Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

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 *The Carolina Times* newspaper, published 6 April 1940. The newspaper was the most widely circulated African-American newspaper in North Carolina. It was distributed across the state and to the rest of the South as one of the most powerful voices for black Americans.

Every black person is aware that the Greyhound Bus Company practises subtle discrimination against black customers in the North. However, it practises brutal discourtesy towards them in the Southern states. This policy was contested in a dramatic incident at Petersburg, Virginia this week, resulting in legal action.

Pauli Murray and Mae McBean, two black women from New York, were arrested and thrown into prison on Saturday following a dispute with the bus driver. The young women were on their way to North Carolina.

After the bus crossed the state line into Virginia, several people got off and the remaining passengers, both black and white, moved forward. The black people moved for more comfortable seats, the whites to make room for black people boarding the bus. Misses Murray and McBean moved forward one row, but found the seat damaged, so moved forward again, still only four rows from the back.

Here the fun began! The driver charged at them with the fury of an outraged bulldog, ordering them to move back. Bewildered at his behaviour, Pauli tried intelligent persuasion. Holding up the Union flag under which her grandfather had fought in Petersburg, perhaps on the identical spot, she asked a rapid series of legal questions concerning the policies of the bus company. She pointed out that she was still in the Jim Crow section. Mae added that she was ill and was entitled to every comfort that should be given to a passenger who had paid for separate but equal accommodation. The driver threatened them both with arrest if they did not move.

Pauli threatened to call upon the legal services of the NAACP, the 14th Amendment and the US Supreme Court. The driver left the bus and returned with two huge local policemen. Several white passengers expressed sympathy over the fact that one of the ladies was ill. The black passengers remained quiet, fearing to speak up. Eventually, the two women moved back one row and the journey resumed.

However, when the two women were leaving the bus, the driver, ignoring black passengers, distributed witness cards to white passengers. When Pauli questioned this action, the driver again left the bus. He returned with two police officers, who arrested the two women. Mae fainted and was taken to hospital before joining her companion in prison. In their trial for 'violation of the segregation laws', their defence is being supported by the NAACP.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From an article written by Howell Raines, published in *The New York Times* newspaper, 19 December 1987. Raines was an American journalist and the newspaper's chief London correspondent. Here he is writing about cases concerning freedom of the press.

In the opinion of journalists and people who believe in civil liberty, the legal actions by the Thatcher Government against the media have resulted in a significant erosion of press freedom in Britain in 1987.

Throughout this year, the Government pursued its efforts to obstruct British news reporting about Peter Wright, a former intelligence agent. Wright claimed in his book 'Spycatcher' that he had uncovered plots, beginning in the 1960s, by the British security forces to overthrow a Labour Prime Minister, Harold Wilson. The Government also passed the Police and Criminal Evidence Act in 1984 and used it to investigate the news and photo libraries of newspapers.

Nine legal cases against the press have been identified by the Press Council, a group financed by the newspaper industry. Kenneth Morgan, director of the Council, said, 'With all these legal actions, Britain is sinking further into the pit where press freedom is barely understood, let alone protected'.

Experts differ on whether this represents a coordinated Government effort to crush the press. But they agree that the plight of the financial journalist, Jeremy Warner of *The Independent* newspaper, illustrates the fragile nature of press freedom and the vulnerability of journalists to Government pressure. If he continues to refuse to tell police inspectors how he got information about corrupt stock market dealing by civil servants, Mr Warner could become the first British journalist in 25 years to go to jail to protect a source of information. He could face up to two years in prison. Under the Contempt of Court Act of 1981, journalists can only protect their sources if their identification is not necessary for national security.

'I'm in an impossible situation, aren't I?' Mr Warner said. 'Either I disclose my sources and do journalism a great deal of harm, or I accept the consequences of not disclosing. I've got to refuse to disclose to maintain my personal integrity.'

Prime Minister Thatcher condemned investigative reporters as 'people who use freedom in order to destroy freedom'. A senior official insists that there is no campaign against the press, but he described Mrs Thatcher as committed to enforcing the laws regulating press activities. The result has been a great increase in restrictions on journalistic enquiry.

As this year comes to an end, there is a real sense of reduced freedom in terms of what the media may do and what they may cover in the UK.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: http://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn83045120/1940-04-06/ed-1/seq-1/

Source 2 from: British Press Freedom Erodes Under Thatcher, Critics Say By Howell Raines © The New York Times, December 1987