Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 7 June 2024

Morning (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 Barack Obama's victory in the 2008 presidential election?

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 main problems facing black Americans, in the years 1865–77 and 1883–1900, were economic rather than political.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Martin Luther King made the most significant contribution to improving the lives of black Americans in the years 1933–68?

(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 an article in *The New York Times* newspaper, published immediately after the presidential election on 4 November 2008. The article was written by the newspaper's chief political journalist. *The New York Times* was a liberal newspaper, which endorsed Barack Obama during the election campaign.

Mr Obama's election victory was a rejection of the historically unpopular Republican President Bush and his economic and foreign policies. The electorate embraced Obama's call for a change in the direction and the attitudes of the country.

His opponent, Mr McCain, was always dominated by Obama who was nothing short of a phenomenon, drawing huge crowds everywhere. Also, McCain's campaign was challenged by a relentlessly hostile political environment, the policies left to him by President Bush and an economic collapse that took place in the middle of the general election campaign.

Even before the final results were called, there were indications that McCain's advisers were unhappy with their vice-presidential candidate, Ms Palin, who had caused a series of embarrassments for him.

Initial signs were that Mr Obama benefited from a huge turnout of voters, particularly among black Americans and among Hispanic voters. However, it was the nation's faltering economy which seemed to dominate voters' minds. A survey of voters found that 6 in 10 said this was their dominant concern. This was a reflection of the economic collapse that provided the backdrop for the general election contest.

In his campaign, Mr Obama offered some fairly ambitious promises, including tax cuts for most Americans, a withdrawal of American troops from Iraq and an expansion of health care coverage. However, Mr McCain pledged not to leave Iraq without a victory and promised to continue Mr Bush's tax cuts for the wealthy.

Source 2: From an article in *Politico* magazine, published 5 November 2008. *Politico* was an online politics magazine, founded in 2007, which took a non-aligned approach to American politics.

Obama won both strategically and symbolically. He won a series of states, from Colorado to Virginia, long out of Democratic reach. His victory itself reflected the accuracy of his vision of a reshaped country. Racism, much discussed during the campaign, turned out to be not a big issue, and African-American turnout was not unusually high. Instead, in winning his 334 electoral college votes, Obama drew his support from many of the racially-mixed suburban areas around cities.

McCain's campaign blamed larger forces for the candidate's defeat. "We were crushed by circumstance," his communications director said afterwards. "The economic crisis was a pivotal point in this race."

External factors aside, McCain and his campaign also lagged far behind Obama in every key area – money, organization, discipline. McCain's campaign failed to copy Obama's cutting edge organizational model or the technology it borrowed from the private sector. This had helped create the campaign's acclaimed fundraising machine and its sophisticated computer system, which enabled the campaign as late as Tuesday afternoon to identify and bring to the polls a last wave of supporters who hadn't yet voted.

Obama's was the first modern 21st-century campaign. His victory was also powered by a new face of America made up of all ethnicities, mostly from cities and suburbs, largely younger than 40, and among all income classes. As they emphatically proved by electing a black President, many of these voters were not guided by traditional cultural attachment to race, religion or region.

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