

Examiners' Report

June 2025

GCE History 9HI0 39

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with the A Level Paper 3:39, which deals with 39.1: Civil rights and race relations in the USA, 1850–2009 and 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882–2004. The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question that is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated. Examiners continue to note that there are an ever-increasing number of scripts that pose problems with the legibility of handwriting. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read. There was also growing evidence this summer of a number of candidates abbreviating words that should not be abbreviated in formal written English, eg the use of 'gov' instead of government and 'BAS' for Black Americans. This is not a development that is welcomed.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question and shaped their responses appropriately to meet the demands of the question. Candidates used wide-ranging and detailed contextual knowledge to support their arguments. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands that are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels.

Section C requires candidates to answer a breadth question. The questions in this section are set to encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded that, as has been pointed out in previous Principal Examiner reports, this has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology. It was observed that in some responses, candidates were trying to fit the material for Sections A and B to the demands of the questions in Section C. In many cases, this was not done very successfully as candidates failed to link much of the material to the question posed in a meaningful way.

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure

understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of reaching that judgement. The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

Many candidates failed to gain sufficient inferences from the source, even though there were plentiful opportunities that did require some careful analysis. Some candidates had little knowledge of the specific effects of the ruling in *Plessy v Ferguson*. Other candidates did very well indeed by reading the text closely and finding a lot of inferences, using their own knowledge to help contextualise them. Lower scoring candidates failed to link their own knowledge to the source and instead drove the essay with knowledge of Reconstruction rather than the source. As a result, source analysis was limited. Some candidates used irrelevant knowledge or used knowledge only to confirm or challenge matters of detail. Few candidates were able to interrogate the source confidently and seemed to struggle to evaluate the provenance, offering generic points about a judge, whereas stronger candidates perceived that the tone is clearly liberal towards civil rights and does not represent the views of the Harlan's colleagues on the Court or those of Southern state legislators. Stronger candidates drove their answer using the source and were able to interrogate and infer from the source confidently, such as that it states that Harlan believed that separation of the races on public transportation was unconstitutional, even though the Court's judgement allowed it. Most candidates were able to identify that the source suggests that the federal government approach was positive, amending the Constitution to end slavery. Weak candidates made undeveloped comments such as 'the source was written by a judge who should be knowledgeable about the law'. Indeed, such generalisations were common. However, many did have knowledge about Harlan and his dissenting view on the judgement and picked up on his message about its drawbacks.

This L5 response shows examples of best practice.

Source 1 is very useful for revealing the US Federal government approach to racial discrimination, by demonstrating interpretations of the Constitution with regards to racial equality. Source 1 states 'the Fourteenth Amendment greatly advanced the authority of American citizenship and personal liberty'. From this it can be inferred that the Federal Government supports equal rights of citizenship between all people in the US. The Fourteenth Amendment⁽¹⁸⁶⁸⁾ declared all formerly enslaved black Americans to be citizens, as well as provided protection against discrimination in public places such as theatres and cemeteries. This suggests that the Federal government's approach to ~~oppression~~ racial discrimination is against it. This makes the source useful as it highlights how the Federal government, through its governing document (the Constitution) had opposed racial discrimination during Reconstruction. Source 1 also states 'The Fifteenth Amendment declared that 'The right of citizens to vote shall not be limited by the USA or by any State on account of race, colour, or previous servitude''. This suggests that the Federal Government was opposed to racial discrimination through political means - voting rights. The Fifteenth Amendment (1870) enfranchised 700,000 black Americans - who

was outnumbered white American voters by 100,000. This corroborates with the view of the source that the federal government supported political equality as ~~the~~ the radical republicans in power at the time championed black American voting rights. Many of the measures that reduced black voter registration to 3% by 1900 were introduced by state laws, suggesting that the federal government had not changed its stance against racial discrimination. This ~~is~~ makes the source useful as it highlights the previous stance held by the federal government on racial discrimination politically. Source 1 also states 'the ruling in Plessy v Ferguson is inconsistent with equality of rights, citizenship and with the personal liberty enjoyed by negroes in the USA'. From this it can be inferred that the federal government, through the Supreme Court's ~~with~~ action was changing its stance on racial discrimination after the end of Reconstruction. ~~where~~ The Plessy v Ferguson ruling (1896) declared that it was not unconstitutional for black and white facilities to be segregated provided that they were equal - thus creating the justification of Jim Crow 'separate but equal'. This, along with other Supreme Court rulings such as the Plessy v Ferguson case in 1896 (which confirmed that the federal government had no right

to interfere over the 14th amendment) captured that the Federal Government was less interested in protecting black Americans from racial discrimination - the separate facilities that Plessy allowed for were extremely unequal (10x as much was spent on white schools for example), and the federal government was no longer interested in preventing this inequality and discrimination by race. This marks the source very useful as it highlights how the approach to racial discrimination by the federal government changed following Reconstruction. Overall, this course is very useful for revealing the US federal government's approach to racial discrimination by emphasising how the official approach compared to how it is practised - allowing discrimination. It emphasises the protection of the constitution, but does not highlight the loopholes that were easily found, such as Grandfather Clauses in the Fifteenth, so perhaps does not fully portray the attitude of the Federal Government.

Source 1 is also very useful for revealing the issues of racial separation in the Late 19th Century. Source 1 states 'the ruling in this case will govern relations between the races'. This suggests that the ruling of Plessy v Ferguson significantly increased issues

of racial separation by enhancing racial divisions. This can be seen by the ~~racial etiquette that began to emerge~~ ~~proper~~ racial etiquette that began to emerge in the Jim Crow South. For example, black Americans were expected to remove their hats when addressing white Americans, yield the sidewalk and refer to white Americans with terms of respect. This shows that as Plessy v Ferguson enabled the prolonging of Jim Crow, it also enabled white supremacists and whites to control society, thus 'poisoning' relations between black and white Americans. This makes the source very useful as it highlights the effects of Plessy v Ferguson on racial inequality, divisions and separation. Source 1 also states 'nothing can more certainly cause race hate and distrust between races, than a State Law'. From this it can be inferred that the ruling of Plessy significantly enhanced racial violence by enabling the Jim Crow system. This can be seen through the significant rise in lynchings - ~~also, between~~ an average of 187 per year during the 1890s. This suggests that Plessy v Ferguson brought up issues of racial separation, including extreme violence, by dividing and dividing the races. This makes the source very useful as it reveals the societal effects of Plessy, and the advancement of hate spawned by racial separation. Finally, source 1

States 'the separation of citizens on the basis of race, while they are on public transport, is a sign of servitude'. This suggests that the ruling of Plessy, as well as other Supreme Court rulings enabled segregation - which was extremely oppressive to Black Americans. Laws passed in Southern States such as the 1887 law in Florida which segregated rail cars, were enabled by the ruling of Plessy v. Ferguson. This enhanced racial separation caused many issues as the facilities for Black Americans were often not of equal standard - worsening their quality of living, with generational impacts. This part of source 7 is very useful as it highlights the detrimental of racial separation - reducing Black Americans to ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{lower status} ~~status~~. Overall, source 7 is more useful for revealing issues of racial separation raised by Plessy v. Ferguson as it highlights the many issues and inequalities created by it.

The provenance of source 7 is useful for revealing both the US federal government approach to racial discrimination as well as the issues of racial separation brought up by Plessy v. Ferguson. The source is from the opinion of Justice Harlan in Plessy - this is very useful for revealing the

attitude of the federal government as he was a Supreme Court justice, and thus his opinion may reveal the view of the federal government. However, in this case, he was the only dissenter against the ruling of Plessy - 8 other judges believed 'separate but equal' was not unconstitutional. Perhaps this limits the utility of source 7 in revealing the approach of the federal government as it presents the minority view. The fact that it is from Justice Harlan is useful as in revealing issues of racial separation is very useful as he was consistently advocating against and dismantling racial separation, keen to persuade those against it - this makes the source useful, as he would highlight these issues. The opinion was issued May 1896 - immediately after Plessy - therefore it is useful for both inquiries - as Harlan at that time Harlan would experience the cheaply laws towards racial separation. It is more useful at revealing the contemporary attitude of the federal government - as proving of the issues of racial separation that Plessy allowed had not come up yet, so was after the ruling. Overall, source 7 is more useful for revealing the issues of racial separation, though it is useful for both.

Overall, source 1 is most useful for revealing issues of racial separation brought up by KKK members' approach of the federal government however, it is useful for both.



