

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 4

HS4L

**Alternative L: Aspects of Domestic Issues in the USA,
1877–1989**

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS4L.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw upon an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

SECTION A: AFRICAN AMERICANS, 1877 to 1980

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Booker T Washington founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881, a vocational school for blacks. There he developed the philosophy that the blacks' best hope for assimilation lay in at least temporarily accommodating the whites. Rather than fight for political rights, he said, blacks should work hard, acquire
5 profits and prove they were worthy of their rights.

Adapted from M B NORTON, *A People and a Nation*, 1994

Source B

A brief text extract adapted from D DENNIS, *Black History*, 1984, describing the organisation of the blacks, in 1910, through the formation of the NAACP, under the leadership of Dubois. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source C Veteran crusaders like Philip Randolph were far too clever to suppose that war gave blacks enough leverage to eliminate racism and segregation at the time. It was Randolph who initiated the era's most daring experiment in direct action by threatening to immobilise Washington in 1940 through strike action. This was in
5 the pursuit of very distinct civil and economic rights. Randolph was a committed socialist who decided to use the threat of a march on Washington as a device to pressurise President Roosevelt and the Federal Government into making concessions towards blacks.

Adapted from R COOK, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, 1998

Source D The most provocative challenge to white liberal politics was the Black Panther Party, founded in 1966 by two black students Huey Newton and Bobby Seale. Their political philosophy was basically that of radical reform. Their 'Ten Point Programme' demanded many changes from the American state. They also
5 started a free breakfast programme for black children and offered free health services to ghetto residents. Many white critics viewed the Black Panthers as a dangerous ultra left group and a threat to social order. However, by the late 1960s the Black Panthers had become the most influential revolutionary nationalist organisation in the USA. The rising up of black nationalism was
10 viewed with alarm by the Federal Government and yet they failed to take any action against the Panthers and other similar groups.

Adapted from M MARABLE, *Race, Reform and Rebellion*, 1984

- (a) Use **Sources B** and **D** and your own knowledge.

How fully do these extracts explain the different methods of African American organisations in the development of Civil Rights in the years 1905 to 1970? *(10 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B, C** and **D** and your own knowledge.

‘African American individuals, rather than the Federal Government, did more to help develop the social and economic position of blacks in the years 1877 to 1980.’

Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: US DOMESTIC POLICY FROM KENNEDY TO REAGAN, 1961–1989

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 2 ‘Poor relations with Congress seriously damaged both President Kennedy’s and President Johnson’s social programmes.’
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)
- 3 Assess the extent to which President Nixon was unable to achieve his objectives in economic and social policies because of his relationship with Congress. (20 marks)
- 4 ‘Democrat administrations did more than Republican ones to change the relationship between federal and state governments in the years 1961 to 1989.’
How far do you agree with this view? (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: M B NORTON, *A People and a Nation*, Houghton Mifflin, 1994. © 1994 by Houghton Mifflin Company

Source C: R COOK, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, Longman, 1998

Source D: M MARABLE, *Race, Reform and Rebellion*, Macmillan, 1984. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan

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