

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

**History A (The Making of the Modern World)**  
**Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry**  
**Option 3C: A divided union? The USA 1945–70**

Tuesday 29 January 2013 – Afternoon  
**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference  
**5HA03/3C**

**You must have:**  
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 54.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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1/1/1



**PEARSON**



(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



**2 Study Source B and use your own knowledge.**

What was the purpose of this speech? Use details of the speech and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(8)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.



(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



**3 Study Sources A, B and C.**

How far do Sources B and C support the evidence of Source A about Black Power?  
Explain your answer, using the sources.

(10)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing numerous horizontal dotted lines for writing. This area is intended for the student's answer to Question 3.

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)







Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.







Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)**

**(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 54 MARKS**



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# Edexcel GCSE

## **History A** (The Making of the Modern World)

### Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry

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Tuesday 29 January 2013 – Afternoon

**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

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**Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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**PEARSON**

## Black Power and the Black Panther Movement

### Background information

In the mid-1960s some black Americans turned away from the peaceful message of Martin Luther King, to the different views of Black Power and the Black Panther Movement. Some historians believe that the only effect of Black Power and the Black Panthers was to split the civil rights movement. Others suggest that there were more positive effects.

**Source A:** From an interview given in 1990 by a white campaigner for civil rights. He is describing a civil rights march organised by the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) in the mid-1960s.

Willie Ricks from the SNCC asked people what they wanted; they answered, 'Freedom Now'. He urged them not to demand 'Freedom Now' but 'Black Power'. And he kept on and on until everyone was roaring 'Black Power'. It was chilling and suddenly I felt threatened. It seemed a message to well-meaning Northern boys like me, 'Go home, white boy, we don't need you'. I left the march a couple of days later.

**Source B:** From a speech by Martin Luther King, March 1968, at a civil rights rally.

I sense a widening split in our movement due to Black Power. I must oppose any attempt to gain our freedom by the methods of fear, hate and violence. This is the wrong way. What was good about Gandhi's freedom movement in India was that it was based on love, hope and non-violence. These same ideals brought us success in our country, from the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1956 to the Selma movement of 1965.

**Source C:** From a speech made in 1966 by Stokely Carmichael, leader of the SNCC.

This is the 27th time I have been arrested. I ain't going to jail any more. The only way we gonna stop them white men from whuppin'\* us is to fight back and take over. We've been saying 'freedom' for six years and we ain't got nothin'. What we gonna start sayin' is 'Black Power'! This means the comin' together of black people to elect representatives and to force those representatives to speak their minds. We will work only with poor whites because they are our brothers.

\* whuppin' – beating us down

**Source D:** From an interview with Deborah Johnson in 1990. She had been a member of the Chicago Black Panther Party in the late 1960s.

The Black Panthers began to go out into the community to see what issues really concerned poor black Americans. We started survival programs. We started breakfast programs. We started feeding the children in the community without asking their mothers 'how many different daddies of children you got?'. The Black Panther Party was the first organisation to test for sickle cell anaemia, a disease that few had heard of, and which mainly affected black Americans. We got doctors to deal with it.

**Source E:** A Black Panther poster issued after the arrest of 21 members of the New York Panthers in 1970.



**Source F:** From a modern world history textbook, published in 1996.

Stokely Carmichael challenged the methods used by Martin Luther King, and demanded a separate black state. He encouraged black people to have pride in their heritage and he used the slogan 'black is beautiful'. The Black Panthers, the most extreme group, had their own private army and clashed many times with the police forces, killing nine officers between 1967 and 1969. Nevertheless, the Black Panthers organised community projects, such as free breakfasts and healthcare in poor black areas.

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