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 8 January 2025

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 the reasons for the emergence of the Ku Klux Klan?

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 'The role of the Supreme Court was the most significant obstacle to the advancement of black American civil rights in the years 1883–1900 and 1954–68.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the changing patterns of black settlement and housing were the biggest influence on the lives of black Americans in the years 1933–2009?

(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 James Patterson, *Recollections of the Inhabitants, Localities, Superstitions, and Ku Klux Outrages of the Carolinas by a 'Carpet Bagger' Who Was Born and Lived There*, published in 1880. Patterson, a black American lawyer, was the first black American to be elected to the Ohio State Senate. Here he describes the violence he witnessed while living in South Carolina after the Civil War.

The aims of the Klan were to banish the so-called 'carpet baggers' from the State, restore the freedmen to slavery under their former masters, and regain control of the government of the State.

The Ku Klux Klan was a sinful organisation from its birth. It was not formed because of any real wrongs or oppression that its members were actually suffering at the hands of the members of the newly-organised government of the State. It emerged from an imagined attack on all their opinions and prejudices. One of those opinions was that the South ought to have been left alone to secede from the Union, and not stopped by the North. Therefore, a violence had been done to the South in stopping it leaving. Any complaint that the Southern States had could have been solved by lawful means entirely within their power and under their control. In any one of our more considerate States of the North, these kinds of complaints would have been dealt with without resort to violence. However, this was not so with these impulsive people in the South. They believed that their opinions and prejudices had been violated, and now, nothing except bloodshed would wipe out the stain.

Being blocked in their efforts to scare their former slaves into support for their views, they adopted the policy now known as ku-klux-ism – a policy of cowardice, lying and murder. This is a policy that could only suit the half-civilised white population that are found in the South.

Source 2: From an editorial entitled 'The Southern States' in *Harper's Weekly,* 23 December 1871. *Harper's Weekly* was the most widely read journal in the United States and supported the Federal Government's policies of Reconstruction. Here it is commenting on the conditions in the Southern States that led to the emergence of the Ku Klux Klan.

When the Civil War ended, there were three classes of persons in the Southern States–the former slave-holding owners, poor whites, and freedmen. The first two classes had been rebels in the war and the third had been loyal to the Union. The former slave-owners and the poor whites hated the North and were bitterly humiliated by the South's defeat by the North in the war.

The Ku Klux naturally developed from this situation in the Southern States. At first, the property-owning class tried to recover political control of their States, and to return the freedmen to virtual slavery. This was not allowed to happen. Some political power was taken from the former property-owners and given to new men. This led to hatred of the victorious Union and hatred of the freedmen who represented it. Moreover, outrage at Reconstruction laws, which many believed forced white people to submit to black people, led to secret groups forming, such as the Ku Klux, which aimed to control black people and their friends by terror.

These secret groups claimed that excluding the former slave-owning class from political power and from office had put power into the hands of untrustworthy Republicans. Other people said that, where Democrats were in charge, we must expect the emergence of the Ku Klux, and that it was useless to hunt the Ku Klux if honest men did not control the government. Clearly, if the former slave-owners and the poor whites would elect honest politicians, we would all rejoice; but if they cannot, they really must not expect us to allow them to shoot their political opponents.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/primary-source-rise-ku-klux

Source 2 from: https://education.harpweek.com/KKKHearings/Article41.htm