Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 11 June 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/39**

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

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.
- 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.

Turn over ▶

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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 limited impact of the Agricultural Adjustment Act on Southern black Americans and the problems faced by migrants to Northern cities.

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 role of the media during the miners' strike (1984–85) and the attitude of the media towards Arthur Scargill.

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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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 How far do you agree that it was the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments that were most responsible for improving the lives of black Americans in the years 1865–77?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 'The status of black people in American society changed very little 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 How far do you agree that Lord Beaverbrook played a significant role in the downfall of Asquith's Government in December 1916?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 How far do you agree that the use of satire by the media led to a change in popular attitudes to the monarchy in the 1960s?

(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 the development of Levitt estates in the 1950s was the most important factor in changing patterns of segregation in the USA in the years 1910–2009?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 'It was paintings, photographs and lithographs produced in the years 1850–80 that contributed most to changing perceptions of race relations in the USA in the years 1850–2009.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

9 'The most significant change to women's employment conditions, in the years 1882–2004, resulted from direct action by female employees.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

10 How far do you agree that developments in means of transport were mainly responsible for changing British leisure patterns outside the home in the years 1882–2004?

(Total for Question 10 = 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 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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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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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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 Richard Wright, *12 Million Black Voices*, published 1941. Wright was a black American author and editor of a communist newspaper in New York. Much of his writing concerned racial themes, especially focusing on the plight of black Americans during the New Deal era.

We hear talk of a government in far-away Washington that desires the welfare of all. We hear it wants to help us with its Agricultural Adjustment Act, but we are too far down the social ladder for government to reach us. In the South, the AAA is run by the landowners we have known all our lives, on behalf of the white man, forming a wall between us and the government. So, we are leaving! We are angry no more!

We take one last look at the landowner's house, and feel glad that we are leaving. For years, we have heard that, all over the world, men are leaving the land for the city, so we are leaving too.

Our hearts are glad as we move northward. What emotions we feel as, from the train, we glimpse the sliding waters of the Ohio. It is more than a river. It is a symbol, a line running through our hearts, dividing hope from despair, just as once it cut through the nation, dividing freedom from slavery. The miles stretch behind us. Into Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh we go, looking for work. We feel freer than we have ever felt, but we are still a little scared. Timidly, we leave the train and board our first bus in the North. We have been told we can sit where we please, but we are still scared.

Our eyes cloud with bewilderment when we learn that there are not enough houses for us to live in. And competing with us for shelter are thousands of poor whites who have come up from the rural South, just as we have.

Gigantic companies will not employ our daughters as clerks; huge department stores will not employ our young women as saleswomen. Technical colleges refuse entry to our sons and great corporations refuse to employ them. Bosses decide that we must be porters, cooks and general servants.

We countryfolk now live behind the factories, beside steel mills, next to coal yards. White people say we are destructive, and therefore do not want us in their neighbourhoods. They say our presence lowers the value of their property.

Boards of education twist the boundary lines of school districts so that our children are legally 'jim-crowed'. Local governors reduce services in our districts: our streets go unlit at night; rubbish piles up in our alleyways; pavements fall into disrepair.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a weblog by Nicholas Jones, published 7 February 2017. Jones was a BBC industrial and political correspondent during the 1980s. He was named industrial journalist of the year in 1986 for his coverage of the miners' strike. Here he reflects on the role of Arthur Scargill, President of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Arthur Scargill relied on his union's industrial strength, but he was a naturally skilled communicator who had mastered the challenges posed by radio and television. He enlivened strike rallies across the coalfields with speeches regularly interrupted by cheering and applause. His status as the strikers' hero unnerved the news media. Most national newspapers sided strongly with Margaret Thatcher during the pit dispute, and mutual hostility fed through into much of the broadcast coverage.

Scargill challenged that established order, mounting highly personalised attacks on political leaders, making arguments that made a positive impact on his target audiences. He connected in a language that his supporters understood. When addressing rallies, he succeeded in strengthening their sense of grievance by personally blaming the journalists in their midst for the constant hostility shown by mainstream media. He seized every opportunity to attack journalists, interviewers and presenters for being biased against the miners, and for always siding with Mrs Thatcher. His aim was to convince miners and their families that the media were part of an establishment conspiracy to assist the new National Coal Board chairman in his plan to close loss-making collieries.

Scargill was praised by supporters and opponents alike for the speed with which he had become a household name. He was at ease in front of camera, always dominating proceedings. He had mastered the technicalities. In June 1984, at the height of the struggle between picketing miners and the police, he was commissioned by Channel 4 News to prepare his own filmed report outlining the case against pit closures. Scargill took full advantage of the opportunity, and, to his great satisfaction, his report was ready for transmission on the day of the Battle of Orgreave*. After allegedly staging an injury during that day's massive Police operation, he ended up spending the night under observation in hospital. That evening Channel 4 News showed a bedside interview with Scargill and then showed Scargill's filmed report. The presenter, Peter Sissons, ended the news item with the ultimate tribute, 'That report was by Arthur Scargill'.

I asked if he found it difficult to memorise what he wanted to say to camera. 'You mean my voice-over during the walk-in shot? Oh, that was easy.' Scargill had mastered the jargon of television news production – 'walk-in shot', 'voice-over' – faster than some union leaders memorised their own rule book.

*Battle of Orgreave – a violent confrontation between miners on strike and the police

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *12 Million Black Voices*, By Richard Wright, © Basic Books, 2008

Source 2 from: https://www.nicholasjones.org.uk/articles/categories/trade-union-reporting/323-hitting-fast-forward-rather-than-play-back-on-miners-strike