

**JUNE 2014**

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did President Lincoln introduce the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863? [10]
- (b) How severe were the limitations on civil liberties imposed by the federal government during the Civil War? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Why did many leading US corporations turn themselves into trusts in the late nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that the expansion of the railroad network was the main cause of the rapid growth of the American economy in the period from 1865 to 1914? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did four slave states join the North in fighting the Civil War? [10]
- (b) How far did the aims of the North change during the course of the Civil War? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Why, in the late nineteenth century, did the US economy experience frequent crises and panics? [10]
- (b) How serious was the crisis facing American farmers in the late nineteenth century? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did the Reconstruction policies of President Johnson provoke hostility in the US Congress? [10]
- (b) 'The Thirteenth Amendment was the greatest of the constitutional amendments passed between 1865 and 1870.' How far do you agree with this statement? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Why did the prohibition movement gain support between 1900 and 1920? [10]
- (b) How powerful were the party bosses who governed many US cities in the late nineteenth century? [20]

## NOVEMBER 2014

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why was the Compromise of 1877 agreed? [10]
- (b) How far, by 1877, did the position of the ex-slaves change because of Reconstruction? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Account for the rise of the Progressive Movement in the late nineteenth century. [10]
- (b) How far did the Progressive reforms make the USA more democratic? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why was the South unable to capitalise on its early successes in the Civil War? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that Lincoln's leadership was a major reason why the North achieved such limited success in the first two years of the Civil War? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Why was prohibition introduced? [10]
- (b) How far did the USA benefit from the mass immigration of the late nineteenth century? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did Congress impeach President Johnson in 1868? [10]
- (b) How successful was Radical Reconstruction? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Why, in 1920, did the USA give women the right to vote? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that President Wilson did more for the Progressive cause than did President Theodore Roosevelt? [20]

## JUNE 2015

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did President Lincoln introduce a naval blockade of Southern ports at the start of the Civil War? [10]

(b) How far did President Johnson continue the Reconstruction policies of President Lincoln?  
[20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Account for the 'Red Scare' in the USA in 1919–20. [10]

(b) How far did the working class benefit from industrialisation in the late nineteenth century?  
[20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did Southern states introduce 'black codes' in 1865–66? [10]

(b) 'Life was harsh for everyone in the South during the Civil War.' How far do you agree? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did the USA maintain a high tariff policy in the 1870s and 1880s? [10]

(b) How radical were the political and constitutional reforms of the Progressive Era? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why in March 1864 did President Lincoln appoint Grant as head of the Union army? [10]

(b) How far were civil liberties in the North sacrificed to the need to win the Civil War? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why were anti-trust laws introduced from the 1890s? [10]

(b) 'The impact of the "robber barons", such as Carnegie and Rockefeller, was beneficial to the United States.' How far do you agree? [20]

## **NOVEMBER 2015**

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Account for the formation of the Ku Klux Klan in 1865. [10]

(b) 'The federal nature of the Southern system of government was the main reason for the South's weakness in waging war against the North.' How far do you agree? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did it take so long for the USA to give women the right to vote? [10]

(b) How important were technological innovations to rapid industrialisation in the 1870s and 1880s? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did the North experience such limited military success in 1861–62? [10]

(b) How far did Reconstruction achieve its aims? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did Progressivism emerge as a major political force in the 1890s? [10]

(b) How effectively did industrial cities address the social and economic problems they faced in the late nineteenth century? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why were three constitutional amendments passed between 1865 and 1870? [10]

(b) 'Freed slaves were given no support in the Reconstruction era.' How far do you agree? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did Theodore Roosevelt support the presidential campaign of Taft in 1908 and yet run against him in 1912? [10]

(b) 'The USA is the great melting pot, where all races are melting and reforming.' How accurate is this assertion about the place of immigrants in the USA in the early twentieth century? [20]

## **JUNE 2016**

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why were Congress and the Presidency so deeply divided over the Reconstruction of the South so soon after winning the Civil War? [10]

(b) How far do you agree that, during the Civil War, the military and political leadership of the South was always inferior to that of the North? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Explain why the prohibition movement gained increased support in the early twentieth century.

