has, for the last forty years, steadily increased in volume and in hostility. They have made ceaseless war against the constitutional rights of Southern society and encouraged the shameless disregard of the Fugitive Slave Law. Abolitionists have prompted armed invasion of Southern soil. They have turned large numbers of Northern people against the South and organized a political party confined to the North. We declare that Georgia will have to secede to be a free, sovereign and independent State.

*From the Resolutions of Floyd County, Georgia, December 1860.
Opinion in Georgia was divided between Unionists and Secessionists.*

SOURCE F

Two radically different political systems operate: one resting on slave labor, another on the labor of free men. Until now, the two systems have existed in different States but side by side within the American Union. With an increase of population, new transport networks and more internal trade, these different systems are coming into closer contact, and collision will result. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation or entirely a free-labor nation.

*From a speech by W.H. Seward to a public meeting in Rochester, New York State, October 25, 1858.
He was a Senator for New York and persistent critic of slavery.*

SOURCE G

The property, peace and security of neither the North nor the South are endangered by the incoming administration. I believe that the Union of the States is perpetual. If a minority secede it will divide and ruin us all. The South believes slavery is right and should be extended while the North believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. Physically we cannot separate. We cannot build an impassable wall between the North and the South. We are not enemies but friends.

*From the address of Abraham Lincoln at his inauguration as president, March 4, 1861.
He had been elected the previous November.*

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

The violence that greeted the Freedom Riders was planned by members of the police department. The Klan would be allowed 15 minutes from the time the buses entered the terminal to terrorize the passengers. Everyone who got off the buses was clubbed, kicked or beaten. There was fighting everywhere and blood splattered the streets. The mob surrounded a photographer who came up to take a picture and beat him to his knees.

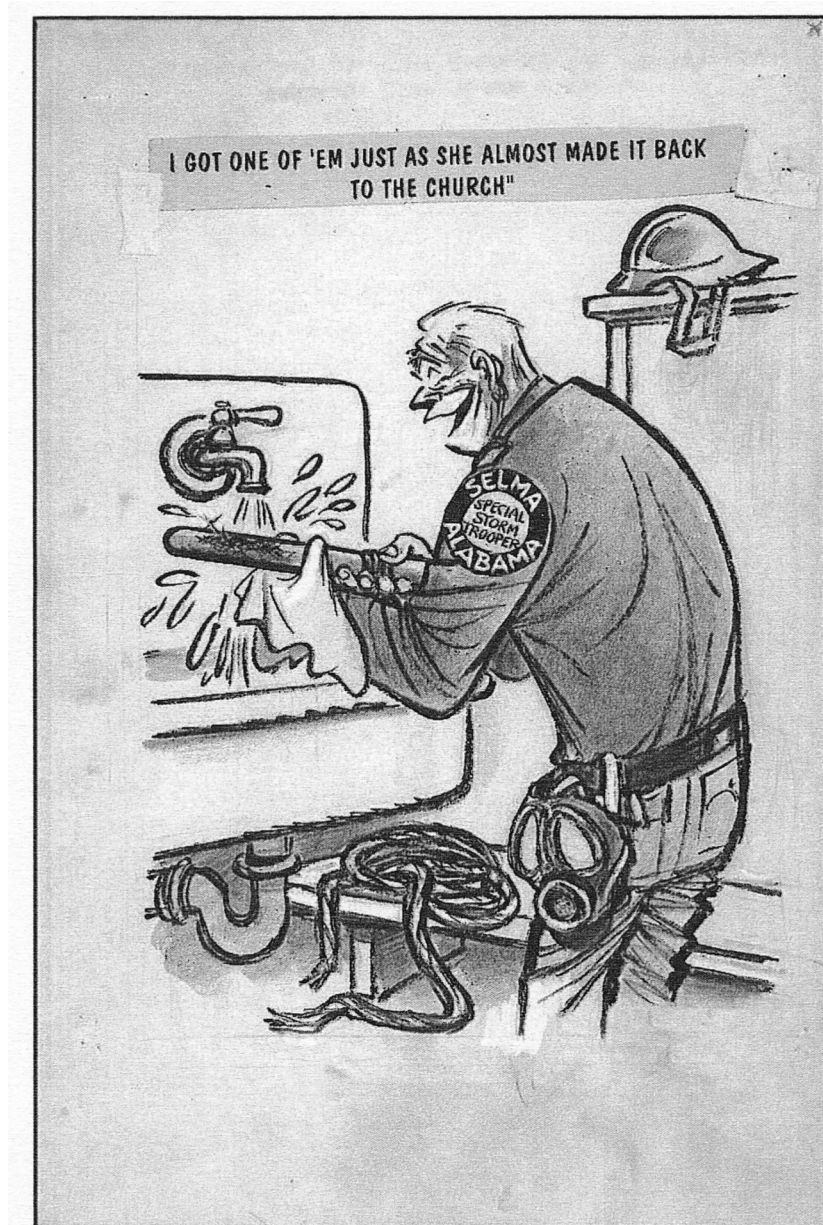
*An extract from a book by Gary Thomas Rowe, Jr., My Undercover Years with the Ku Klux Klan, 1976.
Rowe was an FBI informant working undercover in the KKK.
The book describes the arrival of the Freedom Riders in Birmingham, Alabama, May 1961.*

