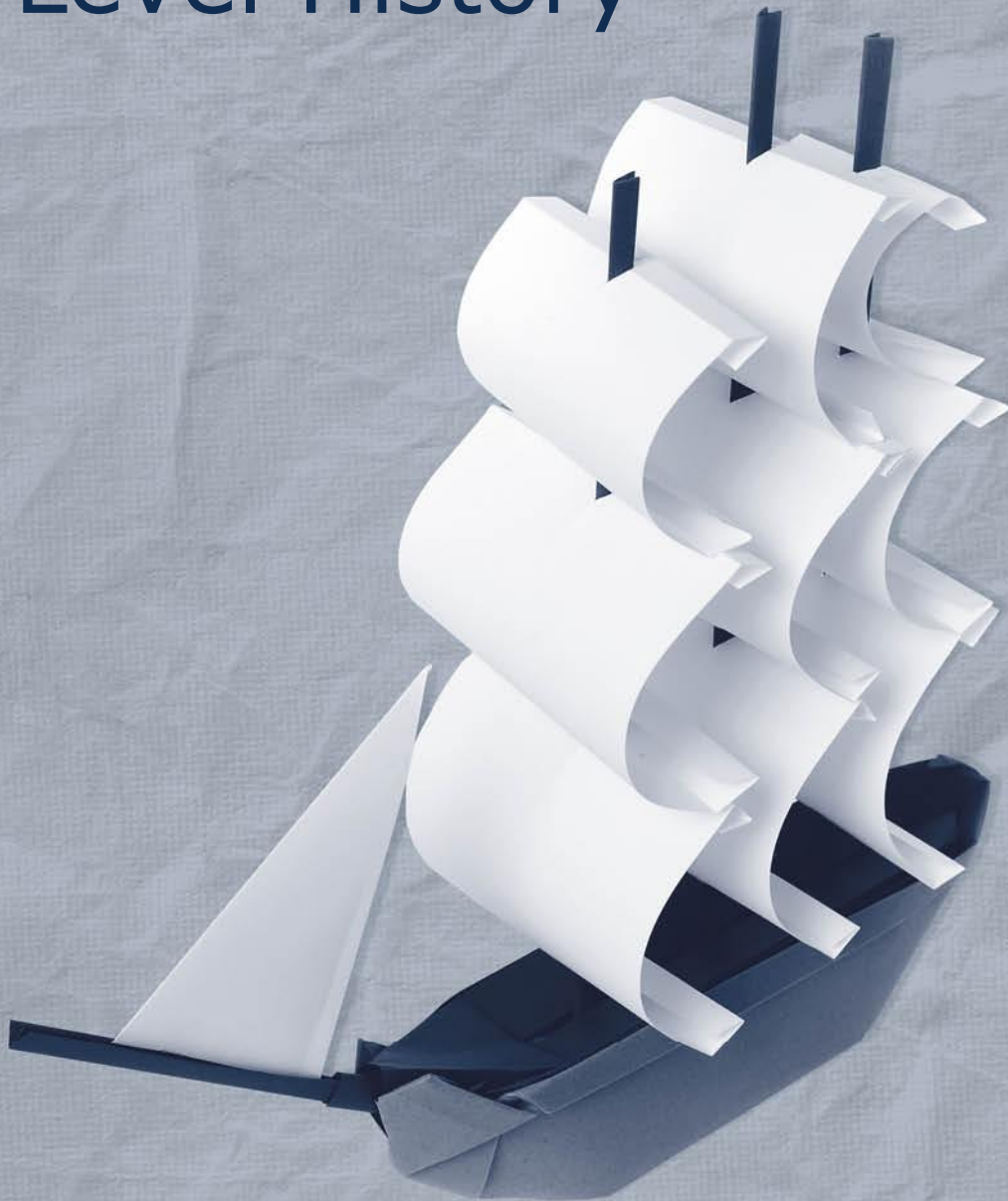


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_03

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 39

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 3:

- 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.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_39

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

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 extent of racist attitudes in the South and the relationship between the federal government and southern states in the 1890s.