[10]

(b) How far was the industrialisation of the USA in the later nineteenth century founded on

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why was the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution passed in 1865? [10]

(b) How consistent was the military strategy of the North during the Civil War? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why were party bosses so unpopular in the late nineteenth century? [10]

(b) To what extent were high tariffs the main cause of the rapid industrialisation of the USA in the late nineteenth century? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why, despite having lost the Civil War, did the South do all that it could to block Reconstruction?

[10]

(b) 'Civil liberties were never effectively limited during the Civil War.' How far do you agree? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Explain why in 1912 Theodore Roosevelt established the Progressive [or Bull Moose] party.

[10]

(b) 'The rapid industrialisation of the USA in the late nineteenth century led to great social and political instability.' How far do you agree? [20]

## **NOVEMBER 2016**

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why, in 1876–77, did the North abandon the policy of Reconstruction? [10]

(b) How great was the damage to life in the South during the Civil War? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why was Woodrow Wilson elected president in 1912? [10]

(b) How bad were conditions in the industrial cities from the 1870s? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Account for the rise and fall of the Freedmen's Bureau during the Reconstruction era. [10]

(b) How great was the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Explain why US agriculture experienced a serious crisis in the later nineteenth century. [10]

(b) How far does Theodore Roosevelt deserve to be described as a Progressive? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did Lincoln win the 1864 presidential election? [10]

(b) How radical was Radical Reconstruction? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why were the railroads so important to the industrialisation of the USA? [10]

(b) 'Extremely ambitious'. How far do the aims of the Progressive Movement of the 1890s merit this description? [20]

#### **JUNE 2017**

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why was the Emancipation Proclamation so important to the course of the Civil War? [10]

(b) 'By 1877, freedom from slavery had brought few benefits to the ex-slaves.' How far do you agree? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did so many technological innovations occur in the late nineteenth century? [10]

(b) On the evidence of his domestic policies, how far does President Wilson deserve to be called a Progressive? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did it take the North three years to turn its superiority of resources over the South into military victory? [10]

(b) How valid is the assertion that 'all plans for Reconstruction, whether Presidential or

Congressional, were far too ambitious'? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why were farming associations, such as the Granger movement, established in the late nineteenth century? [10]

(b) How deserved were the widespread criticisms of party bosses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did Congress oppose President Lincoln's plans for Reconstruction in 1863–64? [10]

(b) 'The North won the war because Grant was prepared to attack the people of the South as well as its armies.' How far do you agree? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did railroads grow so rapidly in the later nineteenth century? [10]

(b) How far do you agree that the passage of four constitutional amendments between 1913 and 1920 shows the power of the Progressive Movement? [20]

#### **NOVEMBER 2017**

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did military rule of the South come to an end in 1877? [10]

(b) Which side did more to limit civil liberties during the Civil War: North or South? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did Theodore Roosevelt fail to win the 1912 presidential election? [10]

(b) Assess the impact of the USA's high tariff policy on the economy in the late nineteenth century. [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did the slave states divide in 1861? [10]

(b) How successful were President Johnson's plans for reconstructing the South? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why was state regulation of private corporations introduced in the 1890s and early 1900s?  
[10]

(b) 'Open to immigration for all.' How valid is this assertion about late nineteenth-century America?  
[20]

#### 6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why was there opposition in the North to Lincoln's presidency prior to the 1864 election? [10]

(b) 'Promised much, achieved little.' How accurate is this assessment of President Grant's reconstruction policies? [20]

#### 7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Why did the Progressive Movement gain support in the 1890s and early 1900s? [10]

(b) 'More a consequence of industrialisation than a cause.' How valid is this view of the technological innovations of the later nineteenth century? [20]