From the second paragraph onwards, there is a sustained and successful attempt to derive inferences supported from the source which are then interrogated by the use of contextual knowledge. In this way evaluation is made by a discussion of what weight the evidence will bear. Notice that the candidate assesses what weight the evidence will bear partly by (towards the end of the response) discussing the provenance, but also throughout by confirming inferences through the use of contextual knowledge. Analysis of the provenance shows that the candidate is aware of the values and problems experienced by Harlan as a dissenting judge.



Look at the detail of the provenance of the source to see what might give weight to the source - eg in this case, among other points, that the tone of the account reveals a very negative view of the treatment of black Americans by the judgement. It clearly emphasises the urgent need for answers to the problem of racial discrimination. Challenge or confirm the veracity of the source by using contextual 'own knowledge' to discuss weight. Be aware of the values of the audience.

Question 2

On the whole, this was answered very well with candidates utilising details within the source and covering both enquiries sufficiently. At times, there was a tendency to paraphrase the source without making direct inferences related to the enquiry. On the whole, candidates clearly had good knowledge, but weaker candidates failed to use it to interrogate the source, and instead used it to confirm or challenge matters of detail. Some provided a long narrative of the Swinging Sixties. Stronger candidates were able to use their knowledge to gain strong inferences of the source. Some candidates were able to make use of the source's provenance, for example the article seems to be a personal recollection by the nostalgic author, who has clearly engaged with the detail of the subject material, seemingly as an avid viewer at the time. Weaker candidates merely observed that 30 years' distance meant that the author's memories could be poor. Strong candidates were able to evaluate the utility effectively by considering the context, eg there was a clear gap between the representation of housewives in TV advertising and the lived experience of women and that the writer of *Till Death Do Us Part*, Johnny Speight, was amazed that the ignorant Alf Garnett should become such a well-loved television character who reinforced prejudices, the opposite of what he intended.

A well-structured Level 5 response.

Source 2 is most useful for assessing the second line of enquiry the 'impact of television's engagement of social issues' as it recounts the coverage of racism in fictional media and society which was such an integral feature of 80s social issues often raised in media. ~~It is~~ It is also useful for line 1 as it predominantly looks at the way women were characterised into a housewife ideal and generally hints at the 'glamorisation' of male adulterers which suggests an inaccurate reflection on society - this said it is ~~quite~~ ultimately less useful for this due to its over focus on adulterers creating a 'perfect' depiction - many adulterers did attempt to mold views. This provenance of this source both fields and handles both arguments.

~~Source 1~~ The provenance of source 2 is firstly useful for enquiry ~~the~~² as it is the author's own recollection of 'the impact of watching' what was shown. Therefore it is a first hand account onto what the media portrayed - his inclusion of the ~~idea~~ word 'culture' as something his article ~~was~~ exposes was a key ref in his time and in his ~~past~~^{content}.

is clear the author does explore it. Furthermore the fact it is a past recollection (1998 on 60s) may prove useful as the author has had time to reflect on what the most integral sectors were on TV's engagement with social issues. This is supported in cited 8 that notes how TV both 'reinforced stereotypes' but also 'changed childhoods'. This line accurately summarises TV's engagement as there ~~was both~~ were notable examples of both. In the final third of his article the author's content focuses on the issues of race seen in society and media - In the 60s it was a prevalent problem as the governments failure to integrate the 40s 'post war west indian immigrants' in Windrush 1948 led to high racial tension throughout the country. This is demonstrated in the race riots of 68 and the cops on immigration introduced in 62 and 68. ~~These~~ The source usefully notes one of the most prevalent explorations of this the 'satire' 'ten death do us part' running all the way until 1969. It was a crucial show and as the source notes it attempted to criticise racism in society through 'racist characters designed to be laughed at'. Despite this attempt from TV to mould views - the source accurately notes how - to the creators horror - many sympathised with ~~the~~ 'the racist bigot'. TV was clearly

attempting to interact with key social issues of the examples such as the response to 'Enoch Powell speech (rivers of blood)' in 1968 (he was forced to but 75% agreed and 35000 signed the petition to reinstate him) TV struggled. This source is therefore useful as it zeros in onto the attempts TV made to engage and change society despite the ignorance it often received. As well as this the source is not holistically negative mentioning the 'community' spirit sparked by Carnation Street Church (then engaged in social issues like civil class and sexuality). This source's content reflects the variety on both issues and reception the media had to navigate and suggests may did this well - the plethora of shows on the 60s on social issues (Rag Trade, Liver Birds, Flower in the Streets, Rainbow City, Fable) support it.

This being said the source is not overly useful for this line of enquiry firstly is the fact in the authors own 'impact of watching TV'. It doesn't ^{include} complete any alternate recollections and therefore may unconsciously promote the experience he had with TV and not wider society. The way the content is able to pull on real societal issues does denote this. Furthermore it can be said the source

would be more useful if its argument developed to include for example issues of gender and sexuality as while a women's 'role' is mentioned in the start for advertising, so many shows in the 60s around women such as Neil Dunn's up the function could be integral to develop this.

This being said source 2 is also useful for the ~~re~~ First line of enquiry. Firstly its optimistic pronance 'knowledge positively and humor' being compared to the serious topics of farms about may be a reflection of advertising's role in reflecting society. As seen in the pronance the author explores how adverts role wasn't really to reflect society but ~~the~~ to glorify (line 11) the 'Swinging Sixties'. Cultural theorists note despite the prevalent social issues in this era the ideal of the Swinging Sixties and a 'portrait of perfect modern Britain' dominated. This is mostly due to the influence of US TV ~~and~~ production, Britain became romanticised to create a 'national consciousness' of modernity ^{and} happiness. The first part of the article shows the traditional ideals that were played on such as 'ordered society' and women in domesticity. It suggests advertising

wasn't meant to reflect changes and the sexual revolution in the way TV and film shows by independents / menaces did by but to play on ^(N/A) a false ideal of perfection. Mary Whitehouse ^{have} painted the stats such as 18% of girls + 10% of boys had had sex by 16 to suggest this devolved wife and home life was a true ~~rep~~ representation of society. The authors use of 'men appeal' which was often used for the pioneering show the 'advertisers' and the phrase 'barely conceal' suggests advertisers did not aim to reflect society. Many people despite knowing this to be true that the swinging sixties was a false creation (especially in portrayals of romance and classlessness) did appreciate it regardless as it was a break from negative portrayals. This idea that mass adverts weren't accurate but were used is a central depiction of society their role in reflecting society.

This said it cannot be the most useful as it is too closed off in its exploration. Possibly due to being written in 1998 with many years reflection on the 60s. + the Advertisers did not always create such a one sided depiction of women and it suggests. There were women writers on TV like Nell Dunn and Celia Lane-Cop

me junction and over birds). The fictional shows
also influenced advertising. In both spheres there
was a mix of merrering and moulding society -
hence the ~~seen~~ sources complication of his per
social issues makes it most useful for the 2 of
enquiry.



A carefully structured response which makes valid inferences regarding both enquiries and integrating their value with detailed contextual knowledge, which is also used to support evaluation, not only by enlarging on the provenance, but also by making sustained attempts to confirm or question the author's viewpoint and level of detachment from the material.



Make sure you make inferences that you also support with your own contextual knowledge. Use specific detail about the position the writer is taking and/or her purpose in doing so.

Question 3

The quality of responses was generally fairly high. Most candidates realised that they needed to indicate that Black American workers were largely segregated in the work programmes created by New Deal legislation, eg the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Whilst knowledge about the stated feature was broadly good, counter points in many responses didn't go beyond New Deal agricultural legislation that changed black lives decisively for the worse, making their grievances greater, eg the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) subsidies to white farmers, to reduce production, drove sharecroppers from the land. So exclusions in the Social Security Act, or the failure to pass a federal anti-lynching law, were opportunities missed by candidates.

A logically argued, sustained response reaching Level 5.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☒

Question 5 ☒

Question 6 ☒

During the New Deal years of 1933-41, there were lots of grievances expressed by black Americans due to a number of factors like segregation and other social issues, economic issues and political issues. Grievances can be defined as inequality and discrimination on a social, economic and political level. I believe that the chief cause of grievances expressed by black Americans in the years 1933-41 were economic issues as many black Americans were still in poverty.