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

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 Lord Northcliffe's attitude to civilian politicians and his view of Lord Kitchener's conduct of the First World War.

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

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The 1890s displayed some of the harshest and most brutal treatment of African Americans in the entire post-abolition period. This was at the hands ~~of~~, by and large, of the Southern Democrat public, who were able to act with impunity, knowing the Federal government would not intervene with the superficial state investigations. However much of this inability of the Fed Gov to intervene was a result of the conservative Supreme Court decisions throughout the 1880s, which almost justified ~~the~~ treatment of black Americans in a de-jure sense.

Source 1 is useful for revealing the extent of racist attitudes in the South, as it describes, accurately, the extent of the brutality done by ~~the~~ southern white Americans. Wells opens with the statement, 'In the past 10 years, over a thousand ~~more~~ black men, women and children have been butchered, murdered and burnt. This is completely accurate and in no way hyperbolic. 1300 black Americans were lynched throughout the 1890s in what was

almost ritualised violence. The ~~unpleasant~~ act of lynching was carried out in an abhorrent, ~~the~~ inhumane fashion, with torture and mutilation common practice before the victim was killed. These acts would be spectacles of public entertainment for Southern families. Therefore, the description of these events as 'horrible outrages' is utterly justified, in no way exaggerated to fit a purpose. Wells, ~~who~~ who had seen the process of lynching first hand, gives a valuable insight into the extent of racist attitudes in the South.

However, Source 1 is not useful for revealing the extent of racist attitudes in the South due to the influence of opinion that would need more tangible evidence to be useful as a source. Wells' attitudes ~~at~~ towards the trials used to ~~show~~ justify lynching is likely utterly accurate, yet her description of the victims of lynching as ~~simple~~ innocent, 'helpless creatures, simply needs examples and evidence that would be extremely ~~difficult~~ difficult to find in the Southern environment. Of course, lynching is never justified, but the source does not help distinguish racial

or opinion-driven justifications ~~as~~ used by Southern courts. The statement that, 'those who commit the murders write the reports' is likely entirely true, but it is ~~definitely~~ not useful in an objective sense as it gives no evidence for the statement. Therefore the source is not useful for revealing the extent of Southern racism as it fails to prove the false nature of these Southern trials, and it ~~was~~ some black men had been guilty of ~~to~~ some of the terrible crimes they had been accused of, of course their lynching in a modern sense would still be utterly unjustified, but it ~~the~~ gives reason at least to the contextual acts of violence instead of random acts based on race (which they all likely were).

Source 1 is useful also for revealing the relationship between the federal and state governments in the 1890s, as it rightly emphasises the lack of jurisdiction that the Federal Government had over state authorities. The fact that the Federal government had 'no jurisdiction over the crimes committed in New Orleans' is backed up by the results of the 1883 civil rights cases heard by the

supreme court. These declared the 1875 Civil Rights Act as unconstitutional, essentially denying the application ability of the Federal government to apply the 'equal protection under the law' that the 14th Amendment guaranteed, especially during measures at state-level. The Federal government, after the end of Reconstruction, lost its powers of enforcement and resulted in the situation the wells describes, showing that source 1 is useful in revealing the relationship between Federal government and southern states, with the Federal government in a state of near subservience in regards to the application of the law.

However, source 2 is not useful for revealing the relationship between the Federal government and ~~the~~ southern states because again it doesn't evidence the claim it makes, so however accurate, must be classed as an opinion. In a historiographical sense, the source does not mention in the influence of the 1875 Civil Rights cases, that were a large reason for this relationship to develop. The source also makes no

mention of the comparatively positive effects of the 1872 Enforcement Acts that essentially destroyed the KKK for decades, it could be argued that without these Federal actions, the states' influence would be even greater due to the insidious, insider position the KKK had developed in southern politics. Therefore source 2 is not useful for revealing the relationship between Federal and Southern state governments as it is dominated by opinion and fails to mention the fact that the lack of influence of the Federal government was not solely the fault of the Fed gov itself, but part of the Supreme Court as well.

