

A LEVEL

Examiners' report

HISTORY A

H505

For first teaching in 2015

Y319/01 Summer 2024 series

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Introduction

Our examiners' reports are produced to offer constructive feedback on candidates' performance in the examinations. They provide useful guidance for future candidates.

The reports will include a general commentary on candidates' performance, identify technical aspects examined in the questions and highlight good performance and where performance could be improved. A selection of candidate answers is also provided. The reports will also explain aspects which caused difficulty and why the difficulties arose, whether through a lack of knowledge, poor examination technique, or any other identifiable and explainable reason.

Where overall performance on a question/question part was considered good, with no particular areas to highlight, these questions have not been included in the report.

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Paper Y319/01 series overview

Y319 is one of twenty-one units for Paper 3 of the A Level examination for GCE History. This unit tests an extended period of History of at least one hundred years through an interpretation question on a named in-depth topic and through two essays.

The paper is divided into two sections. In Section A candidates are required to use contextual knowledge to test the views of two historians about one of the three named in-depth topics or an aspect of one. The question does not require them to comment on the style of writing or the provenance of the interpretation.

In Section B candidates are required to answer two essay questions from a choice of three.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally:	Candidates who did less well on this paper generally:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> showed a clear understanding of the views of the two interpretations in relation to the question were able to use contextual knowledge to test the interpretations, linking that knowledge directly to the interpretations using evaluative words were able to consider both the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretations using evaluative words covered the whole period in a balanced way in the essay questions adopted a thematic approach made links and comparisons between aspects of the topic supported their arguments with precise and relevant examples reached a supported judgement about the issue in the question. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> showed a limited understanding of one or both of the interpretations did not go beyond a basic explanation of part of the interpretations did not link any contextual knowledge directly to the interpretation and therefore did not evaluate the interpretation adopted a chronological rather than a thematic approach in the essay questions did not make links or comparisons even if events from different parts of the period were discussed in the same paragraph did not cover the whole period did not focus on the precise wording of the question made unsupported comments about issues which were no more than assertions.

Section A overview

There is one compulsory question in this section. This question requires candidates to explain the view of each interpretation in relation to the question and then evaluate the interpretation by the application of contextual knowledge. Responses should show an understanding of the wider debate connected to the issue.

Section A in Paper Y319 is focused on the impact of Malcolm X.

Question 1

- 1 Evaluate the interpretations in **both** of the two passages.

Explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the impact of Malcolm X. [30]

There were many successful responses to this question, with most candidates able to take a holistic view of the passages and recognize the key points in their arguments. Candidates recognized that Passage A suggests that Malcolm X brought attention to the plight of Northern African Americans and had an impact on Black Power after his death while also bringing tension and division to the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. Passage B focuses more on the negative views of Malcolm X at the time but also acknowledges that he became a black icon who laid the foundations for the future Civil Rights Movement. There is no requirement to mention the views of any other historians in relation to this issue.

More successful responses provided key examples to both support and challenge the arguments in the passages and often referred to the differences between the goals of separatism and integration and Malcolm X's influence on the Black Panthers. Some also noted that at the end of his life Malcolm X softened his views after travelling outside America. The key differentiator is that the more successful answers clearly saw candidates using their own knowledge to evaluate the views in the passages and using evaluative language such as 'supported by' or 'challenged by'. Less successful answers were often confused about Malcolm X's biography and had him as the founder of the Nation of Islam and/or the Black Panthers. They also just explained the views in the passages and often used phrases such as 'fails to mention', i.e. evaluating by omission rather than engaging with the arguments that the historians were making. There were still a few answers that commented on author and publication date but this is now rare.

Exemplar 1 below is the conclusion from a Level 5 response and shows an effective overall judgement on which of the two passages has the more convincing argument and why.

Exemplar 1

		In conclusion, I believe that Passage B is more convincingly as an explanation of the impact of Malcolm X, as it provides a more balanced argument in weighing Malcolm X's violent and militant methods with his that provided setbacks against his simultaneous gains in energising the Black youth through empowering Black pride and nationalism.
		Passage B provides a comprehensive view of both perspectives — Malcolm X causing racial tension and divisions within the movement through racial violence, yet also as a role model for many, with more radical and progressive aims that sped up the Civil Rights movement compared to the slow and ineffective progress of peaceful

		leaders such as Martin Luther King. Although Passage A is valid in depicting Malcolm X's ideological impact in his rejection of integration and Black Accommodationism, it hardly acknowledges the unity Malcolm X brought with his more physically militant tactics, and overlooks his impact when he was alive on the growth of Nation of Islam, thus providing a less balanced argument in contrast to Passage B.
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Assessment for learning



Candidates will benefit from taking an overview of the argument in each of the passages in relation to the issue in the question.

