

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 18 May 2020

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/2H**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery

Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From Ayn Rand, *Screen Guide for Americans*, published 1947. Rand was writing for the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals, an organisation of conservative members of the Hollywood film industry. She was a right-wing novelist and screenwriter.

The purpose of the Communists in Hollywood is not the production of political movies openly promoting Communism. Their purpose is to ruin our decent values by casually introducing propaganda into innocent stories. This makes people absorb the basic principles of Communism.

The principle of free speech means we do not pass laws to forbid Communists the expression of their ideas. But the same principle does not require us to give them the means to preach their ideas. Nor does it imply that we owe them jobs and support so they can plot America's destruction. 5

DON'T hire Communists to write, direct or produce movies. You cannot expect Communists to remain neutral. They have declared repeatedly that their movie making is only a means to an end – the political triumph of the working class. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a speech made by Roy Haynes to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, 26 January 1927. Haynes was in charge of Prohibition Enforcement for the federal government in the years 1920–25. In 1925 he was dismissed for failing to make sufficient progress.

We must remember that prohibition is the greatest effort for human advancement and improvement ever attempted in history. It calls for a change in the habits and customs of the people in all sections of the nation. Therefore, the most heartening feature of the situation is that so large a majority of the American people respects the Constitution and observes this law. This is in spite of the fact that there are many citizens of influence and position who, by non-observance, are embarrassing the government in carrying out this great task. 15

What has the experience of these last seven years taught us? We have learned the size of the task, the power of propaganda and the inadequacy of our legislation. There is not enough emphasis on obeying the law. We cannot tell who the friends are and who are the foes of prohibition and their real plans. In spite of all, real progress is being achieved. 20

What of the future? Our immediate campaign must be based on recognising the most troublesome hurdle: is the nation able to enforce its own laws in the face of an unsympathetic and actively hostile minority? 25

Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From a private letter written by Jackie Robinson to President Eisenhower, 13 May 1958. Robinson was the first black American to play in Major League Baseball in the modern era.

I was at the meeting of Negro Leaders when you said we must have patience. I felt like standing up and saying, 'Oh no! Not again'. We have been the most patient of all people. We cannot wait for the hearts of men to change. We want to enjoy now the rights that all other Americans achieved over 150 years ago.

Your own experience with Governor Faubus* over the integration of Little Rock High School is proof enough of the obstruction by segregationists. In my view, more of the type of actions you took last autumn at Little Rock would let it be known that America is determined to provide the freedoms we are entitled to under the Constitution. 5

*Governor Faubus – the segregationist Governor of Arkansas

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From President Nixon, '*Address to the Nation on the War in Vietnam*', 3 November 1969. This speech was broadcast on both television and radio.

I recognise that some of my fellow citizens disagree with my plan for peace. In San Francisco a few weeks ago, I saw demonstrators carrying signs reading: 'Lose in Vietnam, bring the boys home'. 10

Well, one of the strengths of our free society is that any American has a right to express that point of view. But as President, I would be untrue to my oath of office if I allowed the policy of this Nation to be dictated by the minority who try to impose their views on the Nation by holding street demonstrations. 15

If a vocal minority, however passionate, triumphs over reason and the will of the majority, this Nation has no future as a free society.

So tonight - the great silent majority of my fellow Americans - I ask for your support. I pledged in my presidential campaign to end the war in a way whereby we could win the peace. I have initiated such a plan. The more support I have from the American people, the sooner that pledge can be carried through. For the more divided we are at home, the less likely the enemy is to negotiate at the talks in Paris. North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that. 20 25

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: <https://archive.lib.msu.edu/DMC/AmRad/screenguideamericans.pdf>

Source 2 from: <http://spartacus-educational.com/USAprohibition.htm>

Source 3 from: Sourced from: <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/jackie-robinson/letter-1958.html>

Source 4 from: Sourced from: https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/sites/default/files/2018-08/silentmajority_transcript.pdf