In conclusion, despite its focus on opinion-driven argument and perhaps sometimes lacking of concrete justification of these opinions, ~~the~~ the source is still very useful both for ~~revealing~~ revealing the extent of southern racism and the relationship between the Federal and state governments. ~~It~~ It becomes very useful ~~when~~ when combined with contextual knowledge as it gives a valuable, first

hand insight into the situation at the
 hands of a respected and highly
 intelligent writer.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Source 1 seeks to explain the extent to which there were extensive racist attitudes in the South and the relationship between the federal government and the Southern states. Written by a black American journalist, we can expect ~~extre~~ extremely brutally honest interpretations of the racism.

Ida B. Wells states that 'In the past year over a thousand black men, women and children have been butchered, murdered and burnt.' This source was written in 1893, so from 1883 to 1893 is being mentioned. This ~~suggest~~ is valuable for shedding light on the brutality of the KKK in the South, although no cause of ~~e~~ death has been provided, we know that after the civil rights was declared unconstitutional in 1895, the presence of the KKK became greater and lynching more common. The question states 'racist attitudes', and this is clearly stated by the author as she says 'The reports are written as to make it appear that the helpless creatures deserved their fate'. This ~~sto~~ suggests that those who lynched, naturally believed that blacks deserve what they get, regardless of what they did. However, we do not know this is the case at

there is no evidence. This source is a speech, telling us that the way it is written has clear intentions to be powerful and moving. Therefore the utterance 'make it appear that the helpless creatures deserved their fate', may not be entirely valuable as it is ~~a~~ from a speech. It is also stated in the context she had 'seen the violent lynching of her friends', suggests potentially making the speech either more honest on the federal government or possibly an exaggeration of the racism's extent.

The author compares the response of the federal government and the state government & and is very valuable for providing us with their relationship. The source states that the state of New Orleans case shows ~~over~~ the difference in treatment between black and white Americans. ~~The~~ On one hand we have the black Americans in the South, who are made to seem as if they deserve their fate, ~~whereas~~ ~~then~~ suggesting, not proving, that nothing happened to those who murdered as they wrote the report. However, when three white men commit an identical crime in New Orleans, the ~~Federal government decide they would let the state of~~ Louisiana deal with ~~the~~ the crime on their, deciding to not punish the individuals. This suggests complete inequality between the federal government and the state government and a terrible relationship with the

South as the federal government do give the same fate to those who lynched in New Orleans to those in the South.

* Another factor of this source, showing racism from to the South was the quote 'Death at the hand of party unknown to the jury'. This shows no intent to persecute white killers as they do with of people who lynched, the same which is used when white commit similar crimes. However it doesn't state how black killers are treated although we can assume that is what 'butchered' and 'murdered' are described, it is not specifically said, therefore reducing its the source's value.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Lord Northcliffe was a prominent figure in the age of press barons. He benefitted massively and contributed to the end of the golden era of journalism. He founded the Daily Mail with his brother, Lord Rothermere, and in 1891 & by 1900 they had a readership of 1 million. Their paper appealed to the working man, mainly middle class readers and had massive influence over the resignation of Asquith and conduct of WWI. as well as ~~the~~ the Times founded in 1908 that featured lengthier more detailed articles on politics. he had massive influence over the resignation of Asquith & conduct of WWI.

The source ~~1~~ demonstrates how important he thought expressing his views were as the owner of the paper. ~~The~~ Source 2 includes editorials written by Northcliffe about the conduct of war. Northcliffe had been critical of the war from the beginning calling for conscription to get the slackers, and although he became ~~a~~ calmer about these views after his nephews Vere & Vyvyan died at war in 1916 & 1918, at the time these editorials were written he

was an advocate for war and conscription. ~~Not~~
~~some~~ ~~clearly~~ and was critical of civilian
politicians.

