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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Afternoon Time: 2 hours	Paper Reference WHI03/1D
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You must have: Sources Booklet (enclosed)	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.

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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** How far do you agree that the impact of decisions made by President Andrew Johnson (1865-69) was the most significant obstacle to the advancement of civil rights in the years 1865-77 and 1883-1900?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**OR**

- 3** How far do you agree that the rulings of the Supreme Court were the key factor limiting civil rights in the years 1865-1956?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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 6 June 2018 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI03/1D

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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P 5 3 5 8 6 A


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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech by Malcolm X at a New York press conference, 12 March 1964.

Because 1964 threatens to be a very explosive year on the racial front, and because I myself intend to be very active in every phase of the American Negro struggle for human rights, I have called this press conference in order to clarify my own position in the struggle – especially in regard to non-violence.

Concerning non-violence: it is criminal not to teach a man to defend himself when he is the constant victim of brutal attacks. It is legal and lawful to own a shotgun or a rifle. We believe in obeying the law. 5

In areas where our people are the constant victims of brutality, and the government seems unwilling or unable to protect them, we should form rifle clubs that can be used to defend our lives and our property in times of emergency. When our people are bitten by dogs, they are within their rights to kill those dogs. 10

We should be peaceful and law-abiding – but the time has come for the American Negro to fight back in self-defence whenever and wherever he is being unjustly and unlawfully attacked. 15

If the government thinks I am wrong for saying this, then let the government start doing its job.

Source 2: From a letter sent by Sir Patrick Dean, British Ambassador to the USA, 5 August 1966. The letter was sent to the British Foreign Office in London to update them on developments in the civil rights movement. The letter was headed 'Confidential.'

One of the most significant new features has undoubtedly been the emergence of the slogan 'Black Power'. The slogan has rather an alarming ring about it, with implications of violence and extremism and a blatant appeal to racism. In fact no-one seems to know exactly what it means, and perhaps this was deliberate. It is a striking slogan which could lend itself to all kinds of interpretations according to the needs of the moment. Nonetheless attempts have been made to define it because many people regard it as the battle-cry of black violence.

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However, the main significance of Black Power is that it has threatened to split the civil rights movement. Earlier this month the slogan Black Power was used constantly at the CORE convention, and, according to the Press, was adopted as the dominant philosophy of the movement. It was clear that as the use of the slogan became more common and was given more publicity, the other civil rights movements and the public as a whole would be bound to react.

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It was obvious that somebody with Martin Luther King's viewpoint would disagree profoundly with it, and he made his opposition known at once. So did Roy Wilkins, Director of the NAACP at their convention, who told his audience that the slogan meant "anti-White power..... and we will have none of this". The strength of the reaction from the more moderate negro leaders and the government all contributed to second thoughts on the part of those who spread the slogan, and subsequently to a toning down of statements by the more militant negro leaders.

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President Johnson said he was not interested in black power or white power but only with democracy. He came out with a strong warning that most of the non-negro population wanted to see equality and justice given to their fellow citizens. But they wanted this under the law and without violence.

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