

**Source B:** From the recollections of Lenray Gandy, recorded for a documentary made in 2015. Gandy was a black American. He was nine years old during the Freedom Summer and attended a Freedom School. As an adult, he became active in the civil rights movement. Here he is commenting on the Freedom Summer.

That summer was a turning point. It made a big change in our city in Mississippi. We all began to realise that we did have a right to do things.

The white volunteers who came to us started something great here. We started to do things ourselves, to protest on our own and to stage a boycott. We started to try to find a way to have rights, here in this city.

We call the volunteers who came here 'freedom fighters' and we wanted to be freedom fighters too.

**Source C:** From records kept by the organisers of the Mississippi Freedom Summer, 1964. The organisers kept a list of the harassment faced by civil rights workers throughout Mississippi. Shown here are some of the 67 incidents that were recorded in different towns in Mississippi during the last two weeks of June.

June 16: **Philadelphia.** Church used as a Freedom Summer School burned to ground.

June 21: **Brandon.** Church firebombed.  
**McComb.** Homes of two civil rights workers bombed.

June 22: **Clarksdale.** Four volunteers arrested while carrying out voter registration work. Held for 3½ hours, then released.

June 23: **Philadelphia.** Missing car found burned; no sign of three civil rights workers.

**Jackson.** Shots fired at the home of a Church minister.

**Ruleville.** Magazine reporters, covering a voting rally, chased out of town.

June 25: **Ruleville.** Church firebombed.

**Itta Bena.** Two volunteers taken to bus stop by four white men who say, 'If you make a speech in town tonight, you'll never leave here.'

**3 (a) Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the Freedom Summer (1964)?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

**Interpretation 1:** From *Rights and Protest*, by M Rogers and P Clinton, published in 2015.

The Mississippi Freedom Summer achieved a number of things.

A total of 41 Freedom Schools were established. More than 3 000 black American youths attended them. The curriculum included reading, mathematics, and black American history.

Leadership skills were also covered, so that the civil rights activities and campaigning could continue even after the Freedom Summer volunteers returned home.

Voter registration efforts continued too. Thousands of black Americans went to classes on how to register to vote and 17 000 applied to vote.

**Interpretation 2:** From *Causes and Consequences of the African-American Civil Rights Movement* by M Weber, published in 2005.

The Freedom Summer was a bitter experience for civil rights workers in Mississippi. Fifteen were killed. Many were beaten and hundreds arrested. Only 1 600 new black American voters actually managed to register in the South.

Some black American participants in the Freedom Summer began to question the usefulness of working with whites and whether non-violent methods could achieve the aims of the civil rights movement. These feelings contributed to divisions in the civil rights movement.

**(b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2.**

They give different views about the Freedom Summer (1964).

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from **both** interpretations.

(4)

**(c) Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the Freedom Summer (1964).**

You **may** use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).**

**(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the Freedom Summer (1964)?**

Explain your answer, using **both** interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)