One factor which was an important grievance expressed by black Americans in the New Deal years of 1933-41, were segregation and other social issues. This is seen as in the TVA, black Americans were limited to low-skilled jobs and were therefore segregated from white Americans on a de facto level. This caused grievances as it felt that black Americans were limited to certain opportunities and were not to be on the same level of job as white Americans, ~~partly~~ that as a result of segregation. Segregation was also a large issue in the defence industry and this

is seen as in 1941, A. Philip Randolph threatened a March on Washington to try and segregate the ~~arm~~ defence industry. This shows how important of a grievance it was as this was to be the first ~~one~~ major Civil rights protest ~~that~~ ~~man~~ and one that many black Americans were willing to be a part of. The importance of the issue was demonstrated as FDR used Executive Order 8802 to desegregate the industry. Another issue of segregation in the New Deal years were red-lining by the FNA. This prevented many black Americans from ~~getting~~ getting mortgages as they were labelled as 'high risk'. This caused many issues as ~~on a~~ it caused de facto ~~level~~ segregation as many black Americans were prevented from moving to majority-white neighbourhoods and kept many black Americans concentrated in ghettos like Harlem. However, the issue of red-lining and the ^{de-facto} segregation it caused, was not listened to by FDR the federal government, showing that it might not have been as large of an issue as many might not have complained. Overall, segregation and other social issues were an important grievance of black Americans as ~~it caused~~ seen with the threat of the ~~Mar~~ March on Washington in 1941 and the fact that black Americans were limited to low-skilled jobs in the TVA and other alphabet agencies.

Another major ~~is~~ grievance expressed by black Americans in the years 1933-41 were political issues. This is seen as there was a lack of black representation in politics which tried to be fixed by the black cabinet which gave advice to FDR. The black cabinet was very 'important' politically as it listened to and told FDR about the issues that black Americans were facing and ~~also~~ ^{which} gave Black Americans a voice in politics. Another issue that was raised by black Americans on a political level was the lack of voice and their unheard issues. This was a large grievance for black Americans and can be seen as they sent over 500,000 letters to Eleanor Roosevelt about their grievances. These grievances were major as seen as they were answered by the First Lady and people like Mary McLeod Bethune would try to ~~answer~~ carry out solutions to these issues by ~~giving out~~ teaching many black Americans how to read and write through the NYA. However, on a political level, these ~~iss~~ grievances were not dealt with as there was still lots of white violence in the South preventing people from voting and also figures like Eleanor Roosevelt were much more of a symbolic figure and couldn't achieve ~~it~~ as much as she failed to persuade her husband, FDR, to support the Cistigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill in 1936, demonstrating that ~~lots~~ these political grievances may not have

been expressed as much as not much was done on a political level to solve these grievances. Overall, political issues were ~~a~~ one of the most important grievances expressed by black Americans in the years 1933-41 as seen with lots of letters being sent to Eleanor Roosevelt and also with the black cabinet being put in place to ~~listen to~~ ~~and~~ to advise FDR on black issues, ~~and~~ but these grievances were not really listened to by the federal government, showing that it ~~was~~ ^{may} not have been the chief grievance of black Americans.

The chief grievance of black Americans in the years 1933-41 were economic issues. This is seen as black unemployment in ghettos like Harlem were as high as 50% and many black ~~American~~ Americans were living in poverty. These economic issues were the main grievance as seen as black Americans voiced the most issues on it and these issues were ~~not~~ listened to. This is seen as black Americans were given a total of \$3 million in aid by FERA, showing that much was done to give economic aid to black Americans to reduce economic inequality. The FHA ~~FHA~~ ^{FHA} also ~~ring-fenced~~ ^{ring-fenced} \$65 million to spend build houses, schools and hospitals in black American areas, showing the steps taken to improve the standard of living for black Americans and the steps taken to reduce economic inequality. ~~and also social~~ The NYA, also ~~taught~~

led by Mary McLeod Bethune, taught over 500,000 black youth to read and write to improve economic prosperity as now black Americans were able to have access to more job opportunities as they were more skilled. This would have reduced the amount of economic grievances as it reduced economic inequality as black Americans were now more likely to be employed. However, the Social Security Act of 1935 disproportionately affected black Americans as it excluded domestic and agricultural workers from getting benefits. This disproportionately affected black Americans as ~~over~~ 75% of black Americans with jobs in the South worked in the agricultural and domestic industries, showing that black American economic grievances may not have been listened to as much as there was more inequality on an economic level.

Overall, ~~the main~~ ~~chief~~ or I disagree with the statement as I believe that the chief grievance of black Americans in the New Deal years (1933-41) were economic grievances as many black Americans were unemployed as a result of the Great Depression and the 'last hired, first fired' policy many businesses had and the New Deal ~~does~~ did a lot to combat ~~these~~ the issue of unemployment and economic inequality through agencies like the NHA and the PWA, showing that this was the most important grievance unlike segregation and political grievances which were not combatted as much.

Therefore I believe the chief grievance of black Americans during the New Deal years was economic grievances as it was a major problem which the New Deal tried to combat the most.



What sets a L5 script apart from those seen at L4? Some key words from the mark scheme are 'sustained', 'fully' and 'throughout', indicating that the candidate is doing good things, and doing them often. Another key phrase is 'relative significance'. Notice the clarity of the introductory paragraph, where the candidate establishes the key features and how an overall judgement may be reached. Then, on the second page onwards, note how the candidate deals with the target focus in black Americans' grievances, followed by a balancing assessment. A number of counter features are rehearsed, leading to a nuanced judgement in the conclusion – it was economic grievances rather than political or social. The response would have been even better with a greater emphasis on the relative significance of each feature.



Think about the order of your factors when planning your essay – it is usually best to start with any identified in the question before moving on to alternatives. It is possible to do this the other way round, but don't put the target focus in the middle. This will ensure that your essay is analytical and well organised.

Question 4

Weaker candidates failed to write very much at all about King before the Birmingham campaign in 1963, even though the question begins in 1954. Strong candidates were able to show that multiple campaigns by King from 1955 onwards had mixed significance in the fight for civil rights. A number of candidates focused well on counter features, such as the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (and the Supreme Court), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and CORE rights. However, there were long narratives, too, about the Black Panthers, which were chronologically outside the remit.

A well-constructed argument reaching L5.

In this essay, I will be assessing how significant Martin Luther King's non-violent campaigns were for achieving black

American civil rights by evaluating with the factors: extent of legal changes (to de jure segregation), ~~on~~ race relations, and extent of change to daily life (e.g. de facto segregation). Overall, I will be arguing that his campaigns were ~~for~~ moderately significant.

~~The MLK's~~ MLK's campaigns were significant to a high extent in achieving black American civil rights as the legal implementations that happened as a result directly gave black Americans more legal equality. For instance, he was recognized as the official leader of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, in which black Americans ~~to~~, peacefully boycotted

buses due to ~~leg~~ legal segregation among them. This was highly significant as ~~it meant~~ the peaceful campaign meant violence between races was avoided and race relations were not tarnished, which beat stereotypes of black Americans as uncivilised and made them appear worthy of equal civil rights. This can be seen to have been successful as ~~the~~ around a year later, *Browder v. Gayle* was ~~held~~ a Supreme Court case that declared segregated public transportation in cities was unconstitutional - this was a victory for black American civil rights in transportation. This shows that MLK's campaign for black civil rights was highly significant as it ~~reversed~~ ~~legals~~ encouraged legal changes that had existed since the beginning of Jim Crow laws in the late 19th century, which thus shows that he was a significant catalyst for change. Therefore, MLK's non-violent

campaigns were highly significant as they directly challenged *de jure* whilst not tarnishing race relations, making him an unprecedented success for black civil rights.

However, it can be argued that MLK's campaigns were not only partially significant for black civil rights as they did not challenge *de facto* segregation as other civil rights groups did. For example, MLK's peaceful protest in Birmingham, Alabama ^{resulted} in his arrest and attacks on protesters by police dogs and water cannons, which resulted in many injuries. Although this was successful for MLK's campaign seeking federal assistance, e.g. legal protection for black Americans, it only heightened the racial tensions between white and black Americans in the South and so likely indirectly increased *de facto* segregation and prejudice, thus

showing he was not very successful as achieving black civil rights means that they must be implemented daily by their life by ordinary people, which would be very difficult with high racial tension. By contrast, other civil rights groups like CORE directly challenged de facto as after Bailey v. Patterson was implemented (allowing integration on interstate buses), Freedom Riders consisting of black and white American civil rights activists were sent to challenge this by riding together. This alternative peaceful campaign was arguably more significant than MLK's car achieving civil rights as CORE built on the legal changes and pursued the eradication of de facto by challenging southern prejudices despite being met with violence (e.g. white mob in Mississippi), thus indirectly aiming to improve the daily lives of black Americans.

who would have to use these buses, as their ^{new} civil rights allowed them to. Therefore, MLK's campaigns were only partially successful for achieving civil rights as he did focused more on the bigger picture (De jure) rather than the daily black American life, which makes his strategies less significant to other activists who looked at both large-scale and small-scale segregation.