Firstly, we know that Northcliffe had been
linked criticism about the lack of shells the soldiers
had. He strongly references this in his editorial referring
to '200,000 shells we want everyday'.* He is
critical of civilian politicians management of the
war as we know he placed much of the
blame on Asquith's 'wait and see' government. He
was critical of Asquith because Asquith had stuck to
his liberal views of laissez faire but in total war
government intervention is needed. Therefore, we know
Northcliffe was critical. However, we also know that
as a newspaper owner, not a politician, he clearly
has limited information about the war which may
affect his views incorrectly.

Next, ~~the source~~* he had played a key part in
calling the failure of the Gallipoli campaign in
Turkey ~~as~~ as being due to lack of shells and
leading to Admiral Fisher's resignation.

On top of this, Northcliffe's views on Kitchener are ~~extremely~~ detailed in this source. He needed to 'take charge of raising the new troops' & 'deprived the Army in France of high explosive shells'. Northcliffe was extremely critical of Lord Kitchener because he used outdated munitions and tactics 'a useless weapon in modern warfare'. He linked Kitchener's conduct to ~~that~~ action taken in the Boer War and begins to call for a National Government. Northcliffe was an advocate of the coalition and War Council but his scolding of Lord Kitchener lost him half his readership overnight and resulted in ~~the~~ Daily Mail papers being burned at the newsstand. ~~He~~ however Northcliffe still held negative views about Lord Kitchener.

Overall, the ~~the~~ source reveals Northcliffe's attitudes towards civilian politicians and his views on Lord Kitchener's conduct of the First World War.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

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

EITHER

- 3** 'Constitutional Amendments introduced during the Reconstruction period significantly improved the position of black Americans in the years 1865–77.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 4** How accurate is it to say that it was primarily internal divisions within the civil rights movement that damaged the cause of civil rights for black Americans in the years 1960–68?

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

EITHER

- 5** 'Television had a positive influence on race relations and attitudes towards cultural tolerance in Britain in the 1960s.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6** To what extent did political controls on broadcasters change the BBC and ITV in the Thatcher years (1979–90)?

Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Arguably, it is highly accurate to say that the primary internal divisions of the civil rights movement were what damaged the cause for civil rights in the years ~~1960~~ 1960-68. It was the radicalisation within certain elements of the movement in the mid-1960s that divided both the belief and aims of the movement, thus preventing it from having any coherent principles or strategies which ultimately led to the inhibition of the move for greater equality. However, it cannot be said to be the only reason for the lack of progression, as rather the loss of leaders, both from within and outside the movement, crucially reduced momentum therefore causing ~~the~~ less impetus for change, and further to this it was the distraction of the Vietnam war, along with the increasingly evident white resistance to the cause that further prevented the cause for civil rights from progressing. Therefore whilst internal divisions were undoubtedly crucial in sparking this fragmentation and failure, there were other factors that were critically important in underpinning the ~~damage~~ failure and eventual demise of the movement.

The radicalisation of the civil rights movement in the 1960s crucially not only alienated the support of white liberals but crucially served to create long-lasting divisions in the civil rights movement which greatly damaged the cause for civil rights. In 1966, the SNCC appointed black radical Stokely Carmichael as leader. Carmichael was a radical leader who advocated black power and separatism - a movement which he began at the 1966

March Against Fear, ~~the radical setting~~ by chanting "Black Power". This move to radicalism created division within the movement, both by ~~the~~ alienating liberal whites with the decision to expell white members in December 1966, but also alienated and cause division between different organisations within the movement, with Martin Luther King and the SCLC's calls for non-violent protest standing in stark dichotomy to the violent and radical calls of Stokely Carmichael, and other radical leaders, such as Malcolm X. This radicalism soon spread throughout the movement, with ~~a~~ radical Lloyd McIlwain being appointed head of CORE in 1968, and promptly expelling whites that year, and similarly Bobby Seale and Huey Newton set up the violent Black Panther Party in 1966 in Oakland California. Therefore this radicalisation of the movement created important internal division within the movement, as whilst one ~~group~~ faction called for violent black power, the other faction called for non-violent protest, as exemplified in the SCLC's protests in Birmingham, Atlanta, in 1963. Therefore, this crucially caused division in a movement which now no longer had any clear aim, and so inevitably leading to the damage of the cause.

