

# A-level HISTORY

Component 1K The making of a Superpower: USA, 1865–1975

7042/1K

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 16-page answer book.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7042/1K.
- Answer THREE questions.
  In SECTION A answer Question 01.
  In SECTION B answer TWO questions.

#### **INFORMATION**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

## **ADVICE**

- You are advised to spend about:
  - 1 hour on Question 01 from SECTION A
  - 45 minutes on each of the TWO questions answered from SECTION B.

# DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

# **SECTION A**

**Answer Question 01**.

#### **EXTRACT A**

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#### **EXTRACT B**

On the domestic front, all seemed well in the years following the Second World War. For many, the American Dream seemed attainable. Middle-class and many working-class white families flocked to the growing suburbs. By 1960, almost fifty million 5 households owned TV sets, and programmes, such as 'Father Knows Best', offered optimistic images of suburban togetherness. Church membership soared as newcomers to suburbia sought friendship and social ties. In a development of truly historic 10 proportions, the 1950s also brought a major assault on the South's established system of segregation, with the 1957 Civil Rights Act heralding further victories ahead. The 1960s also saw anti-poverty initiatives being led by local community groups and poverty rates declined, especially in black communities. However, as the Vietnam War dragged on, home-front protests erupted. Nixon was elected due to the mounting revulsion against campus protests, urban riots and the youth culture. 20 In spite of all the turmoil and violence, the following period saw the greatest wave of progressive reform since the New Deal.

Adapted from P Boyer, American History, 2012

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#### **EXTRACT C**

Historians have been critical of the post-Second World War period. McCarthyism roamed the land, minorities continued to suffer from discrimination. and some women disliked the 'full-time mother' 5 stereotype that reigned. America had known rebellious youth in the 1950s. However, the 1960s and 1970s was a period of stormy dissent, coming largely from the upper-middle-class young people; it shook the country to its core. Critics blamed this left-wing rebellion on prosperity, the decline in 10 religion and lack of parental discipline. Others saw it as a praiseworthy crusade, striking out against repressive and irrational laws and heralding a new era of peace and love. The movements preceded serious American involvement in the Vietnam War, 15 a conflict that fuelled the rebellion and propelled it into a force that significantly altered American culture. Protests that began under Johnson continued under Nixon. Indeed, they flourished. All over the country and in almost all walks of life one 20 could witness feminism, gay and lesbian rights, free sex, illegal drugs, and a concern for racial minorities.

Adapted from T Reeves, Twentieth Century America, 2000

0 1

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to changes in American society in the years 1945 to 1975. [30 marks]

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#### **SECTION B**

**Answer TWO questions.** 

0 2

To what extent was there effective cooperation between President and Congress in the years 1865 to 1890? [25 marks]

0 3

'Populism had significant influence on national politics in the years 1890 to 1912.'

Assess the validity of this view of Populism. [25 marks]

0 4

In the years 1920 to 1945, to what extent was FD Roosevelt's approach to international relations different from that of his Republican predecessors? [25 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS** 

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