Further I would further argue, however, that MLK's campaigns for black civil rights were only partially significant as the civil rights that were achieved for black Americans had limited success in daily life. For example, MLK's March to Washington, where he delivered his ^{keynote} 'I Have a Dream' speech in front of a mixed crowd of over 100,000 directly pressured the federal government to introd-

legal changes, which came in the form of the Civil Rights Act. However, although MLK's ~~pass~~ speech greatly improved race relations ~~by changing~~ as it was televised and thus had a wider-scale impact on white audiences, ~~this~~ the legal implementation wasn't as successful as, although the Act declared equal accommodation, treatment, etc, it can be seen through race riots ~~or~~ ^{or} boosted by black nationalism, and white supremacist groups that dominant views and tensions had not changed, which makes his campaign less significant as it had limited success due to lack of enforcement of these civil rights. Furthermore, although MLK's peace campaigns in the South ~~an~~ resulted in schools being legally desegregated in the *Brown v. Board of Education* *Topeka, Kansas*, ~~this~~ this can be seen to have been a very limited success as it was soon followed by

Brown II, which further demanded the integration of schools. This shows that MLK's campaigns had very limited success as the legal changes to improve black civil rights were only a ~~4~~ surface victory and did not officially succeed in abolishing de jure segregation in schools, ~~as~~ as de facto as it had to be forcefully implemented a second time due to white reluctance. This shows ~~MLA~~ MLK's campaigns were less significant as they did not successfully challenge either type of segregation, so the new found black civil rights were ineffective.

To conclude, I would argue that MLK's non-violent campaigns were not ~~not~~ only moderately significant in achieving black civil rights as

he peacefully challenged legal segregation without ~~has~~ inciting racial tensions, which would have had a positive impact on black American daily life where these legal changes were successfully implemented (e.g. North). However, as the majority of de facto segregation and racial tensions persisted even after his death, I must argue that his campaigns were not that significant as the civil rights achieved could not properly be enjoyed by black Americans, showing that his methods were not as successful as other groups, e.g. CORE.



A slightly unusual response that chooses 'everyday life' and civil rights on paper versus civil rights in practice as the key criteria by which to judge King's impact, balancing his work with those of grassroots campaigns. The introduction sets out the direction of the response, which is then followed through with relevant evidence. The conclusion is supported.



Think about how to structure your essay – should it be organised around factors for causes or does it require a yes (it did) - no (it didn't) response? Or perhaps, as in this case, it requires an assessment of comparative significance ('this much, but not that much because...') approach. This will ensure that your answer is well focused and reaches a clear judgement.

Question 5

This question was answered exceptionally well by a very small number of candidates. Candidates were able confidently to discuss the relative significance of Beaverbrook and Northcliffe and their contributions to the resignation of Asquith. A few candidates associated these newspaper proprietors with the Abdication crisis, which was very wide of chronological relevance.

A finely balanced L5 example showing clearly the relative significance of the two proprietors.

Whilst Beaverbrook was crucial to the resignation of Asquith and appointment of Lloyd George he was not as important as Northcliffe. Beaverbrook is hailed as a 'kingmaker' by historians such as AJP Taylor and his role in the December 4 resignation of Lloyd George was crucial to Asquith's resignation. However, had it not been for the constant barrage of negative press from Northcliffe and the December 3 renegée from Asquith caused by the Times Beaverbrook would have been in no place to convince Lloyd George and Bonar Law to resign. Therefore Northcliffe was more influential responsible in the replacement of Asquith.

Northcliffe was the most responsible in the replacement of Asquith due to the constant barrage of hate given to Asquith from his highly influential papers the Times and the Daily

Mail. During his time as a Press Baron Northcliffe used his papers as a vehicle for his political ideas, this is shown by his role in Asquith's replacement. The Mail and Times were constantly critical of Asquith's government, describing him as a 'limpet' clinging onto power and his war council 'wait and see' after the food crisis due to ~~their~~ his criticism of a 23 man cabinet. This swarm of negative press weakened Asquith's governing and allowed for Lloyd George and Bonar Law to be in a strong enough position to oppose him. Although it was the Times 'Towards reconstruction' that was the crucial turning point in Lloyd George's replacement of Asquith. This article criticised Asquith for agreeing to Lloyd George's demands for a smaller council and according to private letters between Asquith and Lloyd George was the key reason as to why Asquith did a

reneged the same day as the Times article (4 December) on the December 3rd agreement. This was crucial to Asquith's resignation as Lloyd George and Bonar Law resigned on the same day & leaving Asquith without support. Northcliffe's impact on this is shown by the Mail's headline 'The Paper that is combing them out', showing Northcliffe believed he was responsible.

However, where Northcliffe's involvement is limited is his involvement with Lloyd-George. Despite viewing Lloyd-George as a viable replacement during his time as Munitions minister (increasing shells from 70,000 to 1,000,000) the two did not align on many political fronts. Lloyd George was a firm believer of ending the fighting on the Western front, Northcliffe however wanted it to continue viewing it as the only way to

win the war (although the death of his nephew Vyvian later on did re-align them). Therefore if Northcliffe was fully responsible he may have picked a replacement he could control not one who viewed him as a 'scoundrel' and leaked to the Guardian when in power to undermine him. Northcliffe's involvement is further limited due to his papers only being influential when the opponent is in a weak position. This is shown by the 1915 Daily Mail 'The tragedy of the Shells - Lord Kitchener's gravest error' when criticising the shells crisis. As Kitchener was a hero the British public circulation of the mail fell overnight and copies were burnt in the streets. This shows how Northcliffe was only influential when the person he was targeting was weak, therefore his effectiveness against Asquith and his role in the replacement of him can be said to be actually

due to Asquith's poor governance.

Despite not being the most influential Beaverbrook and the Daily Express were still hugely responsible for the replacement of Asquith. AJP Taylor describes ~~th~~ Beaverbrook as being a 'king maker' and the 'one who gave the wheel another shove'.

This is shown by his involvement in Lloyd George's resignation in 4 December. As Beaverbrook urged Lloyd - George to resign following Asquith's ~~reneege~~ this led to Bonar - Law's resignation as well due to him waiting for Lloyd George. Had it not been for their resignations Asquith would have kept control of his co-alition government and could have continued in governance. Instead he resigned on the 5 December due to a lack of support. Had it not been for Beaverbrook - giving 'the wheel another shove' and urging Lloyd George to resign Asquith would have likely maintained power

and not have been replaced by Lloyd - George.

However, ~~where~~ the only reason Beaverbrook was able to convince Lloyd George and Bonar Law to resign was due to Asquith's reneged on the December 3 agreement. Both Lloyd George and Bonar Law were happy with this agreement as they got their smaller war council and there was little sign of resignation. Therefore it was the Times 'Towards reconstruction' that was the turning point as this directly led to the reneged and subsequent ability to be able to convince a resignation. Another reason why Beaverbrook's involvement in the replacement of Asquith by Lloyd George is limited is due to his support for Bonar Law, the Conservative party leader. The two had been M.P.'s together in 1910 and grew up in the same Canadian town, thus they were

very close. The Daily Express also painted Bonar Law out to be the driving force for Asquith's resignation. Therefore, if Beaverbrook was responsible for the replacement of Asquith it would have been Bonar Law replacing him, not Lloyd George. Therefore, in conclusion, Northcliffe was more responsible than Beaverbrook due to how crucial 'Toward's reconstruction' was as a turning point and Beaverbrook's inability to appoint Bonar Law as prime-minister.



This response clearly sets out its argument in the introduction and hints at the conclusion that will be reached. It follows the prescribed structure by offering a detailed, sustained, mainly chronological examination of the events leading to the resignation of Asquith. There is a forensic focus on a number of factors in the final days of Asquith's administration. The overall judgement is clear – Northcliffe's social pressure was more significant than Beaverbrook's political pressure. Notice how relative significance is debated throughout the response, as well as the convincing conclusion that there would have been a different outcome had Beaverbrook been the chief cause of the change of prime ministers.



Although there are time constraints, try to formulate a brief plan and attempt to write at least four or five sides (depending on handwriting size) to give yourself the best chance to explore range and depth in this 'study in depth' section of the paper.

