

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

Tuesday 22 May 2018 - Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/2H

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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 *Brokers and Suckers*, an article in *The Nation* magazine, published 1928. The magazine's stated mission was 'to make an earnest effort to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration, and misrepresentation'. It was continually investigated by the FBI. Here a journalist describes working undercover in a busy stockbroker's office.

Sitting in the chief broker's private office enabled me to follow very closely his business methods. So astonished was I that I questioned several other Wall Street brokers, only to find that the practices I saw were common enough. On Thursday the partner of Mr X, whose name I conceal, had bought some shares of overseas bank stock, unlisted on the Stock Exchange. Selling these at his own prices, the partner offered the best prices to the largest customers, allowing the small customer what was left. This is obviously unfair discrimination. Sales should be offered in the order they are placed. 5

Mr X remarked: 'We make most money from our large customers and we must keep them satisfied'. The small customer remains completely unaware of this and multiple other practices where the broker gives a dishonest advantage to his large customers. Mr X remarked to me: 'Suckers are born every minute; the glamour of easy money gets them all. Win or lose, we get our commission.' The small man may think again. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Studs Terkel, *Hard Times*, published 1970. Here he is recording an interview with Senator Russell Long. Long was a Democrat Senator from 1948 to 1971, as was his father, Huey Long, in the 1930s. Russell is describing his father's influence on the development of the New Deal.

I was seventeen when my father, Huey, died. I heard some of his speeches and their effect on his audience. When he finished he had them hooked. He'd tell everybody to call their friends and turn on the radio. Every home in New Orleans would do so. He was really catching on around the country. 15

It had reached the stage where a few people had nearly all the money. He thought it was time to spread the money around. His share-our-wealth program had great popular appeal. Huey had a great impact on the Roosevelt administration. At the White House, Roosevelt was more worried about my father's influence than about the Social Security program. Roosevelt moved to the left with liberal New Deal measures to limit the progress Huey was making. 20

I guess that, if my father had lived, he'd have run for president as an independent in 1936, preventing Roosevelt from winning. If the right-wing Republican had won, Huey would have had a real chance of winning the presidency in 1940. 25

Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–1992: conformity and challenge

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From an article by Lewis Beale in *The Chicago Tribune* newspaper, published 1992. Lewis Beale was a film and TV critic known for his liberal views. Here he assesses the importance of a 1970s TV show, *Maude*.

Twenty years ago this month, the lead character on one of TV's most popular shows, Maude Findlay, a 47-year-old grandmother, chose to get an abortion. Today, Maude's decision stands as a turning point in TV history, an event that brought the battle over choice into the prime-time arena. It was the year before Roe v. Wade made abortion the law of the land. 5

With its large, loud protagonist and her messy family life, *Maude* was a perfect means to explore the growing feminism of the era. Maude's abortion was the first by a leading TV character. It represented a breakthrough for prime-time TV and led to enormous criticism. The first showing of *Maude's Dilemma* attracted nearly 7,000 letters of protest. By the time the shows were repeated, a campaign against them had been organized by the United States Catholic Church. Despite the protests, the shows attracted a huge audience. They were number one in their time slot, sending the series surging into the national ratings Top Ten. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a Senate floor speech made by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, 1 July 1987. He was the most politically-influential surviving member of the Kennedy family and represented the liberal wing of the Democrat Party. Here he responds to President Reagan's announcement of his nomination of the conservative, Robert Bork, to the Supreme Court.

Mr. President, I oppose the nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, and I urge the Senate to reject it. Robert Bork's America is a land in which women would be forced into back-alley abortions and blacks would sit at segregated lunch counters. Unauthorised police could break down citizens' doors. Schoolchildren could not be taught about evolution; writers and artists would be censored by government. Millions of people would be denied access to the federal courts. These courts are often the only protectors of the individual rights that are the heart of our democracy. In the current delicate balance of the Supreme Court, Bork's conservative views will tip the scales of justice against the kind of country America is and ought to be. 15
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President Reagan is still our President. But he should not be able to impose his conservative vision of the Constitution on the Supreme Court and on the next generation of Americans. 25

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