Section B overview

Candidates are required to answer two questions from a choice of three. To do well on Section B candidates need to make connections and links across the whole period of their study. They should explain similarities and differences between the events they are discussing to show an awareness of continuity and change across the whole period, unless instructed otherwise. The comparisons may be made across the period within the topic or between regions, depending on the topic. It is also important that the comparisons are explained – what is similar or different between the periods or regions.

The most successful responses will test a hypothesis and reach a supported judgement.

Question 2*

- 2* 'Civil rights groups were the most important factor in the achievement of African American civil rights in the period from 1865 to 1992.'

How far do you agree?

[25]

This was the most popular essay question and many candidates were familiar with civil rights groups from across the period and were able to compare them to the role of other factors including the Federal government, individual leaders and the role of wars and the media.

More successful responses saw candidates adopt themes such as political, social and economic progress across the period and then make direct comparisons between civil rights groups and other factors within the themes to achieve synthesis. Some went for a factor-by-factor approach and while this could lead to synthesis it could also result in a well explained list which did not get above Level 4 as there was no synthesis.

Less successful responses often showed little coverage of the early period and were over-focused on the 1950s and 60s which made any reference to change over the period very limited. There was also a tendency even among the more successful answers to stop in 1968 with the death of Martin Luther King.

Exemplar 2 is an example of a Level 5 answer with a good focus and a line of argument with some synthesis but not developed enough for Level 6.

Exemplar 2

2	<p>For civil rights groups to be the most important factor in the achievement of African American rights, we mean to observe whether the actions of groups explicitly set out to change ^{improve} overall legal rights for African Americans on politically, socially and economically where more crucial than other factors. This essay will argue that whilst these groups were crucial in garnering support abroad to change governmental and societal attitudes, ultimately it was the Federal Government and individual Presidential terms which were more important.</p> <p>With regards to economic rights within society, civil rights groups were less significant in achieving economic independence. The of actions of certain civil rights groups throughout the period have rarely focussed on economic gain, however certain movements backed by individual African American leaders set out to achieve this. This is concerning when observing Marcus Garvey's Universal Improvement Association (UNIA) set up in 1913. Garvey set the group up with the incentive to improve the overall societal conditions in which African Americans lived in - claiming that in its peak, 4 million members attended. The UNIA focussed on international trading routes as a means of improving the economic standing of African Americans, Garvey believed that with economic strength came improvements</p>
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gradually in society. Whilst this 'Black Star' route garnered over \$10 million total in donations, ultimately its impact was halted by the fact that it only had 1 ship trading, and it was often seen as a pilgrimage for African Americans to embark on, rather than a profitable business. The actions of individual African American leaders were far more crucial in obtaining economic rights in an early period, as thinkers like ~~Washington~~ ^{Washington} stressed the idea that to 'lay down your bucket' and become economically independent would force the federal government to recognise other rights in a time of heavy segregation. This is convincing when observing the fact that Booker T. Washington played into laissez-faire capitalism, garnering over \$600,000 in donations. By stressing the importance of becoming economically self-sufficient, Washington was in turn encouraging greater education and employment opportunities. However, it must be said that the strive for economic independence during this time came at the expense of social rights increasingly, whilst Washington ~~even~~ expressed quiet opposition to the Jim Crow laws of the 1900, ultimately he and other leaders couldn't risk alienating white support losing all power, this was restricted in his advocacy for completely equal economic rights. ~~The more~~ The more important factor

for African American economic rights was undoubtedly the politics of the Federal government, as it was only the actions of the Supreme Court and Presidents which could put economic ~~gains~~ rights into statute law. This is convincing when looking at the actions of the Supreme Court following the second world war, most notably *Argo* vs *Duke Power Company* 1971 which deemed it unconstitutional for jobs to require high school diplomas; a requirement systematically must being reversed allowed for the increase of African Americans in high paying employment for the first time since their emancipation. This was crucial in long term ~~scope~~ ^{scope}.

Scarcity of economic independence. Moreover, the actions of individual presidential attitudes were equally as crucial, as they represented a nation wide shift in attitude towards African Americans in employment. This is evident in FDR's New Deal Quotas - such as the CCC which employed regardless of 'race, colour or creed'. As a result, over 2 million African Americans were employed and aided by these agencies ~~at~~ ^{at} a time following where within unemployment of 17%, thus granting African American's economic freedom they'd never seen before. Overall, whilst civil rights group)

such as the UNIA sought to improve the economic conditions of the AA, ultimately it was the actions of Federal Governments which directly aided and sought to bring employment fairly to all African Americans.