Question 6

Depth questions in Option 39.2 often attracted very weak and very strong answers in relatively equal measure. Some candidates took the question as a chance to argue about the strengths and weaknesses about Channel 4's content and not realising that there were other media that added competition during the Thatcher years. Some very strong candidates carefully analysed the impact of the Broadcasting Act and perceived that the Cable and Broadcasting Act increased competition by allowing cables to carry many television channels into the homes of subscribers. They also assessed the rise of commercial radio. The weakest responses did not really understand the concept of competition.

A competently worked sustained debate at L5, using the strategy for very strong candidates outlined above outlined in the question introduction above.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☒

Question 5 ☒

Question 6 ☒

The introduction of channel 4 was a significant feature in the promotion of competition predominantly due to the fact it sourced its programmes from independent broadcasters who had to ~~not~~ compete to be shown. This being said it is not the most significant factor ~~due to the fact~~ due to the fact it initially had struggles in audience share but also it can be suggested the channel itself focused more on representation than competition. Thatcher's disdain for the content shown supports this. The most significant factor in promoting competition was the 1990 broadcasting act. Despite being at the end of her period - this act was so integral in introducing aspects to broadcasting that promoted competition. Furthermore, the growth of local independent radio as well as Thatcher's treatment of the press also aimed at to and were successful in promoting competition. This said the broadcasting act is the conclusive factor due to its range of features but also its breadth of target as TV was 23% of people's leisure time in this period (compared to radio and press).

Moreover The idea for channel 4 originated pre Thatcher years in a 1977 article by Anthony Smith (Guardian) that suggested a new channel would result in competition for the others as at this point media broadcasting was a duopoly of BBC and ITV. He also believed that by sourcing its content by independents and commissioning shows they would be forced to compete too. Smith also celebrated its possibility to increase representation however when the channel was pitched to Thatcher's secretary for state (1979) its focus was shifted to free market competition. The channel was introduced in legislation in 1980 and began running in 1982. It was funded by an ITV levy (£200 million and so had adverts shown by them) however its content was predominantly independent. Thatcher cited this and saw this as critical for the promotion of competition as she believed media like the BBC was producing mediocre shows the public didn't want. Therefore this competition of writers etc (as shown by the fact Channel 4 chairman Jeremy Isaacs claimed to aim for 15% independent shows but really worked 62%) promoted new ideas. This being said the introduction of channel 4 isn't the most significant factor as 3 weeks after its airing it was

Labelled 'channel five'. Its listener share fell 6% to 3%, suggesting ~~its relevance to competitors~~ and was forced to show ITV show versions to try and boost its audience share. While it had climbed back to 10% by the end of her era this suggests it wasn't the most significant factor. Furthermore it can be suggested ~~that~~ competition wasn't its driving force but rather diversity and representativeness. This is demonstrated by Thatcher's own dislike for the shows such as her sympathies with Mary Whitehouse's (NUKA) criticism of the swearing in 'Brookside' or desire to make it come under obscenity laws after 'Jubilee' (GBS). Isaacson wanted this focus and employed many people new to the industry however it demonstrates a lack of focus on competition.

The most significant feature to promote competition was the 1990 broadcasting act. Again a change to the ~~media~~ TV however its dominance over media is the reason the most critical factors are within that.

The act originated from the 1986 Pilkington report (that aimed to investigate the BBC's reorganising) while it didn't call for an end to licence fees as Thatcher hoped ('undemocratic tax') it made many suggestions of increased independence that were applied in the following legislation. Six key points were established

in this law which all helped to drive up standards. It called for 25% of all shows to be commissioned by independents (a settlement from the reports suggestion of 40%), the introduction of channel 5, a switch of regulation from IBA (International broadcasting association) to the ITC (International TV commission), it allowed for mergers, brought in satellite TV, and created an ~~early~~ ITV contract that meant the 15 highest broadcasting bidders get 10 year funded contracts. Together these factors created high levels of competition as they broadened the scope of who was competing (independents) and the commissions regularly that was larger. The final listed feature ^{was} is especially integral as by making broadcasters compete for their contracts they were forced to work harder and improve to keep up which is a successful ~~commoditisation~~ implementation of competition. It demonstrated much of the ideas of channel 4 (a new channel with and also a focus on independents) however it had ~~wasn't~~ an extended range of influence past just the one channel to media shown on TV as a holistic group which is why its changes were most significant in competition. This being said, the legislation does still have criticisms. Firstly is the fact it's in 1990 meaning the end of her years however this is almost negligible due to the

significance it did have to competition. Furthermore however, critics often note that the increased focus on mass entertainment this act introduced didn't lead to competition but instead a ~~cost~~ reduction in the quality of media produced. This is supported by the increase of daytime TV and game shows seen in her era as they were cheap and quick to produce. This being said the way the act created opportunities and drive for many demonstrates its relevance.

~~While~~ While not being the most significant feature, the growth of local independent radio was also a crucial change in her years. While radio was the most popular radios are important throughout the whole period as shown that by 1945 77% of homes had a radio and this continued to grow. The proliferation per the growth in radio competition began before her era in the 1972 act that ~~allowed~~ allowed the creation of independent radio (before that the BBC had a monopoly). Despite the earlier start the change is seen in the Thatcher years as from 79-90 independent local radio (the group name for independent radio and 19 new branches of commercial radio) grew over then tripled. This change was accelerated near the end of her

period with the creation of ITV contracts (1989). This offered 3 funded contracts to create a sustained channel for the highest bidder. Like in TV broadcasting this meant smaller stations had to grow and compete to secure the funding. This act led to the creation of Virgin radio, Transport, and classic FM which are still relevant stations demonstrating the impact continued relevance of that competition. This being said, one reason radio can't be the most significant factor is due to the fact its listener share was frequently split. Older generations stayed loyal to the BBC's radio and younger generations frequently listened to independent. Therefore their respective growths didn't accelerate competition much as they kept the for some audiences - instead it is more an increase in choice. Furthermore the fact by 2004 most of these independent stations are owned by a larger umbrella company suggests less of a crucial feature.

Finally another key factor of increased competition is was changes to the press. Like all other forms of media Thatcher aimed to increase competition between press (as well as creating a royal press). Firstly this can be seen in 1981 as she allowed

press ownership of papers - as demonstrated by
the Rupert Murdoch's acquisition of the Times that year
(already running the sun). This removed limits from
owners to have to settle in their expansion, instead
there was an increased ability to spread which meant
all papers had to compete to keep control. This led
to more engaging reporting. Furthermore competition
within the press was also promoted in 1984
through the trade union act. It allowed
strikers to be sued and sacked - For both Eddy
Shah (soon to be owner of the today) and Murdoch
they had been restricted by strikers. Shah lost a year's
worth of work and the sun 295 copies in 10 years.
Because of Thatcher's legislation Shah fired the
striking workers and Murdoch moved his work from
Fleet Street to Wapping (86). This allowed him
to focus on competing with other papers
unrestricted - This however failed to reach criticism.
Many suggest Thatcher's competition of press was
a ~~attempt~~ just attempt of control - by giving
Murdoch allowances he would report her fairly.
This is accurate as 70% of papers were pro
Tory. Instead of competition some owners
demonstrated which had the opposite effect. Usually
as mis the ethical criticisms of her trade union
laws are frequently questioned. It's clear ^{she had} press had
control not competition for the forefront of ^{press} changes.

HA083370141



This response tackles a very full range of factors, including the stated factor, whose importance is debated first. Each of the other factors is well supported before a judgement of significance is given so, even though the candidate clearly runs out of time for the concluding judgement, comparative significance is achieved in each paragraph.



Use the key phrases from the question throughout the essay. This will help you to write a relevant analytical response. Candidates often confuse cause and impact/significance. Seeing this difference is vital at A Level where, although the essay skills required are the same as at AS Level, nuances in the question are likely to be more subtle. Take a highlighter pen to the exam paper to emphasise key phrases in the question.

Question 7

Candidates who did well in this question tended to approach it in the most logical way – stated factor and then chronologically. Candidates who did very well consistently evaluated the significance of the requirements of industry in pulling black Americans out of the South during two world wars and back to the modernised industrial New South from the 1970s. It was not necessary to write in depth about New York in the 1920s – this is a breadth question, and the best way to tackle the question was to offer a number of other factors leading to the changing geographical distribution of black Americans. The likely judgement given was ‘No, other factors were much more significant, particularly racial discrimination and violence after 1865’. This was fine, but many candidates went further in their judgement to suggest that, quantitatively, industry was a bigger pull or push factor most of the time, although strong candidates also observed that a combination of legislation and disturbances in the north and west led to large-scale black American migration back to the South during the last quarter of the 20th century, where Jim Crow segregation no longer applied. It was pleasing that fewer candidates this year seemed to view the question as a type of summary of movements made by black Americans. However, many who began in the 1910s (they clearly did not read the question) and ended with the Second World War could not access higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme, which required at least 60% coverage of the chronology at Level 4 and 75% at Level 5 to satisfy sufficient breadth. This advice was clearly stated in previous examiners’ reports across all options.

