# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

# 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**

Wednesday 21 June 2017 – Morning
**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference
**9HI0/39**

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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 a speech made by Ida B. Wells at a church in Boston, Massachusetts, '*Lynch Law In All Its Phases*', 13 February 1893. The speaker was a black American journalist from Memphis, Tennessee, who had seen the violent lynching of some of her friends in 1892. Here, she assesses federal and state government responses to lynching.

In the past ten years over a thousand black men, women and children have been butchered, murdered and burnt in all parts of the South. The details of these horrible outrages seldom reach beyond the narrow world where they occur. Those who commit the murders write the reports. The victims were black, and the reports are so written as to make it appear that the helpless creatures deserved their fate. This was not so with the Italian lynching of 1891. The chief of police of New Orleans was shot and some Italians were charged with murder. These were not black men, and three of them were not even US citizens. They were all tried and the jury acquitted them. The good, law-abiding citizens of New Orleans thereupon took them from the jail and lynched them. A feeling of horror ran through the nation at this outrage. All Europe was amazed. The Italian government demanded compensation, and the Federal Government promised to give the matter due consideration. The power of the Federal Government to protect its own and foreign citizens was put to the test.

When the US State Department called upon the authorities of Louisiana for investigation of the crime and punishment of the criminals, the United States government was told that the crime was strictly within the authority of the State of Louisiana, and Louisiana would attend to it. After a farcical investigation, the usual verdict in such cases was given: 'Death at the hand of parties unknown to the jury,' the same verdict which has been pronounced over the bodies of over 1,000 black persons! Our Federal Government has thus admitted that it has no jurisdiction over the crimes committed in New Orleans upon citizens of the country, nor upon foreign citizens.

Not only has our Federal Government made the confession that one of the states is greater than the Union, but it has paid $25,000 of the people's money to Italy for the lynching of those three Italians. This is the evil-doing of one State, over which the Federal Government has no control, but for whose lawlessness the whole country must pay. The principle involved in the right of State jurisdiction in such matters was settled long ago.

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

**Source for use with Question 2.**

**Source 2:** From editorials written by Lord Northcliffe in the *Daily Mail* newspaper between 19 April and 21 May 1915. Northcliffe is writing after his third visit to the Western Front. Here he is writing about the conduct of the war by politicians and Lord Kitchener, who was a distinguished soldier and had been appointed Secretary for War in 1914.

19th April

There is a growing discontent with a Government that started last August with great popularity and a brave show of militaristic speeches. There is also considerable discontent with the parliamentary opposition which does not help the Government by means of criticism and advice. Unless the Government is accountable and supplied with new ideas and energy from the opposition it will continue to hide itself behind Lord Kitchener. We assert that Lord Kitchener has done as much as mortal man could do in the nine months he has been engaged in an entirely new kind of task. Where he has failed is in not ruthlessly ejecting the 'old gang' with the consequent delay in making the 200,000 shells we want every day. Most seriously he has failed to see that all the factories in the country were capable of producing munitions of war.

20th May

The old relaxed amateurish Governments will not do in times like these. If the result is a patchwork Government, the muddle and consequent grumblings and apprehensions of the last few months will speedily recur. If there is a real National Government it will receive the enthusiastic support of the nation and especially of those upon whom has fallen the ungrateful task of criticism.

21st May

In the dark days when Lord Haldane* showed signs of renewed tinkering with the Army, the Daily Mail suggested that Lord Kitchener should take charge of raising the new troops. That part of the work was done as well as anyone could do it; the soldiers are there. How many, nobody knows. What we do know is, that Lord Kitchener has deprived the Army in France of high explosive shells. Those in use are the same kind of shell which he used in the second Boer War in 1900 – a useless weapon in trench warfare. He was warned repeatedly that the kind of shell required was a violently explosive bomb which would dynamite its way through the German trenches and enable our brave men to advance safely. The kind of shells our poor soldiers have been sent have not done their job, and have led to the death of thousands of them. It has brought about a Cabinet crisis and the formation of what we hope to be a National Government.

*Lord Haldane – a former Secretary for War

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