Furthermore, not only did the internal divisions cause problems as they created arguments over the methods of protest, violent or non-violent, but the division also ~~caused the movement to~~ over the aim of the movement rather led to ^{its} failure. In the SCLC's Chicago campaign in 1966, King was met with ~~the~~ increasing backlash from other members of the movement, with Ella Baker criticising his "top-down" approach. This crucially led to the failure of the campaign, as many of the young radical members of the SNCC, felt alienated by

King approach and so King failed to galvanise the grassroots activists into action. Therefore not only did these divisions radicalise the movement, polarising whites and causing as the end of the movement, but the divisions ^{meant} that the movement, as exemplified in Chicago, failed to work together as they no longer shared the same aim, and this led to the failure of the campaign; particularly in Chicago, which has since been ~~repeated~~ cited as one of King's greatest failings. The divisions damaged the coherent nature of the movement, meaning that such successes achieved when working together, such as in the March on Washington in August 1963, would never happen again, and this undoubtedly led to the failure and demise of the movement, thus damaging the campaign for racial equality.

However, despite ~~the~~ these evident divisions, it can be argued that it was actually losses within and outside the movement, that actually damaged its cause, as with the loss of crucial figures the momentum was lost and so there was now little impetus for change. The death of President Kennedy in 1963 originally halted the movement, as being one of the ~~great~~ most tolerant and liberal leaders, his assassination equally marked the beginning of the demise of the movement, as equally, unlike Johnson, Kennedy may have pushed harder for civil rights, so doing more to achieve equality, especially in terms of moral and economic equality - something which Johnson did little to address until his 1968 Civil Rights Act, which some may argue came too late. Furthermore, the death of Malcolm X in 1965 and crucially in 1968, Martin Luther King, really exacerbated this loss of momentum. King had, since the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955 been a ~~repeated~~ symbol of hope for the movement, crucially leading

protests which secured racial equality, such as his campaign in Selma in 1965 - which undoubtedly initiated the call for and caused the Voting Rights Act of August 1965. Therefore, given the fact that the demise of the movement, and thus the damage to racial equality occurred upon and after King's death in 1968, it would suggest that he was crucial in underpinning its success. Therefore whilst the internal divisions certainly alienated supporters and created arguments within the movement, so limiting its ~~ability~~ effectiveness, the death of the key ~~leader~~ advocate of equality, and in particular King, can be seen as more important in damaging the movement, as whilst the internal divisions may have created an underlying sense of failure and lack of unity, King's death can be seen as a crucial turning point in exacerbating these failures by hugely and significantly hindering and thus damaging the move for equality.

Further, it can also be argued that after the achievements in the civil rights act of 1964 and the voting rights act of 1965, the movement had achieved all that it could visibly achieve, as the move for social and economic equality was a much harder and more arduous campaign, and so perhaps the damage of the civil rights movement was inevitable, as the movement had already achieved all that it could, and so the internal divisions merely exacerbated this rather than causing it. Arguably the Chicago 1966 campaign failed due to engrained white prejudice against African Americans, and particularly the move for social equality. Many whites felt that the movement had ~~been~~ already been met with the legislation ~~in~~ in 1964 and 1965; which had no physical cost to

whites. Therefore, after such success it is arguably that the movement was inevitably going to fail as many whites opposed the improvement or black socioeconomic rights, as for example, the creation of new housing, would cost them, as the tax payer, more money that they were not prepared to pay. This engrained lack of support for such reforms, evident in the race riots in Watts in 1965 and Detroit in 1967, ^{was} ~~was~~ arguably more important in hindering the movement, as without white support ~~for the~~ the battle for equality was inevitably going to fail. Therefore rather than any internal division damaging the movement, it is rather more likely that the movement failed purely because the fight for racial and economic equality was much harder, as it was aimed at tackling white prejudice rather than simple legislation. ~~Therefore~~ So although ~~an~~ internal division may not have helped, it was perhaps just a more inevitability that the movement would fail, as it had run into its ~~the~~ course.

