

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

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## Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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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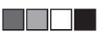


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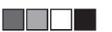
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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**



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**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 abolition of slavery in the United States resulted in a real improvement in the lives of black Americans in the years 1865–1900?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

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**OR**

- 3** 'Presidents were more influential than civil rights campaigners in bringing about progress for black Americans in the years 1865–77 and 1954–68.'

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 . 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

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**

### 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 magazine article by E E Lewis in *Opportunity: A Journal of Negro Life*, March 1935. Lewis was a black American journalist. *Opportunity* was the magazine of the National Urban League, an organisation founded in 1910 to defend the interests of urban black Americans.

The stated aim of the New Deal is to enhance the well-being of the masses but matching this aim with the actual achievements of the Administration is difficult. Nowhere is the difference between aim and achievement more obvious than in the case of the Negro cotton producer.

While the Agricultural Adjustment Agency is needed to provide some form of farm relief, the specific plan is inadequate. The Agency sees the farmer as an independent businessman in agriculture. It is not the Negro cotton producer but the independent, predominantly white, farm owners or tenants who have been the most vocal element of our farm population. It is this white farmer class who obtain concessions from the government. The strength of this group is of fundamental importance in understanding the structure of the AAA. 5 10

When we study the problem of the Negro farmer under the present Agricultural Adjustment system, what stands out is the problems he faces compared with his white neighbour. Sources of financial credit available to the white man are closed to the black man and the credit that the black man can get is much more expensive. These are some of the difficulties which he encounters solely because of his race. All this is most unjust, and any fair-minded observer will immediately conclude that these racial differences ought to be ended. 15

The present national administration is Democratic and must rely to a large extent upon the support of the landowners of the South. If one expects the Roosevelt administration to smash the existing Southern farming system or to modify it appreciably, one does not understand the realities of the politics he faces. 20



**Source 2:** From an interview with Ossie Davis conducted in 1993. Ossie Davis was an actor, playwright and civil rights activist. Here he is recalling the impact of New Deal programmes on the black American community.

Roosevelt and the New Deal did have a tremendous impact on the life of my family and the community, but not at the very beginning. 25

In the beginning, politics was something that took place up North. The Depression and even the crash of the American stock market, was the fault of rich people in the North. The White South and the Black South both looked upon the crash almost as a kind of punishment inflicted on them by people in the North. 30

It was only later, when the New Deal began to produce programs, that food and welfare was sent into our communities. Then the government began to implement other kinds of programs. I remember going to classes taught by ordinary people in stores, or in churches, in various other places. These were sometimes even taught at night, all as a part of the New Deal. But I don't think my Mama, unlike others, was ever on welfare programs. My family relied, as we always had, on the extended family for food. We were never, except on one occasion, close to absolute poverty and starvation. 35

The government programs were there if we needed them. Not only did they provide a service, but they also put black folks into positions of authority and power. There were black farm agents who went out and worked with the farmers, and black teachers, people who got these jobs and who did service for the community. 40



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