A L5 response that covers the full chronology.

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒

Question 8 ☐

Question 9 ☐

Question 10 ☐

The requirements of industry, referring to the demand for factory labor in northern cities due to the world war, was a significant pull factor in the changing patterns of migration. However, family ties and white violence were also observed to be important ~~factors~~ reasons for migration. Thus, the extent to which a reason will be regarded as "most significant" will be measured by the number of migrants it drove to move. Considering this criteria, it will be concluded that the requirements of industry, due to the fact they drove the greatest numbers of black American migration, was the most significant reason.

The requirements of industry were integral to the First and Second Great Migration, which drove the greatest number of black american migrants. After the

outbreak of WWI, US demands for arms and factory production grew rapidly, creating an estimated 17 million new jobs. This requirement of industry, as translated to black Americans in the south through papers such as the Chicago Defender, led to mass surges in black migration. This was because, not only due to the requirements of industry, but also the attractiveness of the jobs available. For example, Detroit became the centre of assembly-line car manufacturing, and a black American here could earn up to \$5 per day, compared to just \$2 per week as a domestic servant in the south. This requirement continued to surge during the second world war, when production requirements grew further and an estimated 1.6 million more black Americans migrated north. While there will have been push factors associated with this mass migration, such as the poor economic opportunity in the south due to boll weevil destroying crops, ultimately, if the requirements of industry hadn't

been so significant, it unlikely that millions of black Americans would have migrated. Particularly, when considering the reverse migration back to the Old South after the requirements of northern industry declined, making it the "rust Belt"; it is more than evident that the requirements of industry were the main factor behind this migration as, it caused the greatest number of black Americans to migrate, and, its decline saw a subsequent reverse migration to the Old South.

To a lesser extent, white violence can be observed as a significant reason for migration. Following emancipation in 1865, freedmen were met with considerable violence with the formation of a number of white terror groups, such as the KKK and Knights of the White Camelia. During this period, as lynchings rose to over 1500 annually, and massacres occurred such as Colfax, Louisiana, a number of black Americans were pushed to migrate northwards in the Great Migrations. Numbers of migrants were somewhat significant,

as thousands of black Americans were incentivised to move despite only just being emancipated, and the majority were poor, suggesting that white terror was significant to this. However, white terror groups such as the KKK were not active in the north, black American migrants were still met with considerable racial violence, yet their patterns of migration were largely unimpacted, suggesting that the ulterior motive of industry requirements was more significant to migration than desire to escape violence. For example, the Red Summer of 1919 saw over 26 major northern cities erupt with racial violence, and significant events such as Tulsa and Chicago, two major race riots which had killed hundreds of black Americans, demonstrated that white violence, although in a different form, was still an issue for the north. Thus, the fact that this continued white violence didn't immediately drive away significant proportions of black American migrants suggests that it was not the primary reason for migration for many black Americans, rather, industry requirements were more significant.

Finally, family ties were also observed to be a significant reason for migration throughout the period, particularly in the move back to the Old South, however, it lacked the same direct, large-scale migration that industry requirements held. First observable during the Slow Shift, black Americans who first migrated from the south frequently wrote letters to their families at home, many of whom encouraged their families to join them in the 'promise land', subsequently providing incentive for migration. Furthermore, family ties were crucial to the move ~~back~~ back to the Old South in the 1970s as thousands of black Americans who had once migrated north, now returned to the south as they needed to look after their elderly parents. In a town in Georgia, a survey showed that more than 40% of incoming black ~~residents~~ migrants were returning to their parent's place of birth, depicting how family ties were a significant driver in the reverse migration. However, by contrast to the requirements of industry

during the first and second Great Migrations, the extent to which family ties led to direct mass-migration and a changing pattern is far more limited. Measuring numbers for black Americans choosing to tie families is more difficult and less evident than the mass northward surges brought about by industry requirements, alongside the significant reversals following the decline of industry. Thus, while family ties were an observable and important reason, its significance compared to the requirements of industry is limited.

To conclude, the requirements of industry were the most significant reason for the changing geographical distribution of black Americans. White terror, while an important push factor, continued to occur with race riots in the north yet did not instill great change, suggesting its significance was limited. Similarly, family ties, while still important, lacked the concrete, direct change in migration brought by the requirement of industry. Thus, it was the requirement of industry, in directly driving the largest numbers of black Americans north,

and witnessing the greatest reversal once the industries had declined, which was evidently the most significant reason for migration.



In the introduction the candidate states clearly that the argument will be based on quantitative factors. This line of analysis is followed through, using detailed support, starting with the stated feature and countered by others that are sustained through almost all of the period. The overall judgement is clearly supported.



Sustained analysis is a vital feature of a Level 5 response. Let your introduction set out clearly the main line of argument, and let the conclusion make the overall judgement on that argument. In addition, comparative significance of factors or issues can also be made clear at several points within the body of the essay. In this way, argument and judgement are sustained.

Question 8

Candidates exploited the opportunity to seize upon numerous counter features for this question and some candidates went beyond the specification, usually with reasonable success. There was strong knowledge of the synopses of several films and a good understanding of how far those they considered changed attitudes. However, some candidates thought it was a question about literature (they clearly misread the question). As with Question 7, there are so few stated factors in the specification that it is essential that centres are aware of all of them. Often there was no logic to the order in which candidates presented countering evidence and many stuck rigidly to a very few films (and books). The candidates who answered this question did, as in previous series, seem to show a genuine enjoyment of the topic and many answers were convincingly supported.

A stimulating argument at L5.

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒

Question 8 ☒

Question 9 ☒

Question 10 ☒

It is inaccurate to say that 'The Birth of a Nation' was the key turning point in changing the attitudes of white Americans to the black American struggle for civil rights. A key turning point can be regarded as a catalytic, pioneering moment which sets the trend for a ~~different~~ changing attitudes of white Americans. Therefore, while 'The Birth of a Nation' (TBOAN) was a turning point, exacerbating attitudes it was not a key turning point as in the heart of the report, was as it was so caught for hype. It can also be said that like Malcolm X were ~~also~~ a turning point, however due to their limitations they were not the 'key' turning point in changing the attitudes of white Americans to the black American struggle for civil rights.

The Birth of a Nation (TBOAN) was a significant turning point in changing white attitudes towards the black struggle for civil rights. TBOAN was ~~created~~ by ~~directed~~ by Griffith, who ~~was~~ adopted the film from the book 'The

klansmen' by Thomas Dixon. The film portrays the ~~klans~~ Ku Klux Klan as the heroic saviours of the South during reconstruction, as they often beat black men, ~~stop~~ to stop them from voting and ~~giving equality~~ giving equality. The film was ~~so~~ The film portrays black Americans in a derogatory manner, being scenes with their faces thrown on upon and seaway associating to white women. Therefore, the film almost acts as a justification for the actions of the Klan, as they attempt to rid the South from black Americans. The film was a huge success due to its impact. The film was Hollywood's first ever feature length film, and was revolutionary for its time due to its technology, its use of its attention to detail, the ~~wide~~ intense battle scenes and its epic narrative. This was part of the reason why the film was so immensely popular, as it was a new, innovative medium. However, the film did change the white attitudes towards black Americans, as it entrenched the racist prejudice and white supremacy. After the film dropped the Klan reached its union members, with the latter forcing stories that it was a re-enactment technique. Therefore, the film was a significant turning point in changing white attitudes and entrenched racial prejudice. This is evident as

in Indiana, after a screening a white man stabbed a black boy, demonstrating how it exacerbated white peoples attitudes, increasing prejudice and racial violence. ~~The film~~ The film was so Woodrow Wilson ^{himself} ~~himself~~ even said the film is "terrifying one" as the ~~horror~~ ~~had~~ ~~to~~ ~~than~~ were horrific and even screened it in the ~~the~~ white house. Therefore, ~~due to~~ ~~a~~ TBOAN was a key turning point in changing white attitudes towards the black american struggle for civil rights, as it exacerbated hostility and had a widespread impact. This is demonstrated by the fact that the NAACP even attempted to boycott it, due to the impact it had, and the fact it was denied release in Ohio and Chicago. Therefore, the film was a turning point, as it worsened ~~or~~ white attitudes towards the black american struggle for civil rights, increasing racial prejudice. However, it was not a 'key turning point', as it was not the catalyst for change, and in the heat of the night was more widespread, changing both racism and social attitudes, and setting a trend, whereas TBOAN, by entrenching ~~some~~ ~~some~~ ~~some~~ attitudes and didn't have the same catalytic effect.

