

America

Paper 1: Past Paper Questions 2

Interpretation A Thomas Johnson, from his book, *Twenty-Eight Years a Slave*, published in 1909. Johnson was born a slave in Virginia where he was bought and sold several times. After the Civil War he was freed and moved north where he became a church minister and eventually a missionary in Africa.

In 1860, there was great excitement over the election of Mr Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. The slaves prayed to God for his success because we knew he was in sympathy with the abolition of slavery. The election was the signal for a great conflict in which the question was: Shall there be slavery? The South said: Yes. All the coloured people that I spoke to believed that if the North gained victory they would have their freedom.

Interpretation B Jefferson Davis, from his memoirs, *The Rise and Fall of Confederate Government*, written in 1881. Davis was the son of a plantation owner who, in 1845, entered Congress for the state of Mississippi. When Mississippi and six other states left the Union and set up their own Confederate government in 1861, Davis was elected as President.

The Confederates fought for the defence of a fundamental right to withdraw from a Union which they had, as independent communities, voluntarily entered. The existence of slavery was in no way the cause of the conflict but was only a minor issue.

1. How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about what the conflict between North and South was about in the American Civil War? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. (4)
2. Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation of what the conflict between the North and South in the American Civil War was about? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. (4)
3. Which interpretation do you find more convincing about what the conflict between North and South in the American Civil War was about? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. (8)
4. Describe two ways in which the Dawes act contributed to the destruction of Plains Indian society. (4)
5. In what ways did the mountain meadow massacre affect the Mormons? Explain your answer. (8)
6. Which of the following was the more important reason for conflict with the Plains Indians?
 - Settlers economic opportunities
 - Lack of understanding of Plains Indians way of lifeExplain your answer with reference to both reasons. (12)

WW1 Past Paper - Question 1



Source A: From a British newspaper; May 1916; it shows the Kaiser and his son; in the caption Prince Wilhelm says, 'Father, we need a higher pile to see Verdun.'



Source B: A cartoon from the British magazine Punch, 21 August 1918; the caption has the German soldier saying, 'Heavens, Ludendorff spoke the truth – the worst is behind us.'

Source C: Adopted from My war Memories by General Ludendorff, published in 1919

Early on 8th August in a dense fog. English and French attacked with strong squadrons of tanks, but otherwise in no great superiority. Between the Somme and the Lys they penetrated deep into our positions. By mid – morning I had gained a complete impression of the situation. It was a very gloomy one. I was told of deeds of glorious valour, but also of behavior which, I openly confess, I should not have thought possible in the German army. Groups of men had surrendered to single troopers. Retreating troops, meeting of fresh division going bravely into action, had shouted things like, 'You're prolonging the war.' The officers in many places had lost their influence and had allowed themselves to be swept along with the rest. Everything I had feared had here, in one place, become a reality. Our war machine was no longer efficient.

1. Source A supports the French fighting at Verdun. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge (4 marks)
2. Study Sources B and C. How useful are these sources to a historian studying the Hundred Days offensive? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)
3. Write an account of how events in the Balkans during the summer of 1914 led to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. (8 marks)
4. 'Appointing General Foch as the Supreme Allied Commander was the main reason for the failure of Ludendorff's Spring Offensive.' How far do you agree with this statement. (16 marks)