In conclusion, the internal division in the civil rights movement, although crucial in carrying failed campaigns were not vital, and rather it was the combined effect of the loss of momentum, as exemplified in Martin Luther King's death, and the fact that socioeconomic equality was a much harder battle to win anyway, that meant the move for racial equality was damaged. Whilst some may argue that the Chicago campaign in 1966 failed because of the internal division when means no coherent or successful policy was established, it is actually far more convincing that the engrained prejudice and lack of white support meant that socioeconomic equality was harder to win, and so this is why that campaign failed, rather than internal division being crucial in

the failure. Therefore whilst the internal divisions did certainly damage the move for equality, they were not the sole or most influential reason for any failures, as it was rather the loss of momentum after Krip's death, in particular, and these ingrained problems which made the fight for equality far too difficult to overcome.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

During the Reconstruction period, three ~~constitutional~~ constitutional amendments were implemented, the first in decades. All three of them were aimed at clarifying and improving the legal position of former slaves and freedmen. But their effect was limited.

The introduction of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments gave black Americans citizenship, equal protection from the law and the right of black males to vote. While the 13th Amendment ~~ultimately~~ ^{effectively} assured an permanent end to slavery, it did not give blacks full equality. The introduction of the 14th Amendment gave black Americans equal legal rights with whites, but this didn't transfer into de facto equality, although it did address the Black Codes which had been introduced in 1865-66 in the South. The 15th Amendment gave blacks the right to vote in elections, and resulted in many black officials being elected in the south and even the election of a black Senator. However, in many states measures were introduced to reduce the black electorate with great effect, such as the Grandfather Clause, Poll tax, literacy test and even simple intimidation. This all occurred despite the presence of federal troops in the South, and it showed that

it would be very difficult to force the south to accept black equality. However, the Amendments ultimately prevented ~~some~~ southern states from acting as they pleased, and thus without them the situation could have been a lot worse.

There were also ways in which the situation for black Americans was held back, such as Presidential Reconstruction. President Johnson ~~he~~ was focused on reintegrating the south back into the union, and as a result he was much less concerned about civil rights. As a result, little was done to address the plight of blacks in the south, with Johnson believing that intervening would anger the southern white elite and thus preventing their re-integration. However, it should be noted that during 1865-68, federal troops did provide some protection to blacks against groups such as the Ku Klux Klan.

The position of black Americans was improved under Radical Reconstruction. This is because the Republican dominated congress decided more had to be done, and as a result they passed the 14th and 15th Amendments and forced the ex-confederate states to ratify them. Congress also attempted to take action against those committing violence and lynchings, but the impact was limited. Ultimately, waning public interest in the north and the deal between Republicans and Democrats following the 1876 presidential election resulted in the withdrawal

of federal troops and the end of Reconstruction in 1877, with de facto inequality in the south.

Another major factor in the position of black Americans during Reconstruction was the Ku Klux Klan. It was founded following the end of the Civil War, and was mostly made up of ex-Confederate soldiers. While it portrayed itself as the protectors of vulnerable whites against freedmen, it was ultimately a white supremacist group which used violence and intimidation to terrorise black communities. Members often included state officials and police men, which furthered their power and influence and helped members avoid prosecution. However, while it flourished under Presidential Reconstruction, it was ultimately targeted by federal authorities under Radical Reconstruction, when it declined into obscurity.