In the heat of the night can be seen as the key turning point for changing ~~white~~ ~~white~~ ~~white~~ attitudes towards the black american struggle for civil rights.

In the heart of the north (LITMOTN) was directed by Seussan, featuring Sydney Poitier, playing Tibbs and Rod Taylor playing Ben Gillispie. The film shows how the ~~poor~~ relationship between the two men goes from one based on prejudice and ~~anti~~ animosity to one of respect and admiration as they solve a murder case. This was significant, as for the first time in film it portrayed the negro blues and white americans can overcome racial prejudice and work together. One of the key moments in the film is when Tibbs is questioned by the white plantation owner Endicott, who says Tibbs as he dislikes being questioned by a black detective, however, in response Tibbs ~~stops~~ ~~he~~ stops him back, being assertive and dominant, not passively ending white racism. This ~~was~~ scene may have a significant impact, as it showed black assertiveness and dominance, especially away from black Americans who lived in the north. This scene ~~is~~ was also made for the film, not existing in the ~~books~~ book, which perhaps indicates how Hollywood was changing its attitude towards black Americans ~~strong~~ for civil rights, as now they were in support and emphasised it, rather than depicting blacks in a derogatory manner ~~as~~ as in TBOAN.

The ~~impact~~ The film was a key turning point,
due to the fact it was widespread and a
categorical pioneering moment which changed the
attitude towards the black American
struggle for civil rights. The film was
significantly praised, being one of the highest
~~grossing~~ ^{grossing} films of the 1960s, no less a Steiger
to win an Oscar, indicating its popularity. The
film Moreover, the film changed white attitudes towards
the black American struggle for civil rights, as it showed
how both the races can come together, ~~and~~ working
together to support each other and for the greater good.
The New York Times even praised the film saying it was
a "brilliant demonstration that races can work together";
this showing how impactful it was in changing attitudes.
The film was also made in 1967, at the hot heart of
the civil rights ^{movement + labor} ~~movement~~ ^{white} and black people
^{together} ~~together~~ ^{just after}
were coming together, ~~in Mississippi~~ ^{for over 100 years}
^{freedom} ~~Summer~~ ^{March} and the ~~penetration~~ ^{March} ~~movement~~. Therefore, the film
This was a 'key turning point' in ^{changing} ~~changing~~ white
attitudes towards ~~the~~ the black struggle for
civil rights, as it increased white support
and ~~acted as~~ was the first time the black and
white race relations were depicted in this manner on
film. Moreover, it was a key turning point
as it was ^a ~~the~~ categorical, pioneering ~~moment~~.

movies which set the trend for changing white attitudes towards the black American struggle for ~~for~~ ~~for~~ civil rights.

However, *Malcolm X* can be regarded as a turning point for ~~the~~ changing white attitudes towards the black American struggle ~~in~~ ~~for~~ civil rights. At 3 in 1992, Spike Lee directed 'Malcolm X' which told the story of the black leader from his childhood to his time as a drug dealer, ~~through~~ his prison sentence, ~~to~~ and his ~~final~~ journey to being a civil rights leader. The film was significant as it depicted black assassinations, black leadership and power on film. ~~It was~~ ~~it~~ ~~on~~ the film was highly praised by audiences, with the Library of Congress stating it was "culturally, historically and aesthetically significant". This praise is proof that the fact that the film was created and shown on acceptance among ~~white~~ ~~and~~ white attitudes on racism had been a divided issue but was now being praised. This indicates how it definitely altered white attitudes ~~towards~~ towards the black American struggle for civil rights especially ~~and~~ ~~at~~ towards the 1960s, the time in which it was set. However, it

cannot be regarded as ~~the~~ the 'key turning point' in changing white attitudes. This is due to the fact that the film was largely told to a black audience, who already ~~had~~ ^{made} their own attitudes themselves. It can also be said the film wasn't a key turning point, due to the fact that it was ~~written~~ ^{made} in the 1990s, when there was less appetite and momentum for change in comparison to when in the heat of the report was made, therefore it had less room and capacity to 'change' attitudes. Moreover, it was not a 'catalytic moment', rather it ~~was~~ which set the trend, rather it followed the trend of showing black assertiveness and changing white attitudes as in the heat of the report did, therefore it ~~wasn't~~ ^{was} a key turning point, as in the heat of the report was the catalyst and was more widespread.

To conclude, it is evident that 'The turn of a ~~new~~ ^{new} nation' evoked the 'key' turning point in ~~changing white~~ ^{changing white} attitudes towards the black struggle for civil rights. Although it changed and exacerbated attitudes, it didn't 'set the trend' in the same way as in the heat of the report did, so ~~it~~ In the heat of the report was the



The candidate begins by telling us that the case for the stated focus is 'a caricature' before making a careful consideration of evidence that suggests that perhaps there is some merit in it. The response goes on to consider most of the other films outlined as case studies in the specification (and therefore the whole chronology), making the overall judgement that one of those films, 'In the Heat of the Night', is a more convincing turning point in changing attitudes than the stated film, 'The Birth of a Nation'.



Make sure that you pick a range of examples from a range of films across the period in the question, including the stated factor.

Question 9

This question was answered well by most of the very small cohort of candidates. Most candidates noted that it was the availability of the contraceptive pill on the NHS that improved women's status in the family by putting them firmly in control of delaying, spacing or limiting families and that the pill enabled women to make choices as part of a work/family life balance, eg to seek a career as well as marrying. Strong candidates were able to assess the impact of features other than the pill, throughout the period, which allowed for stronger evaluation. These included the 1882 Married Women's Property Act, Marie Stopes' clinics, the effects of two World Wars and EEC (later EU) rules at the end of the period.

Here is an example into L5 to measure the comparative significance of a number of issues.

From 1882 to 2004 woman's family roles shifted radically they shifted from the angel in the house (a quiet domestic ideal for women based on John Ruskin's 1880's poem) to much more independent figures who had choice about their family life. The most significant change however resulted from the introduction of the birth control pill in 1961 (but also ^{initially its} follow ups in 1974) due to the autonomy and control it gave women to decided when and what size family to have. Another key feature from the start of the period ^{was} the married women's property act (1882) as it was a catalyst for women's changing status in the home. ~~their change can also be seen at the~~
 Another crucial change was abortion reform in 1967 as similarly to the pill it revolutionised women's control of their lives - finally another significant change was the change in social attitudes. ~~Significant change to women's family life at the end of the period was the removal of the~~
~~compulsion the introduction of the idea of a~~ ^{that arose}
~~companion at marriage that arose in the post~~
 WWII period. However the reason these factors and moulded women's standing in the family

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event as crucial as may not have the
demonstrating, continuous impact that the pill (G.I.)
had.

At the start of the period, discussions of
contraception were banned under obscenity
laws but also historically contraception was
disliked as a large family was meant to
symbolize a man's virility. There was progress
to change in the early 19th 20th century for
example Marie Stopes's Family Planning Clinics
(March 1921) that showed women about contracep-
tion and how to use it (diaphragms) however mass
observation in 1945 showed most women were
still ignorant. Therefore the introduction of the
birth control pill in 1961 ~~was~~ revolutionized
contraception. Despite ~~starting~~ still having similar
issues of democracy to the start of the period (was
mostly older middle class women) the pill had
an immediate discernable impact. In 1961 50,000
people were on the pill but by 1964 it was
800,000. This 16 fold increase demonstrates its
immediate success. The reason this change was so
crucial to women's family lives was it provided
them with independence and choice over their
own bodies. Without the pill men had more

ability to control women's ~~men~~ amount / when they were pregnant. Therefore this ~~change~~ change of control may have ~~not~~ led to women being more needed at home. Its impact is supported by ^{falling} birthrates as near the start of the period ^{the} average family had 4 children, by 1960s it had fallen to 2.7 showing the shift of autonomy. This being said the pill was ~~concerned~~ ^{concerned} by the fact it was 2 shillings to buy. For working class women this was not affordable and therefore the most significant change to this period was the introduction of the pill to the NHS. The impacts on family life remained the same however to a more democratised demographic - By 2004 28% of 19-49 year olds were on the pill demonstrating its significant influence over ^{men} ~~all~~ a large range of women.

