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## Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference	<b>9HI0/39</b>
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### History

Advanced

**PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth**

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

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

<p><b>You must have:</b></p> <p>Sources Booklet (enclosed)</p>	Total Marks
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### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- You must answer **three** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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## Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

#### Source for use with Question 1.

**Source 1:** From *The Carolina Times* newspaper, published 6 April 1940. The newspaper was the most widely circulated African-American newspaper in North Carolina. It was distributed across the state and to the rest of the South as one of the most powerful voices for black Americans.

Every black person is aware that the Greyhound Bus Company practises subtle discrimination against black customers in the North. However, it practises brutal discourtesy towards them in the Southern states. This policy was contested in a dramatic incident at Petersburg, Virginia this week, resulting in legal action.	5
Pauli Murray and Mae McBean, two black women from New York, were arrested and thrown into prison on Saturday following a dispute with the bus driver. The young women were on their way to North Carolina.	
After the bus crossed the state line into Virginia, several people got off and the remaining passengers, both black and white, moved forward. The black people moved for more comfortable seats, the whites to make room for black people boarding the bus. Misses Murray and McBean moved forward one row, but found the seat damaged, so moved forward again, still only four rows from the back.	10
Here the fun began! The driver charged at them with the fury of an outraged bulldog, ordering them to move back. Bewildered at his behaviour, Pauli tried intelligent persuasion. Holding up the Union flag under which her grandfather had fought in Petersburg, perhaps on the identical spot, she asked a rapid series of legal questions concerning the policies of the bus company. She pointed out that she was still in the Jim Crow section. Mae added that she was ill and was entitled to every comfort that should be given to a passenger who had paid for separate but equal accommodation. The driver threatened them both with arrest if they did not move.	15 20
Pauli threatened to call upon the legal services of the NAACP, the 14th Amendment and the US Supreme Court. The driver left the bus and returned with two huge local policemen. Several white passengers expressed sympathy over the fact that one of the ladies was ill. The black passengers remained quiet, fearing to speak up. Eventually, the two women moved back one row and the journey resumed.	25
However, when the two women were leaving the bus, the driver, ignoring black passengers, distributed witness cards to white passengers. When Pauli questioned this action, the driver again left the bus. He returned with two police officers, who arrested the two women. Mae fainted and was taken to hospital before joining her companion in prison. In their trial for 'violation of the segregation laws', their defence is being supported by the NAACP.	30 35

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

### Source for use with Question 2.

**Source 2:** From an article written by Howell Raines, published in *The New York Times* newspaper, 19 December 1987. Raines was an American journalist and the newspaper's chief London correspondent. Here he is writing about cases concerning freedom of the press.

In the opinion of journalists and people who believe in civil liberty, the legal actions by the Thatcher Government against the media have resulted in a significant erosion of press freedom in Britain in 1987.

Throughout this year, the Government pursued its efforts to obstruct British news reporting about Peter Wright, a former intelligence agent. Wright claimed 5  
in his book 'Spycatcher' that he had uncovered plots, beginning in the 1960s, by the British security forces to overthrow a Labour Prime Minister, Harold Wilson. The Government also passed the Police and Criminal Evidence Act in 1984 and used it to investigate the news and photo libraries of newspapers.

Nine legal cases against the press have been identified by the Press Council, a 10  
group financed by the newspaper industry. Kenneth Morgan, director of the Council, said, 'With all these legal actions, Britain is sinking further into the pit where press freedom is barely understood, let alone protected.'

Experts differ on whether this represents a coordinated Government effort to crush the press. But they agree that the plight of the financial journalist, 15  
Jeremy Warner of *The Independent* newspaper, illustrates the fragile nature of press freedom and the vulnerability of journalists to Government pressure. If he continues to refuse to tell police inspectors how he got information about corrupt stock market dealing by civil servants, Mr Warner could become the first British journalist in 25 years to go to jail to protect a source of information. 20  
He could face up to two years in prison. Under the Contempt of Court Act of 1981, journalists can only protect their sources if their identification is not necessary for national security.

'I'm in an impossible situation, aren't I?' Mr Warner said. 'Either I disclose my sources and do journalism a great deal of harm, or I accept the consequences 25  
of not disclosing. I've got to refuse to disclose to maintain my personal integrity.'

Prime Minister Thatcher condemned investigative reporters as 'people who use freedom in order to destroy freedom'. A senior official insists that there is no campaign against the press, but he described Mrs Thatcher as committed 30  
to enforcing the laws regulating press activities. The result has been a great increase in restrictions on journalistic enquiry.

As this year comes to an end, there is a real sense of reduced freedom in terms of what the media may do and what they may cover in the UK.

## SECTION A

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

You must start your answer on page 3.

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

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the way that Jim Crow Laws were applied on public transportation during the period of the New Deal and the failure to address the grievances of black Americans concerning public transportation.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

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

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the attempts by the Thatcher governments to control investigative reporting on sensitive political issues and the attitude of her governments towards freedom of the press.

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒



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Source 1

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS**

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## SECTION B

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

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

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

**EITHER**

- 3** 'In the years 1865–77, it was the violent activities of white supremacist groups that had the most damaging impact on the civil rights of black Americans in the South.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

**OR**

- 4** 'It was the activities of SNCC and CORE that were mainly responsible for improvements in the lives of black Americans in the years 1957–68.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

**EITHER**

- 5** 'As a press baron during the First World War, Lord Northcliffe's treatment of Lloyd George was similar to his treatment of Asquith.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

**OR**

- 6** 'The most significant impact of film and television on social issues in the sixties was on attitudes towards sexual liberation.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

**Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

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## SECTION C

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

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

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

#### EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that push factors were more important than pull factors in explaining the changing geographical distribution of black Americans in the years 1850–2009?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

#### OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the publication of *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1960) marked the key turning point in the portrayal of race relations in novels in the years 1850–2009?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

#### EITHER

- 9 How accurate is it to say that attitudes towards women's roles during the Second World War were the most important feature of the changing lives of British women in the years 1882–2004?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

#### OR

- 10 How accurate is it to say that the Holiday Pay Act (1938) was the key turning point in the changing nature of excursions and holidays made by the British people in the years 1882–2004?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒

**Question 9** ☒ **Question 10** ☒

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**



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**Acknowledgements**

Source 1 from: <http://newspapers.digitalInc.org/lccn/sn83045120/1940-04-06/ed-1/seq-1/>

Source 2 from: British Press Freedom Erodes Under Thatcher, Critics Say By Howell Raines © The New York Times, December 1987

