

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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Friday 22 January 2021

Morning (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

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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(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 far do you agree that, in the years 1883–2009, inter-racial tension was mainly concentrated in the south?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** 'The years 1883–2009 saw major changes in the pattern of black settlement and housing in the USA.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** **Question 3**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 22 January 2021

Morning

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

Sources 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 speech by Henry D McHenry to the US House of Representatives, 13 April 1872. McHenry was a white representative for Kentucky, a former slave-owning state. Here he is speaking about some proposals that eventually became part of the second Civil Rights Act 1875.

Everything that is really a right in this Civil Rights Bill is already granted by state laws to both the negro as well as the white man. The negro has the right to travel and the right to education and burial. No one is prevented from being involved with him. However, it is a very different thing when the law tells us that we have to do things for him and tells us the way in which we have to do them. That is a matter for individuals and the law has no right to interfere. This bill proposes forcing everyone to extend full and equal rights to the negro. 5

If a man wants to associate with negroes, sit at the same dining table or send his children to the same schools as them, then he has the right to do so. However, that is very different from making social equality compulsory or forcing people into the company of those distasteful to them. Under this law, if your wife should be travelling alone, any negro man would have the right to sit himself by her side and anybody who came to protect her from him could face a heavy penalty. 10

This is my feeling and it is the feeling of those I represent. You may call it a prejudice if you want but all your laws and penalties will not get rid of it. A prejudice is a right which belongs to a man and you cannot control it by law. All your efforts to do so will only increase it. 15

Source 2: From a speech by James T Rapier to the US House of Representatives, 9 June 1874. Rapier was an African-American representative for the former slave-owning state of Alabama. Here he is participating in a debate on the second Civil Rights Bill.

I feel ashamed for my country that I, as a member of the House of Representatives, have no civil rights that others must respect. Here, in America, it is still possible for a man to be half free and half slave, and that a man can have political rights while he is denied civil ones. I can be a legislator for a free people while my own chains of civil slavery hang upon me. 20

I believe that the solution to all this is to pass laws and enforce penalties against any person discriminating against others in public places because of their color. No one is seeking a law that will interfere with anyone's private affairs. But I do ask for a law to give me the same public privileges as white people. However, when I ask for this I am told that I must wait for public opinion to support these changes and that it is a matter that cannot be forced on the people by law. However, I remember it was unpopular to enlist negro soldiers in our late war but, when it became a necessity, public opinion soon came round to support it. 25 30

When would public opinion in the south have supported my right to vote if there hadn't been any reconstruction acts or amendments to the constitution? If Congress will place upon the statute-books laws that will protect my civil rights, then public opinion will speedily follow. 35