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Surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number
	Candidate Number
<h1>History</h1> <p>International Advanced Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation Option 1D: Civil Rights and Race Relations in the USA, 1865–2009</p>	
Wednesday 25 January 2017 – Morning Time: 2 hours	Paper Reference WHI03/1D
You must have: Sources Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the significance of Martin Luther King to the civil rights movement?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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SECTION B**Answer ONE question in Section B.****You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.****EITHER**

- 2** 'Roosevelt's time as President failed to seriously address the political and economic problems which black Americans had faced since the late nineteenth century.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** How far do you agree that the influence of American Presidents hindered more than helped the cause of civil rights in the years 1865–2009?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** **Question 3**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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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 25 January 2017 – Morning

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI03/1D

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech given by Ralph Abernathy at the Commemoration service for Martin Luther King, 15 January 1969. He was Dr King's closest friend and had worked alongside him since the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Abernathy was also there when Dr King was assassinated and he took over the leadership of the SCLC from King.

Many people thought Martin Luther King was out of his mind when he led an army of 50,000 in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955, not armed with guns or bricks or stones, and said to his followers: 'Love your enemies, pray for them that curse and spitefully use you.' Some of us may have wondered about him when he led us without physical weapons in the battles of Albany, Georgia and Danville, Virginia*. And we wondered what must have been wrong with him when defenceless we stood before Bull Connor in Birmingham, Alabama facing vicious and hungry dogs, fire hoses and brutal policemen. However in all these he was right. 5

He was the redeemer of the soul of America. He taught the nation that taking 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' if followed to its ultimate conclusion, would only end in a totally blind and toothless society. He discovered that the most powerful force for revolution and reform in America is non-violence. He knew that if America is saved, it will be through the black man who can inject new dimensions of non-violence into the veins of our civilization. 10
15

* battles of Albany, Georgia and Danville, Virginia – large-scale civil rights demonstrations

Source 2: From *Song in a Weary Throat*, an autobiography by Pauli Murray, published in 1987. Murray was a contemporary of King and a noted civil rights activist, feminist and lawyer. She was often called upon to give legal advice to the NAACP and other civil rights groups. Here she is writing about her reactions to the assassination of Martin Luther King.

By a strange coincidence, when the shattering news of Dr King's slaying came over the radio in the evening of 4 April 1968, I happened to be reading the final chapters of 'The Autobiography of Malcolm X.' I had just finished a passage written shortly before Malcolm's own assassination in 1965. Malcolm had observed: 'And in the racial climate in this country today, it is anybody's guess which of the "extremes" in approach to the black man's problems might personally meet a fatal catastrophe first – "non-violent" Dr King, or so-called "violent" me.' 20

The prophetic power of Malcolm X's observation was staggering. I had not been a passionate admirer of Dr King himself because I felt he had not recognized the role of women in the civil rights movement (Rosa Parks was not even invited to join Dr King's party when he went abroad to receive the Nobel Peace Prize), but I was passionately devoted to his cause. Beneath the numbness I felt after that fatal evening was the realization that the foremost advocate of non-violence as a way of life – my own cause – was stilled and those who had embraced Dr King's religious commitment to non-violence were called upon to keep his tradition alive and to advance the work for which he gave his life. 25 30

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