

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **WHI03/1D**

History

International Advanced
PAPER 3: Thematic Study With Source Evaluation
Option 1D: Civil Rights and Race Relations in the USA, 1865–2009

<p>You must have: Sources Booklet (enclosed)</p>	Total Marks
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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 Question 1 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 impact of the civil rights judgements of 1883 by the US Supreme Court?

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



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

- 2** 'The influence of southern Democrats was the chief cause of the failure to successfully advance the civil rights of black Americans in the years 1865–77 and 1933–45.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** 'The election, in 2008, of Barack Obama as President, was the most significant event for black Americans in the years 1954–2009.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(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

Time 2 hours

Paper
reference

WHI03/1D

History

International Advanced

PAPER 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

**Option 1D: Civil Rights and Race Relations in the USA,
1865–2009**

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the majority judgement of the US Supreme Court written by Associate Justice Bradley, 15 October 1883. Here he is stating the legal view of the Supreme Court in the civil rights cases of 1883.

Has Congress the constitutional power to make a law such as the Civil Rights Act 1875? Of course, no one will disagree that Congress has the constitutional authority to pass laws. The real question is whether Congress was correct to pass it based on the Fourteenth Amendment which guaranteed all citizens equal rights. 5

The cases before us concern the rights of individuals or individual companies to ban access to their facilities and whether this is in violation of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. We must not forget that the areas covered by these amendments are different: the Thirteenth simply abolished slavery; the Fourteenth prohibited the rights of the States to deny to people equal protection under the law. 10

We believe that the Thirteenth Amendment is about nullifying all State laws which establish or uphold slavery, but it only relates to the ending of slavery not to decisions made afterwards. Similarly, the Fourteenth Amendment relates only to restrictions on State action. Individual decisions about individual rights are not the subject matter of these amendments. 15

We believe that it would be taking the slavery argument too far to make it apply to every act of discrimination which an individual person may see fit to make as to who he chooses to entertain, the people he will travel with, or admit to his concert or theatre. It is up to the individual. 20

In conclusion, we believe that there is no legal basis for the passage of the Civil Rights law in question to be found in either the Thirteenth or Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The Civil Rights Act 1875 must accordingly be declared void.



Source 2: From a speech made by Frederick Douglass to a Civil Rights mass meeting at Lincoln Hall in Washington, DC, 22 October 1883. Frederick Douglass was an ex-slave who had gained national and international fame as an abolitionist, lecturer and writer. Here he is commenting on the recent ruling of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States has suddenly and unexpectedly decided that the law intended to give colored people civil rights is unconstitutional and void. 25

My words tonight, will be spoken more in sorrow than in anger. However, we cannot overlook the fact that this decision has inflicted a disaster on seven million of the people of this country and left them defenceless against prejudice. It presents the United States to the world as a Nation utterly without power to protect the rights of its own citizens. In humiliating the colored people of this country, this decision has humbled the Nation. 30

I am not here to discuss the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of this decision of the Supreme Court. The decision may or may not be constitutional. That is a question for lawyers, and not for ordinary citizens. However, the Supreme Court has clearly interpreted the Constitution in defiance of what was the intention behind the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. 35

We need a Supreme Court of the United States which makes humane judgements. When that day comes, as come it will, a Civil Rights Bill will not be declared unconstitutional and void, in total and blatant disregard of the intentions of Congress by which it was enacted, and of the rights plainly secured by the Constitution. 40



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