

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History A (The Making of the Modern World)
Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry
Option 3C: A divided union? The USA 1945–70

Monday 2 June 2014 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HA03/3C

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 **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 54.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



2 Study Source B and use your own knowledge.

What was the purpose of this poster? Use details of the poster and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(8)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 Study Sources A, B and C.

How far do Sources A and B support the evidence of Source C about Malcolm X?
Explain your answer, using the sources.

(10)

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Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How useful are Sources D and E as evidence of the importance of Malcolm X?
Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



***5 Study all the sources (A to F) and use your own knowledge.**

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

'Malcolm X achieved very little for civil rights in the 1960s'.

How far do the **sources** in this paper support this statement? Use details from the sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 54 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCSE

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Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Malcolm X

Background information

Malcolm X wanted to improve civil rights for black Americans. He believed black Americans should use force if necessary. Malcolm X was assassinated on 21 February 1965. Some historians believe he achieved very little for civil rights in the 1960s. Others suggest that he was an important influence.

Source A: From an article published in *The New York Times* newspaper, 14 March 1964.

Malcolm X, the bitter racist recently thrown out of the Black Muslim movement, has struck back in anger. He has called upon Negroes to form rifle clubs. He describes this as self-defence. In reality they are breaking the law, taking the law into their own hands against our police forces. The Negro civil rights movement has accomplished more in the past few years by non-violence than by appeals to armed mobs. The movement has achieved success by what its real leaders call 'active passive resistance'.

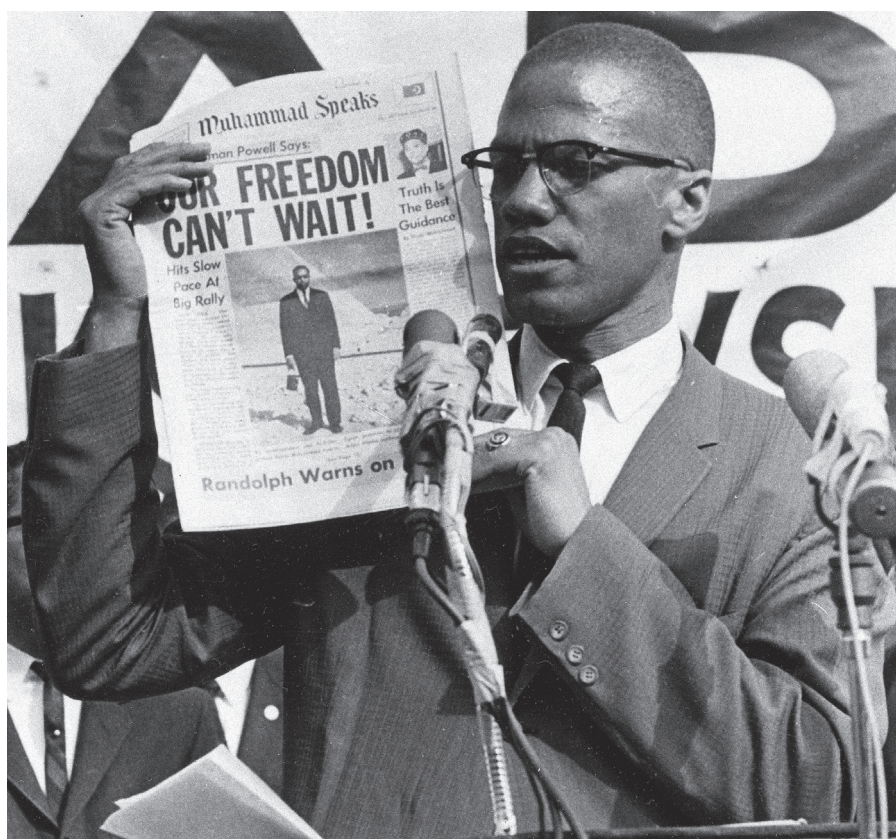
Source B: A poster published in the magazine *Ebony*, September 1964. *Ebony* celebrated the achievements of black Americans. The man in the poster is Malcolm X.



Source C: From an interview with a black American journalist in 1988. It was for a documentary on the life of Malcolm X.

I had just moved to Harlem, New York, in 1962. It was the first night I was there, and I went for a walk and there was a rally going on. Of course, I had heard about Malcolm X before that, but it was mostly the kind of negative things they were writing about him in the newspapers then. When Malcolm X spoke about the need for self-defence, I felt as if I was hearing the truth. I had never heard anyone speak in such a clear and forceful way. He inspired me and gave me hope.

Source D: A photograph of Malcolm X published in an American newspaper after his death in 1965. The photograph had been taken during a rally in Harlem, New York, in 1963.



(Source: © Press Association Images)

Source E: From a message sent by Martin Luther King to the wife of Malcolm X. It was sent just after the assassination of Malcolm X.

I always had a deep affection for Malcolm. It is true that we did not always agree about methods to solve civil rights problems. We especially disagreed about his views on self-defence. However, I felt that he had a great ability to identify the existence and the root of the problem. He was a very clear spokesman for his point of view. No one can honestly doubt that Malcolm had a great concern for civil rights problems.

Source F is on page 4.

Source F: From a history of the USA, published in 2010.

Malcolm X split the civil rights movement because of his support for violence. He spoke out against the non-violent methods of civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King. Malcolm X felt that violence was justified, not only for self-defence but also as a way to create a separate black nation. He helped raise the confidence of young black Americans and set up educational and social programmes aimed at getting them out of the ghettos. His views and ideas became the foundation of more extreme movements such as Black Power.

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