SOURCE I

Kennedy called in the leaders of the March and told them, "Call it off." The government took it over and it ceased to be angry, it ceased to be uncompromising. It even ceased to be a march. It became a picnic, a circus. The government controlled it so tight, they told those leaders what time to hit town, where to stop, what signs to carry, what song to sing, what speeches to make and told them to get out of town by sundown.

*From a speech by Malcolm X in Detroit, November 10, 1963.
He was commenting on the March on Washington the previous August.*

SOURCE J



A cartoon from the Washington Post, commenting on events in Selma, Alabama, March 7, 1965. These events are often referred to as "Bloody Sunday."

SOURCE K

The unwelcomed, unwanted, unwarranted intrusion upon the campus of the University of Alabama today offers a frightful example of the oppression of the rights, privileges, and sovereignty of this State by the Federal Government. As Governor of the State of Alabama I proclaim it is my duty to

- operate the public school system
- preserve the peace
- maintain the individual freedoms of the citizens of this State
- denounce this illegal action by the Central Government.

*From a statement by Governor George Wallace, June 11, 1963.
Until this day, the University of Alabama admitted only white students.*

SOURCE L

Today, intervention was required to carry out the decision of the United States District Court. This was carried out peacefully only because of the National Guard and the students on the campus. Lincoln freed the slaves but their heirs have never been fully free: this is the land of the free except for the Negroes. Legislation is needed to give all citizens equality in law. The Federal Government must participate more to end segregation in education.

From a national address by President Kennedy, June 11, 1963. Earlier that day two African Americans had been admitted to the University of Alabama, on the orders of the District Court.

SOURCE M

Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black and one white – separate and unequal. Discrimination and segregation have excluded great numbers of Negroes from the benefits of economic progress. Violence as a form of protest has been created by white terrorism directed against non-violent protest. Some Negroes think there is no alternative to violence as a means of redressing grievances. This is reflected in the slogan “Black Power.” To some Negroes, police have come to symbolize white power, white racism, and white repression. Many Negroes believe there is a double standard of justice – one for Negroes and one for whites.

From the Kerner Report, February 29, 1968. This government report was the result of an investigation into the causes of the unrest in many U.S. cities in the summer of 1967.

SOURCE N

They thought they could kill our movement by killing you, Martin. It may seem that Negroes are denying our non-violence by burning and looting in the cities, but they are merely acting out their frustrations. Black and white will need to be reconciled. Your words of love are remembered and we will be there to follow your lead. We promise you, Martin, that we will pull our load with the help of our friends and above all with the help of God. The Poor People’s March will be our first attempt to properly do your will for the poor people of this nation.

*From a sermon by Ralph Abernathy at the West Hunter Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, April 7, 1968.
The author became the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference after the assassination of Martin Luther King three days earlier.*

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.