

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**

Wednesday 24 January 2018 - Morning

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI03/1D

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From *Movements of the Mystic Klan*, a report of Klan activities in central Alabama published in the Shelby County Guide newspaper, December 1868. The report was anonymous and printed with the caption 'a reliable correspondent writes as follows to a friend.'

About a week ago, on Saturday night, the Ku Klux came into town. There were five hundred of them in all. They shot one very bad negro, putting six bullets through his head. Many heard the noise, but did nothing. They also hung three or four negroes until they were nearly dead, and whipped others severely. The most impressive thing about these Ku Klux was that they did not hesitate to unmask themselves when asked to do so; and out of the whole party none were identified. They spoke very little but always with a purpose. 5

They went to several stores and knocked and the doors were opened at once. They then called for rope, and at each place a coil was rolled out to them. They cut it in suitable lengths to hang a man with. No one asked for money and the Klan offered none. They did not disturb anyone else, nor did they take anything except a few Enfield rifles which were found in possession of some very bad negroes. They called on the federal tax officer and spoke briefly with him. What transpired is not known, but it has made a great improvement in his dealings with us. 10
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The Klan's visit has produced much good and benefit to the community, though all regret such steps should have to be resorted to in the first place. They say they will give us peace, and really I believe them to be truly sincere.

Source 2: From Benjamin Butler, *Autobiography and Personal Reminiscences*, published 1892. Butler was an anti-slavery 'Radical Republican' who urged the Republican President Grant to take action against the Ku Klux Klan. Here he writes about the passing of legislation against the Ku Klux Klan in 1870.

Some States were readmitted to the Union and coloured men were given the vote for the first time. The white citizens of those States undertook to control the negroes in the use of that vote by a series of outrages and murders never equalled in any civilised country. There were numerous large bands of organised marauders called the Ku Klux, who were dressed in strange uniforms, and who rode at night and inflicted unnumbered and horrible outrages upon the negroes. This was to stop negroes voting. Indeed, the men of the South seemed to think themselves excused in these outrages because they wanted to ensure a white man's government in their States. 20 25

I desired that Congress should pass laws which would be sufficiently severe under the circumstances to prevent these outrages entirely, or at least to punish them. A bill was passed by Congress. By the bill, this murdering of negroes by Ku Klux riders at night, was to be deemed a conspiracy, and punished by fine and imprisonment. But, the prisoner would first have to be convicted by a Southern jury, and in these juries other members of the Ku Klux could serve if their own cases were not on trial. After trying cases for a few weeks, the chief justice gave up in despair, and the riders at night went on with their outrages. Eventually the good sense of the respectable people of the South condemned it and then they stopped. 30 35



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