With regards to political rights, Civil Rights groups were highly influential in encouraging ~~an~~ increased participation and use of direct action to achieve voting rights. This is crucial when observing the actions of Ida B Wells in setting up the Alpha Fraternity Movement in 1913 which, in a time when the franchise was heavily blocked and inaccessible to African Americans, ~~encouraged~~ Black women were encouraged to register to vote in local elections, increasing direct participation and expressing the wish for greater involvement in political spheres. Whilst the franchise wasn't effectively guaranteed until later in the period, the actions laid a foundation for the idea the Black people wanted greater involvement in political spheres, leading to the election of Chicago's first Black Alderman Oscar De Priest in 1915. ~~More~~ More important was the crucial role of the NAACP in protecting African American political rights whilst also beginning mass movement protests. This is persuasive when observing the role Thurgood Marshall, a Black lawyer, later played throughout the

period in defining political rights in court, such as the crucial 1954 desegregation of schools, and further the SCLC leaders posted following the arrest of Bayard Rustin. However, it must be recognised that whilst these civil rights groups were crucial in demonstrating a nationwide urge for greater political integration, it alone was not enough. It remained not in statute law until the policies of the Supreme Court and other branches of the Federal Government, as they are the only institution which can guarantee the franchise permanently. The case of *Smith vs Allwright* in 1945 was the best example as the Supreme Court regarding African American right to vote, as it declared that the failure to ~~pay~~ pay the poll tax was an unconstitutional way to deny the vote. By attacking the systemic racial oppression deep within society at the highest level, it is evident that this was the only way of effectively eradicating voting rights, which ultimately culminated in the 'Great Society' policy of the Voting Rights Act¹⁹⁶⁵ enforcing the 15th amendment and effectively guaranteeing the long term protection of African American right to vote. Ultimately, whilst civil rights organisations were invaluable in their support for increased political participation in

		<p>a time when the franchise wasn't safeguarded, even the more significant to political rights was policies implemented by the Federal Government, was adding to legislation African American rights for vote.</p>
		<p>With regards to social rights, Civil Rights movements were at the core of increased expansion for desegregation and equal and fair treatment. This is a convincing argument when observing the increase in traction of the Black Power movement in the 1960s, demonstrating the wish for cultural freedom and social rights to be at the heart of civil rights improvements. This is most notable with the actions of Black Panthers, which generated national African American support for cultural freedom, as demonstrated in the 1968 Olympics when 2 athletes doing the salute. However whilst this united movement struck for increased cultural freedom in society, the use of arming themselves and military protests was of concern to the wide white support middle class demographic, as they saw the Black Power movement as a plot to destabilise the wider US society, thus losing the Civil Rights movement traction. However this in turn made other groups seem more favourable, such as the SDS SCLC or SNCC</p>

as they had the moral religious aspect. The success of these organisations can be viewed via the 1963 March on Washington, which got over 300,000 in Black and white support. This demonstrated to the federal government a desire for greater social rights, which came through via JFK's 'New Frontier' and LBJ's 'Great Society' during the 1960s, passing acts such as the Civil Rights Act 1963 and Equal ~~Employment~~ ^{Employment} Act 1968, removing barriers African Americans faced in society. The actions of the Supreme Court were also crucial in reversing previously segregated areas of society, such as *Swarm vs Charlotte Education* in 1971, which encouraged educational integration via increased busing, thus improving long term social freedoms African Americans faced. Overall, the actions of civil rights groups were important in advancing social rights, as the large scale support they were backed by encouraged the Federal Government to pass laws stripping segregation from society.

Whilst it is clear that individual civil rights groups played a prominent role in increasing overall participation

		of African American in society, the economy
		and politics, ultimately the policies
		implemented by the Federal Governments
		in guaranteeing the longevity of protecting
		African Americans in law was a more important
		factor.

Question 3*

3* 'Federal government did more to oppose than support Trade Union and Labour rights in the period from 1865 to 1992.'

How far do you agree?

[25]

This was a popular question with some very impressive knowledge shown of the Federal government's actions both helping and hindering Trade Union and Labour rights over the whole period. More successful responses saw candidates adopt themes such as the right of Trade Unions to exist, their right to strike and Labour rights, and assessed the role of the Federal government within each theme to get synthesis. Other successful answers looked at the role of Presidents, Congress and the Supreme Court and then came to an overall verdict on whether the government did more to oppose or support Trade Union and Labour rights. Some answers also brought in women and minority Labour rights effectively.

