

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon (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**

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.

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 attitudes towards racial discrimination during Roosevelt’s presidency?

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** How accurate is it to say that the lives of black Americans greatly changed for the better in the years 1865–1900?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** 'Martin Luther King made the most significant contribution to the development of black American civil rights in the years 1954–2009.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon

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**

Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a letter by Robert Fechner to the president of the NAACP, 21 September 1935. At this time Fechner was the head of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

The President has called my attention to the letter you addressed to him on 14 September 1935, in which you ask for information relating to the policy of segregation in CCC camps.

The law passed by Congress, setting up these camps, specifically indicated that there should be no discrimination because of color. I have faithfully tried to obey both the spirit and the letter of this law. 5

At the beginning of this work I consulted with numerous interested groups and individuals, and the decision to segregate white and black participants, was generally approved. I believe that the record of the past thirty months has shown the wisdom of our decision. 10

While segregation has been the general policy, it has not been inflexible, and we have a number of companies containing a small number of negro participants. I am satisfied that the negro participants themselves prefer to be in companies composed exclusively of their own race.

This segregation is not discrimination. The negro companies are assigned to the same type of work, have identical equipment, are served the same food and have the same quarters as white participants. I have talked with many black participants and never had a single complaint. I am just as sincerely interested as anyone in making this work for the best for all who are involved. 15

Source 2: From, 'Call to Negro America to March on Washington for Jobs and Equal Participation in National Defence', an article by A Philip Randolph published in the *Black Worker* magazine, 14 May 1941. Randolph was a civil rights activist, trade unionist and one of the founders of the March on Washington Movement.

This is an hour of crisis. It is a crisis of democracy. It is a crisis of minority groups. It is a crisis of Negro Americans. What is this crisis? To American Negroes, it is the denial of jobs in Government defence projects. It is racial discrimination in Government departments. It is widespread Jim-Crowism in the armed forces of the Nation. 20

What shall we do? With faith and confidence of the Negro people in their own power for self-liberation, Negroes can break down those barriers of segregation in employment in this Nation. By the mobilization and coordination of their mass power, they can cause President Roosevelt to issue an Executive Order abolishing discrimination. 25

But, if we are to win, it will require an all-out, bold and total effort and demonstration of colossal proportions. A thundering march on Washington, ending in a huge demonstration at Lincoln's Monument will shake up white America. 30

We believe in national unity which recognizes equal opportunity of black and white citizens to jobs in national defence and the armed forces. We are loyal, patriotic Americans all. 35

But if American democracy will not defend us; if American democracy will not give jobs to its workers because of race or color; if American democracy will not produce equality of opportunity, freedom and justice to its citizens, black and white, it is a mockery and betrays the principles for which it is supposed to stand. 40

Today we call on President Roosevelt, a great humanitarian and idealist, to free American Negro citizens from the humiliation and insult of discrimination and Jim-Crowism in Government departments and national defence.

The Federal Government cannot with clear conscience call upon others to abolish discrimination based on race and color as long as it practises discrimination itself against Negro Americans. 45



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