Ultimately, while the Constitutional Amendments provided de jure equality for black Americans, ~~the~~ the de facto inequality remained. During the Reconstruction period, federal authorities failed to fully eradicate the position of de facto position of black Americans, and thus segregation was introduced in the years after 1877.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

I believe that internal divisions within civil rights groups during the civil rights movement of the 50s and 60s was one of the primary causes that damaged the civil rights movement in the years 1960-68.

While some groups adopted peaceful methods, such as MLK and his organisation the SCLC, other groups believed in more radical and violent tactics to bring about equality, such as Malcolm X and the black panther. Malcolm X even called Martin Luther King a ~~traitor~~ Uncle Tom for wishing to cooperate with white Americans by splitting the black population between the two major groups, the effectiveness of the movement was effectively limited as the black people turned against each other despite having a generally shared goal.

In one instance, Martin Luther King advocated the use of school children in his marches from Birmingham Alabama in order to gain

media attention. While many groups disagreed with him and Martin Luther King called MLK a coward, the tactics were nonetheless effective and violence and brutality by police led to widespread media coverage and caused JFK to propose the civil rights bill of 1965. Johnson then passed the bill following JFK's death, which effectively marked the success of the movement.

At the time, although many disagreed with MLK's approach, his methods were nonetheless effective and gained nationwide media coverage, furthering the cause despite divisions.

~~Although~~ To conclude, although divisions in the movement did hinder progress to some extent, ultimately, the civil rights movement was successful.

This response received 5 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Section C

Question 7, Question 8, Question 9 and Question 10

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

EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that the First Great Migration (c1910–30) can be regarded as the most significant change in the pattern of black settlement in the USA in the period 1850–2009?

OR

- 8 How far did the repression of black Americans portrayed in photographs, films and television produce changes in the attitudes of white Americans towards race in the period 1850–2009?

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

EITHER

- 9 'The most significant change to women's employment conditions, in the years 1882–2004, resulted from the National Service Act (1941).'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 10 To what extent was the growth of the film industry in the 1920s and 1930s the key turning point in the development of leisure activities in Britain in the years 1882–2004?

Exemplar response G

Chosen question number:

Question 7 ☒Question 8 ☐Question 9 ☐Question 10 ☐

~~During the First Great Migration, hundreds of thousands of black Americans left their homes in the southern states, and headed north to find better opportunities and to escape persecution.~~

During the First ^{Great} Migration, for the first time in American history, hundreds of thousands of black Americans left the south to seek opportunities in the north, and sought to escape persecution in the south. ~~But~~ The migration of black Americans occurred throughout 1850-2009, but there were some distinct patterns.

The First Great Migration represented a significant change in the pattern of black settlement. Industry in the north boomed during the First World War (1914-18) and with it the need for workers grew. At the same time, prices of agricultural goods such as cotton fell markedly, partly due to an increase in production. These two factors resulted in many black American sharecroppers heading north to work in factories, causing the First Great Migration. They settled in areas of cities with small black communities, such as Harlem in New York, resulting in a boom in black American populations.

in northern cities such as Detroit, Cleveland, New York City and Philadelphia. This resulted in the black population becoming much more urbanised. However, it may be argued that blacks had been settling in northern cities since the end of the Civil War and the 13th Amendment, and thus it wasn't a change so much as an increase in the number of migrants.

Another period which changed the pattern of black settlement was the Reconstruction period. Following the end of slavery, some freedmen with the means to do so chose to head north, instead of remaining in the hostile south. This initial period of migration saw the establishment of small black communities in many northern cities, and these initial settlements were where most blacks moved to during the later migrations. This initial migration provided the foundations of the black communities which grew throughout the period. However, it can be argued that as the number of migrants was so low, this doesn't represent a notable change in the pattern of settlement, with the vast majority of blacks still in the south.