Less successful responses often had limited coverage of the period with nothing before the 1930s or an over-focus on the 1890s and 1980s because of the presidential action against strikes in these decades. There was also a marked tendency to bring in the role of employers and/or Trade Union divisions as a reason for Trade Union weakness in the period which was not relevant to the question.

Question 4*

- 4* 'The Plains Wars (1854–1877) were the most important event limiting the civil rights of Native American Indians in the period from 1865 to 1992.'

How far do you agree?

[25]

This was the least popular essay question although there were some excellent answers which clearly showed how much candidates had engaged with the topic and their awareness of change and, more likely, continuity over the whole period. More successful responses saw candidates adopt themes such as land, cultural, economic and political rights and noted the difference between the Federal government's desire for the Native American Indians to assimilate and their own desire for self-determination.

Less successful answers either adopted a chronological approach, which sometimes meant that they did not get further than the beginning of the twentieth century, or largely ignored The Plains Wars and went straight to the Dawes Act as a more important limiting event. While The Plains Wars did not need to be covered until the beginning of the period in 1865, they could not be ignored completely.

Exemplar 3

4	<p>Although the plains wars impacted the views of the federal government and therefore their subsequent actions, they were not the most important event limiting the civil rights of Native Americans because they did not have a long lasting effect and the real major changes came a decade after the end of the plains wars. It was the Dawes Act of 1887 which was the event which limited their civil rights because its own political, cultural and land/economic impacts were vast and these changes were experienced right up until the end of the period.</p> <p>Politically, the plains wars impacted Native American civil rights to minimal effect because only political impacts were insignificant or were a continuation of the current trend of the time. For example, due to some successes in the plains wars a like Red Cloud's War, Native Americans gained the Fort Laramie treaty of 1868 which was an agreement not showing that the US government viewed Native American tribes as separate nations rather than to be worked with rather</p>
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than a collection of people to be conquered. This shows very little significance in the limiting of Native American civil rights as this showed continuation of their ability to be self-determined nations with their own political systems. Whereas the Dawes Act of 1887, did major political damage to Native Americans as it was part of the US government's policy of assimilation. The Dawes Act's allotment policy granted US citizenship to those Native Americans who owned and paid tax on their land for 25 years. The majority of Native Americans wanted self-determination and so this forced assimilation was against their political interests. In addition to this, Dawes' assimilation of natives into US citizens led to the use of the Supreme Court. For example, in 1903 Lone Wolf vs Hitchcock he evoked only past treaties (like Fort Laramie) and referred to Native Americans as an "ignorant or dependent race", a vast change from the collaborative efforts still in effect during the plains wars. The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 was also a more significant event in limiting natives' political rights as it forced the remaining 25,000 Native Americans who weren't already, into US citizenship. Overall, the plains wars saw a continuation of self-determination which changed for the worse in 1887 when the US assimilative policies began, making the Dawes Act the most important political event in limiting civil rights. Its impacts lasted right up until 1992.

In terms of Native American's cultural civil rights,

4		the plains wars were, once again, fairly insignificant in terms of limiting the civil rights of Native Americans. For example the victory at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 and defeat of Colonel Custer on the culturally significant Black Hills of Dakota actually displayed cultural resilience and certainly not did not limit their cultural rights. It was in fact the Dawes Act in 1887 that was the most important event because it almost entirely destroyed Native American culture. For example, the allotment policy forced Native Americans to stop living nomadic lives, forced to remain on their allotments and farm the land. Furthermore, the Dawes Act led to the end of matriarchal tribes as land was only allotted to the oldest male of each native family. Tribes
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		like the Cherokee therefore went into decline. Another event which could be argued as a limitation of cultural civil rights is the Indian Reorganisation Act of 1934 led by John Collier. John Collier referred to the 1928 Meriam report when developing this act rather than collaborating with Native Americans themselves and so was seen as paternalistic. This shows that even by 1934 any positives are limited by the fact that Native Americans have little say on their cultural rights. Furthermore, the actions of AIM in the 1970s, like the Occupation of Wounded Knee in 1972 caused divisions and increased discrimination from towards Native American culture. However AIM's actions in the 1970s did lead to the Religious Freedoms Act in 1978 meaning their emergence cannot be the most important event in limiting civil rights for natives. Overall the plain wars can actually be seen to be making gains for Native American civil rights.
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Exemplar 3 is a Level 4 response which is focused on the question, adopted a thematic approach and shows good knowledge of the early period. However, it did not reach the higher levels as it lacks range across the period and it has a very brief judgement at the end.

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