Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 31 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WHI03/1D**

History

International Advanced

PAPER 3: Thematic Study With Source Evaluation

Option 1D: Civil Rights and Race Relations in the USA, 1865–2009

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate attitudes, in the late nineteenth century, towards voting by black Americans?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

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

EITHER

2 'Andrew Johnson's presidency (1865–69) only damaged the opportunities for black Americans, whereas Franklin Roosevelt's presidency (1933–45) only increased the opportunities for black Americans.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'It was the work of SNCC and CORE that was mainly responsible for advances in black American civil rights in the years 1954–2009.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross 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 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From William Du Bois, 'Strivings of the Negro People' published in *The Atlantic Monthly* magazine, August 1897. Du Bois was a prominent academic and black American civil rights activist. *The Atlantic Monthly* was a widely read magazine in which leading writers published articles, mainly on literature and politics.

The right to vote, under the Fifteenth Amendment, was regarded as the chief means of gaining real liberty within America. And why not? Voting helped to improve the lives of millions and empower the freedmen. Anything was possible if you had a say in the running of the country. A million black men started to use the vote to play their part in governing the land.

However, the years after 1875 became, to the black freedman's mind, dominated by suppressed votes, stuffed ballot-boxes, and election outrages on the part of white voters that reversed his newly acquired right of suffrage. It was a period of conflict.

We Black Americans will always need the power that comes from having the vote for our self-defence, and as a guarantee of good faith towards us. We may misuse it, but we cannot do worse in this respect than our former masters. Real freedom, though, we still seek. The right to vote, work, cultural change, and liberty—all these we need, not singly, but together. The aim is to use the traits and talents of Black Americans, not in opposition to, but in agreement with, the greater ideals of the American republic.

Source 2: From a speech made by Senator Benjamin Tillman to the US Senate, 23 March 1900. Tillman was a white, Democratic Party representative for South Carolina, a former slave-owning state. He had helped draft the State Constitution that disenfranchised black Americans. Here he is giving his view of black American voting rights in the southern states.

Negroes were originally given the vote because the Republicans wanted to put white necks under black heels. Consider the arithmetic. In my State, there were 135,000 negro voters, or negroes of voting age, and about 95,000 white voters. The government in South Carolina turned our State over to this majority. Now, I want to ask you, with a free vote and a fair count, how are you going to beat 135,000 with 95,000?

We Democrats took the government away from the carpetbaggers in 1876. We took it using whatever means we could. Since then we have had no fraud in our elections in South Carolina, as there has been no organized Republican Party in the State. I want the country to understand the Southern viewpoint and why we were forced to do it. As white men we are not sorry, and we do not propose to apologize for anything we have done.

We did not disenfranchise the negroes until 1895. We convened a constitutional convention with the purpose of disenfranchising as many negroes as we could. We adopted the educational qualification as the main means to do this. Nowadays the negro is contented in South Carolina. He is not meddling with politics, for he found that the more he meddled with them, the worse it got for him.

We of the South have never recognized the right of the negro to govern the white men, and we never will. We have never believed him to be equal to the white man. This is our justification for the present situation in our State.

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