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Level 3 GCE		
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Wednesday 10	June	2020
Wednesday 10	Jane	. 2020
Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)) Paper F	Reference 9HI0/39
History		
Advanced		
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Paper 3: Themes in breadth with	•	-
Option 39.1: Civil rights and race		
Option 39.2: Mass media and soc	iai change ii	n Britain, 1882–2004
You must have:		Total Marks
Sources Booklet (enclosed)		Iotal Walks
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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.
- You must answer three questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer one question in Section A, one question from Section B and one question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

Option 39.1: Civil rights and race relations in the USA, 1850–2009

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for civil rights protests in the USA in the mid-1950s and the principles on which Martin Luther King based his methods of protest.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Option 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882-2004

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the role of Mary Whitehouse as a campaigner about the media and BBC television's engagement with social issues.
 - Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)













SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 39.1: Civil rights and race relations in the USA, 1850–2009

EITHER

3 'In the years to 1900, it was the Supreme Court that was most responsible for undermining the rights that black Americans had gained from Reconstruction.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the New Deal brought no substantial change to the employment status and working conditions of black Americans in the years 1933–41?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Option 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882–2004

EITHER

5 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1922–36, Lord Rothermere exercised extensive influence in Britain?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 'During the Second World War, it was Sefton Delmer that made the most significant contribution to British propaganda broadcasting.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

sen question number:	Question 3	\times	Question 4	\boxtimes
	Question 5	\times	Question 6	\boxtimes





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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 39.1: Civil rights and race relations in the USA, 1850–2009

EITHER

7 'The impact of attitudes towards segregation was the most significant reason for the changing pattern of migration of black Americans in the years 1850–2009.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 'Malcolm X (1992) was the most significant film in changing the perceptions of race among movie audiences in the years c1900–2009.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

Option 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882–2004

EITHER

9 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1882–2004, it was television that had the greatest impact on British leisure patterns?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

10 'The ending of the composite tax system (1991) was the key turning point in changing the status of women within the family in the years 1882–2004.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



nosen question number:	Question 7	\times	Question 8	\boxtimes
	Question 9	\boxtimes	Question 10	



















Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 10 June 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference 9HI0/39

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 39.1: Civil rights and race relations in the USA, 1850-2009

Option 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882-2004

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

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

Option 39.1: Civil rights and race relations in the USA, 1850–2009

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a speech by Dr Martin Luther King Jr in support of the Montgomery Improvement Association at the Holt Street Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, 5 December 1955. Five thousand people attended this meeting.

We're here this evening because first and foremost, we are American citizens in name, and we are determined to acquire our citizenship in practice. We are also here because of our deep-seated belief that the greatest form of government is democracy transformed from theories written on paper to practical action. There comes a time when people get tired. We are here to say to those who have mistreated us for so long that we are tired – tired of being segregated and humiliated; tired of being kicked by the brutal feet of oppression.

We have no alternative but to protest. For many years, we have shown amazing patience. We have sometimes given our white brothers the feeling that we liked the way we were treated. But we come here tonight to be saved from this patience that tolerates anything less than freedom and justice. One of the great glories of American democracy is the right to protest for right.

But don't let anybody compare our actions with the Ku Klux Klan or with the White Citizens' Council. These organisations are protesting for the continuation of injustice; we are protesting for the birth of justice. Their methods lead to violence and lawlessness. But in our protest there will be no cross burnings. No white person will be taken from his home by a hooded Negro mob and brutally murdered. Our method will be that of persuasion, not brutality. Our actions must be guided by the word of our Lord. Hear the words of Jesus echoing across the centuries, 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, and pray for them that hurt you.' If we fail to do this, our protest will end up as meaningless. We must not become bitter, and end up by hating our white brothers.

We are not wrong in what we are doing. If we are wrong, the Supreme Court of this nation is wrong. If we are wrong, the Constitution of the United States is wrong. If we are wrong, God Almighty is wrong.

If you will protest with courage, and yet with dignity and Christian love, future historians will say, 'There lived a great black people who injected new meaning and dignity into the veins of civilisation.' This is our challenge and our overwhelming responsibility.

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Option 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882-2004

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a speech made by Mary Whitehouse, 5 May 1964. This speech marked the public launch of the Clean Up TV movement, later renamed the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association (NVALA).

The immediate aim of this campaign is to restore the BBC to its real position of respected leadership of this country. We are not against the BBC; we are for the BBC.

We are for what the BBC has done in the past and needs to do again. It is a public service in a Christian country and as such should lead the people on and up, not down and out. We have a quite incredible situation. We have the Health Minister regretting the shocking rise of sexually transmitted disease and promiscuity. We have the Home Secretary appealing to every town and village for suggestions about controlling lawless youngsters. And we have the Education Minister saying youngsters must be given guidance against sex before marriage and for loyalty within it. However, we have the BBC, an institution overseen by government, constantly putting on programmes that aggravate the very problems that government departments are trying to deal with.

My campaign was born out of frustration at the apparent unwillingness of anyone to accept responsibility for offensive programmes. They offend, not only against public taste, but against the best interests of the nation. There were concerns, for example, over a programme broadcast on 14 July last year, when a doctor defined a considerate boy as one who takes contraceptives with him when he meets his girlfriend. Countless parents were distressed over this. Medical men, trying to find an answer to growing promiscuity and sexually transmitted disease, were exasperated. We recognise that 6 pm until 9.15 pm is a period for family viewing. Well, I think we are being ignored. Last Thursday we sat as a family and saw a programme that started at 6.35 and it was the dirtiest programme I have seen for a very long time.

We find it difficult to understand that those who wield power at the BBC do not take account of the lesson history teaches – that a nation going soft at the centre is ripe for a fall. This isn't a campaign against 'dirty' plays or 'for censorship'; the issue at stake is far greater. Do we want immoral views to control our country and have power over the minds of our children? We get the television – as well as the government – we deserve. We must right this wrong – this is why we have come out to fight!

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