~~At~~ Another key factor that changed women's family lives was at the start of the period. The ~~1881~~ 1882 Married Women's Property Act changed the law that restricted women from ~~be~~ losing their income and property to a man at marriage. Before this change completely undermined coverture as women could hold onto their earned property and also use the property to create money (renting a house)

This financially freed women in marriage which was a catalyst for women's changes in the family. It represents the beginning of more equalitarian marriages as women are starting to be viewed on an economic level angle. This being said, de facto, this laws influence is minimal. While it may have spurred the change the plethora of following legislation demonstrates how long it took women to actually be financially the same - for example the 1946 national insurance act that rendered women dependents was replaced until 1972. Even by 2004 women are only paid 80% of a man's wage (due to loopholes in the 1970 equal pay such as preventing promotions - the gross wage). Therefore the long time before significant improvement in women's economic standing in the family as well as what is still there by 2004 the married women's property act can't be the most significant change.

Another key change however is embedded in the two previous factors and it is the social change for women that arose with WW2. WW2 (1939-45) led to great strides in women's family lives as it was a key indicator of women's

abiding away from the domestic setting. The 1941 restoration of preferred employment not relinquished by the National Service act thrust women into jobs such as munitions and the farms. Unlike post WWI where many women returned to their family in a domestic setting with 1.8 million women domestic in 1919 and 2.1 by 1939 (due to the 1919 restoration of pre-war preferences) post WW2 saw great family changes. ~~Women~~ Social attitudes about roles began to change and women's ~~entire~~ burden in the home (triple shift) during war was also acknowledged - as seen in the childcare and free kitchens available in the war. In 1922 1/10 women worked but by the end of the period 1/2 women don't work. This shows great family changes as women are more highly respected and freer. This being said the previously noted insurance legislation and inequalities that still exist by 2004 limit the influence of this march of progress.

A final crucial factor was - abortion reform. Abortion ~~reform~~ was ~~initially~~ made officially illegal before the start of the period in the 1860's. Abortion was viewed as the murder of a baby and therefore women were forced to keep babies

They didn't want if they fell pregnant (which with poor contraception at the start of the period was frequent). This affected women's family lives as it kept them completely tied to their homes and also had unwanted pregnancies had a discernable impact on both physical/mental health. Some introductions of change can be seen before the 1967 reform such as the 1923 Life Preservation Act - which allowed abortion if the mother's life was at serious risk. This wasn't enough however as in 1935 68000 women had illegal abortions. This was not only dangerous for their health but would create a dissonance rift in family life. Radical MP David Sheel was the crucial factor for change as he used those statistics to campaign for reform - he succeeded and in 1967 abortion was made legal up to 28 weeks. The new licensed women's family centres as they could consciously opt out of birth or delay of Contraception affected more women so remains the most significant however abortion was a more definite sign of freedom as of the pill failed it gave them another out. In 2004 189,000 women received abortions with 95% being due to the prospect a child would cause physical or mental strain. This

impact of anti-family on the family is not negligible as it gave women more opportunities such as delaying family and possibly breaking from family eg to pursue education but also - one as the pill - created a better balance to marriage. This said the pill's democratising and consistent dominance (Mosky from 1974) keeps it the most significant change.



The key issues relevant to women's family lives are explored by an analysis of the relationships between them. More than 75% of the chronology has been covered. The stated factor is carefully mined for its significance before four other factors are given similar treatment to sustain the argument throughout the response. A relative judgement is clearly supported in the conclusion.



Try to justify why one content area is more significant than another - the basis of that judgement is that one aspect is more important, influential or significant. Pay more careful attention to key phrases in the question when analysing.

Question 10

This question was answered well by a very few of the small cohort of candidates for Paper 39.2. Most candidates were able to indicate the significance of increased household incomes as a reason for changing leisure patterns. Most were weaker on features that would build a strong counter argument, such as bank holidays, hobbies and developments in transport. Strong candidates tended to link such counter features back to increased income in the process of coming to a lucid judgement.

This response achieves Level 4.

I disagree that increased household income was the most significant feature in the changing patterns of leisure 1882-2004. Although it allowed more opportunities to afford leisure, it didn't ~~at~~ ~~therefore~~ make leisure ~~activities~~ ^{patterns} themselves change significantly. The 1938 Holidays with Pay Act also gave more opportunity with more time off work to spend on leisure but patterns themselves weren't changed. Technology significantly changed leisure in the home, with radio, TV and internet. However, the most ~~signifig~~ significant ^{sustained} ~~change~~ ^{changes} feature in the changing patterns was changes to transport, allowing a variety of leisure activities to open up, for example holidays abroad.

Increased household income was a feature in changing patterns of leisure as it meant there was more disposable income. Hobsbawm noted that the ^{1950s} ~~1960s~~ to early ~~19~~

1970s was the 'golden era' of affluence with real wages increasing by 30% each decade in that time period. This was a change from the start of the period in the 1880s when many people were impoverished so had no money to spend on leisure. Affluence increasing meant that people started to view shopping as a leisure activity (as they weren't just buying necessities) and women enjoyed fashion brands like Biba. This was a democratised change as household income rose for all, and ~~Biba~~ ~~mea~~ cheaper brands like Biba meant you could not assess what ~~the~~ social class a woman was by her clothes anymore. However, affluence itself did not bring about more leisure activities, it only gave a means to fund them. Furthermore, it is questionable whether it was sustained to the end of the period. Although ~~absolute~~ absolute ~~poverty~~ poverty was eradicated by 2004, personal credit card debt was at £55 billion. Therefore, ~~wealth~~ household income may not have stayed increasing until the end of the period.

The feature which was most significant in the changing of leisure patterns was changes in transport. In 1885, the safety Rover bike allowed ~~to~~ bike riding to be cheaper and safer. Women in skirts could more easily ride them while maintaining modesty. ~~there~~ The bike boom was a revolution in leisure changing, with 3,500 bike riding clubs in 1936. However, only the middle-class could use them for leisure (trips to the countryside) as the working-class used them to commute to work. In the ~~a~~ early 1950s, cars exploded into the mass market. This was democratised since more efficient production techniques made cars cheaper. This allowed for trips to the seaside or countryside for a 'staycation' - ~~was~~ vacation where you stay in the country. Cars popularity superseded bikes, however both ~~are~~ ~~is~~ were still very popular in 2004, with 25 million Brits owning a car. Furthermore, cars changed shopping patterns, with their capacity allowing for one big shop. In the mid-1960s the popularity of air travel significantly featured in the change to



The response discusses the relative merits of a number of reasons before judging that transport rather than the target focus (household income) is best considered as most important. However, there is a tendency to 'bookend' the stated factor (early and late in the chronology only) rather than linking household income to the counter factors as really strong candidates did.



Make sure that you pick a range of possible reasons from across the period in the question. However, if you are running short of time, it is better to ensure that you have reached a judgement of comparative significance about a reasonable number of features rather than flooding the essay with so much depth and detail that you don't have time for judgement.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are referred to the advice offered in the previous three sessions. Many candidates this year have not heeded some of this advice in the light of their predecessors' performance. This advice was:-

Section A Source Question (Q1 or Q2)

- Candidates must be more prepared to make valid inferences rather than to paraphrase the source
- Be prepared to back up inferences by adding additional contextual knowledge from beyond the source
- Explore beyond stereotypical reactions to particular types of provenance. Not all old people are blighted by poor memories; look at the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer
- Avoid discussions about what is missing from the source when assessing its value to the enquiry unless there is a clear reason for the author missing such points
- Candidates should be prepared to assess the strength of the source for an enquiry by being aware that the author is writing for a specific audience. Be aware of the values and concerns of that audience
- Candidates should try to distinguish between fact and opinion by using contextual knowledge of the period and being aware of the values of the society within which the source is set
- In coming to a judgement about the provenance, take account of the weight you may be able to give to the author's evidence in the light of his or her stance and/or purpose
- In assessing weight, it is perfectly permissible to assess reliability by considering what has been perhaps deliberately omitted from the source.

Section B Essay questions

- Candidates must provide more factual details as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Plan your answer effectively before you begin
- Pick out three or four key themes and then provide an analysis of (eg) the target significance mentioned in the question, setting its importance against other themes rather than providing a description of each
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Pay particular attention to bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Try to justify why one content area is more significant than another – the basis of that judgement is that one aspect is more important, influential or significant
- Pay more careful attention to key phrases in the question when analysing
- Be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision

- Try to explore links between issues to make the structure flow more logically.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:
<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