Black settlement patterns also changed during and after World War II, in the Second Great Migration. This saw war industries develop rapidly, and the growing west coast cities such as Los Angeles and San Francisco became new cities to experience a wave of black migration. This period saw the largest migration of

black Americans out of the south, with around 4 million ultimately leaving the south and settling in the north and even the west. It resulted in another shift in the pattern of black settlement as more and more blacks moved onto the inner city ghettos, forming much larger and more concentrated black communities. However, this pattern was nothing new and with black communities already well established in the north, it was merely an increase in numbers and less of an actual change in pattern.

Finally, there was a period following the civil rights movement in which black Americans began to ~~stop~~ leave the northern cities and return to the south. This was the first time since the end of the Civil War in 1865 that the pattern of black migration was reversed; they were now going to the south. Many reasons are cited for this change, such as running to care for family members, leaving the crime ridden ghettos as well as the racist attitudes of southerners becoming much less extreme, as shown by the end of violence and lynching of blacks by whites. However, it should be noted that many black Americans remained in the north, and black communities in northern cities remain very large.

Ultimately, there were various changes to the pattern of black settlement in the United States between 1850-2009. However, the greatest and starkest

change was the return of black Americans to the south

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒Question 9 ☒ Question 10 ☒

There are many points at which leisure activities from the years 1882 to 2004 developed.

Although the growth of the film industry was not the key turning point in the development of leisure activities, it did have some impact in that it made leisure activities less communal. Arguably the ~~most~~ ~~key~~ key turning point in British leisure between 1882 and 2004 was the growth and development of the car following the First World War.

The development of the car following World War One can be seen as the most important reason for the development of leisure activities in Britain in the years 1882 to 2004 for a number of reasons. Most importantly, it enabled car owners to travel wherever they wanted. The growth of the car is arguably what started the downfall of the British seaside holiday, as tourists were no longer confined to ~~the~~ only

travelling via train to their destination. Another reason cars can be seen as the most important reason for development of leisure in Britain is that the car meant towns and cities no longer had to be entirely built around the central hub of the train station. This, in turn resulted in more people moving to the suburbs of a city, giving them more outdoor space for leisure, as well as making it easier for them to venture into the surrounding countryside.

Another aspect which can be seen as a turning point in the development of British leisure is the rise of package holidays in the 1960s. These can be seen as an important development in the British leisure as they enabled the working class to travel abroad, for the first time. This, in turn led to changes in eating habits as foods such as pasta became more commonly available from supermarkets. The boom in package holidays can

also be seen as a turning point in British leisure because it hastened even further, the demise of seaside towns such as Blackpool which had started with the growth of the car in the first half of the 20th century. The rise of package holidays cannot be seen ~~as~~ to be as key a development as the rise of the car, however, as even in 2004, some 25 million Britons still spend all their leisure time in the UK.

To a certain extent, the growth of the film industry ^{in the 1920s and 1930s} can be seen as a key turning point in the development of leisure activities in Britain in the years 1882 to 2004. This is because it, arguably for the first time, created a leisure activity which was not enjoyed by the whole family, indeed many teenagers saw the cinema as a leisure activity they could enjoy by themselves, rather than with family.* However, the declining popularity of the cinema in the 1950s and 1960s, primarily as a result of the development of the television, means its impact was limited**.

The car, on the other hand, was played a key role in the development of British leisure since it became popular post First World War.

To conclude, although the cinema ~~did have~~ ~~some impact on the~~ growth of the film industry in the 1920s and 1930s did have some impact on the development of British leisure, it cannot be seen as a key turning point due to the fact that it quickly lost its impact as a result of the ~~the~~ growth in number of televisions. The car, on the other hand, has consistently had an impact since it came to be popular, with it arguably starting the decline of the British seaside town, to its role in changing the development of cities from outside of the centre into the train station.

Package holidays can also be shown ~~to~~ to have had an impact, as they allowed much of the working class to venture outside of Britain for the first time. However, the fact that by 2004, some 25 million Britons were ~~still~~ still holidaying in Britain limits this somewhat.

* This arguably paved the way for ~~the~~ future developments in leisure which are not enjoyed as a family, for example, the ~~rise of the~~ internet.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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