

Register Number:	Name:	Class:
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南洋女子中學校

NANYANG GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

END-OF-YEAR-EXAMINATION 2011

SECONDARY THREE

2 hour 30 minutes

ADVANCED HISTORY

Modern World History

WEDNESDAY **12 October 2011** **1100-1330**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Write your name, register number and class in the spaces provided on the answer paper .

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

You must answer all questions in Section A and Section B.

Begin each section on a fresh page.

Leave a line between each part. For example, leave one line between (a) and part (b).

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 6 printed pages.

Setter: ONGL.H./ALEX TAN

NANYANG GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

[Turn over

Section A

Source-Based Questions

Answer **all parts** of Question 1

In answering the questions you should use your knowledge and understanding of the period to help you interpret and evaluate the sources. You must use the sources to which you are specifically directed, but you may use any of the other sources where they are helpful.

Reconstruction: Had the conditions of the blacks improved after the Civil War?

Source A: List of murders in the counties of Maury and Marshall, Tennessee, a predominantly white area, from July 1, 1867-July 1, 1868.

Date of murder	Name of murdered	Colour	Name of murderer	Colour	Action taken
Dec, 1867	J Courtney, hung	White	Ku Klux Klan	White	No arrests made
Feb 29, 1868	Bicknell, shot	White	Pitts alias Waters	White	Arrested by volunteer, lodged in jail
Mar 3, 1868	Pitts alias Waters	White	Ku Klux Klan	White	No arrests made
Mar 13, 1868	Ruth Jones, shot	Coloured	Mckinley	White	In jail, awaiting trial
Apr 7, 1868	Henry F, hung and shot	Coloured	Ku Klux Klan	White	No arrests made
Apr 7, 1868	Rev Lincoln, hung	White	Ku Klux Klan	White	No arrests made
May 1868	Cotton Field hand, shot	Coloured	Jas Cambell	Coloured	Warrant issued. Fled
Date not known	J Washington, shot	Coloured	Lou Perry	Coloured	In jail, awaiting trial
Date not Known	T Jourdan, shot	Coloured	Ku Klux Klan	White	No arrests made
Date not known	A Rainey, hung	Coloured	Ku Klux Klan	White	No arrests made
Date not known	T Kelley	Coloured	Ku Klux Klan	White	No arrests made

Source B: An 1867 sketch shows blacks and whites voting peacefully together in Washington D.C.



Source C: An excerpt from the book entitled *Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation since the War* written by Southern plantation mistress, Frances Butler Leigh.

Initially, the prospect of getting in the crop did not grow more promising as time went on. The negroes talked a great deal about their desire and intention to work for us, but their idea of work, unaided by the stern law of necessity, is very vague, some of them working only half a day and some even less. I don't think one does a really honest full day of work, and of course not half the necessary amount is done and I am afraid never will be again. But I was mistaken. In the years from 1877 and 1880 onwards, thirty thousand bushels of rice was raised in the plantation by these same negroes. Our contract with them is for half the crop; that is one half to be divided among them, according to each man's rate of work, we let them have in the meantime necessary food, clothing and money for their present wants (as they have not a penny) which is to be deducted from whatever is due to them at the end of the year.

Source D: An excerpt from a letter written by Edmonia Highgate, a northern black teacher in Southern Louisiana, dated December 17 1866.

I have a constantly growing day school, a night school and a glorious Sabbath school of near one hundred students. The majority of my pupils come from the plantations, three, four and even eight miles distant...However, there has been much opposition to my school. Twice I have been shot at in my room. My night scholars have been shot but none killed. The rebels here threatened to burn down my school and house in which I board. The nearest military jurisdiction is two hundred miles distant at New Orleans.

Source E: An excerpt from a history textbook about the Reconstruction period.

Recent historians have stressed that Southern blacks were not just objects to be manipulated: they were important participants in the Reconstruction process. Segregation was not something which was always imposed on blacks by whites. Many blacks had no wish to mix socially with the whites...The real issue was not segregation as such but equal treatment. Separate schools were infinitely superior to no schools at all. The fact that there were black institutions, paralleling those of the whites, meant there were opportunities for blacks to lead and manage. A small but growing number of men became doctors, lawyers, businessmen and teachers. Black education was the biggest success of the Reconstruction.

a) Study Source A.

What does this source show about law and order in the two Tennessee counties?
Explain your answer.

[5]

b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source in showing that the blacks enjoyed greater rights after the Civil War? Explain your answer.

[7]

c) Study Source C.

How reliable is this source in helping you understand southern treatment of the blacks in the plantations? Explain your answer.

[7]

d) Study Sources D and E.

How far do the sources show that the position of the blacks improved during the period of Reconstruction? Explain your answer.

[6]

Section B
Structured Essay Questions

Answer **all** the questions.

2. Bust in the USA and Impact of the New Deal

- a) To what extent was the government responsible for the Great Depression?

Explain your answer. [12]

- b) "The New Deal failed to resolve the immediate problems faced by the American people."

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [13]

3. China under Mao and the USSR under Stalin: Impact of Communism

- a) To what extent were natural disasters responsible for the failure of the Great Leap Forward?

Explain your answer. [12]

- b) "Stalin's rule failed to bring benefits to the people of the USSR."

How far do you agree with the above statement? Explain your answer. [13]

NYGH gratefully acknowledges the following for the use of the sources in Question 1:

Source A: Taken from <http://www.freedmenbureau.com/tennessee/outrages/columbia.html>

Source B: Taken from http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/reconstruction/school/ps_report.html

Source C: Taken from Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-USZ62-100971

Source D: Taken from <http://docsouth.unc.edu/leigh.html>

Source E: Farmer, A. & Sanders, V, AN Introduction to American History 1860-1990, London: Hodder & Stoughton

Source F: Taken from <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/reconstruction/nast/index.html>