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 a report prepared by Nelson Miles on the condition of black people in North Carolina, October 1867. Miles was a member of the Commission that set up the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865. Here he is commenting on the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina.

The Freedmen's Bureau believes that the basis of all prosperity in our country is education. From that basis comes everything that is great and noble. We have considered the importance of the educational and moral improvement of a race that has so far been excluded from such benefits. The freedmen, with huge energy and enthusiasm, have been rapidly setting themselves free from setbacks caused by their lack of education. In one year, the Bureau has provided 101 schools and 145 teachers for 8,527 pupils.

Much depends upon the influence and guidance given to the freedmen in their new condition of life. If they are allowed to become lazy, or are mistreated and victimised, their condition will become deplorable and they will be a curse to themselves and the community. However, if they are treated with justice and humanity and shown the advantages of education, the coming years will be as bright and prosperous to the freedmen as the past has been dark and painful.

The Bureau has enabled thousands of black children to go to school in North Carolina. They and their descendants, benefitting from better facilities, will become so familiar with the great gift of broad-minded Christianity that they will be able to become missionaries to Africa. They will accomplish what generations of Americans have failed to achieve, making these freedmen the means of civilisation and salvation in the lands of their forefathers. They will possess the wisdom, intelligence and firm faith necessary to go forth and bring the Word of God to faraway lands.

A Christian people who have for generations kept a race in bondage, deprived of the advantages of civilisation and religion, owe the freedmen a debt of gratitude. The freedmen have contributed so much to the wealth and prosperity of this country. They have provided so many soldiers for its defence in its hour of danger, that the least the Bureau can do is to afford them every chance for improvement here, in the land in which we have placed them. In future, should their attention be turned to their forefathers' countries, we should extend to them every encouragement and support that a powerful nation can afford.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From Frank Gillard's first-hand radio and telephone reports, September 1944. Gillard was a BBC war correspondent travelling with the British forces fighting in the German-occupied Netherlands. Correspondents' reports were broadcast daily by the BBC in London in the programme *War Report*.

On Sunday afternoon the people of the Dutch city of Eindhoven cheered as they watched the British paratroops descending from the sky a few miles to the north of the city. The Germans heard the cheering too, but they felt very differently about it. They were terribly scared.

Knowing that the moment of liberation was near, the people got their flags and banners ready. They set out to defend key points. One Dutchman, single-handed, saved the telephone building. Eight Germans had been sent to blow it up, but he made the first move; they gave in and he marched them off.

Eindhoven is a pretty big city; the main industry is radio. Twenty four thousand people are employed in the great radio works. Those works were bombed twice by the RAF. 'Beautiful bombing', the factory workers said it was.

'The RAF did just enough damage to enable us not to have to work too hard for the Germans,' one of the workers said to me this morning, 'but not quite enough for the Germans to have to deport us to Germany.'

The radio factory workers turned out thousands of secret radio sets, made out of parts they took from the Germans when they were not looking. They tuned these radios in to the BBC. One man told me this morning that, when the power supply failed, he brought his bicycle into the house and connected his radio to the little dynamo that generated electricity for his bicycle lamp. He and his wife took turns to listen to broadcasts from London, while the other one kept the dynamo on the bicycle wheel spinning.

A man took me aside to tell me that his wife had just had a son this morning, the first baby of the new generation of Free Netherlanders, he explained, and they're going to call him 'Tommy*'.

Meanwhile, just to the north around Arnhem, our forces are facing very strong German resistance. We're close enough now to the British troops to have good communication with them and, although there is still little detailed news of the fighting, we know that it is hard and bitter. The Germans are out to destroy the British force, which is isolated. But so far it's believed that the position around Arnhem is reasonably satisfactory for our men. There is no news yet about the bridge at Arnhem, the bridge across the Rhine.

*Tommy – a traditional name for a British soldier

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: https://spartacus-educational.com/WWmilesN.html

Source 2 from: "War Report: BBC Dispatches From the Front Line'', BBC Books