**Source A: An article featured in the St. Louis Argus newspaper (an African-American newspaper from Chicago) details the death of Emmett Till, a 14 year old boy from Chicago, whilst he was visiting relatives in Mississippi. Article dated 9th September 1955.**

**40,000 AT TILL YOUTH’S FUNERAL: TWO MEN HELD ON MURDER INDICTMENT**

CHICAGO – Funeral rites for Emmett Louis Till, the most recent victim of brutal Mississippi lynchers, were held here Saturday after more than 40,000 persons had filed pass the slain youth’s body. The shot which felled the 14-year-old youth after he allegedly violated southern tradition by emitting a “wolf whistle” at a Mississippi white woman has aroused the entire country.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP\*, in a heated statement, said, “It would appear from this lynching that the State of Mississippi has decided to maintain white supremacy by murdering children.” Mississippi’s Gov. Hugh White, who referred to the slaying as “out and out murder,” has promised vigorous prosecution of the guilty parties. Meanwhile, a grand jury in Tallahatchie County, Miss., indicted two white men for the murder Tuesday. Named in the murder indictments were Roy Bryant, 23-year-old Money, Miss., storekeeper, and his half-brother, J.W. Millam, 40, of Glendora, Miss.

The youthful lynch victim, who was visiting an uncle in Money, Miss., while on vacation from his native city of Chicago was kidnapped from his uncle’s home on Aug. 27 by two white men and a woman. Bryant and Millam admitted spiriting Till away from the home of Rev. Moses Wright, but claimed they released him unharmed. The woman in the case, Mrs. Bryant, has disappeared. A warrant charging kidnaping has been issued against her. The Mississippi grand jury returned joint murder indictments against the brothers shortly after it met to hear additional evidence. It was not announced when the case will go to trial. A conviction of murder in Mississippi carries a mandatory death penalty unless the jury recommends mercy.

EXTRA POLICE OUT  
Here in Chicago, extra police were assigned to the church where final rites were performed. Bishop Louis H. Ford, pastor of St. Paul’s Church of God in Christ, delivered the eulogy. Burial was at Burr Oak Cemetery. The body lay in state at the Rayner & Sons Funeral Home where the throngs turned out to see the remains.

Crosby Smith, an uncle of Till, interrupted a hasty burial of the body in Mississippi. About three hours after the body was found adrift in the Tallahatchie River, he said, “the sheriff told me it was at the cemetary in Money.” Rushing there, Smith found a two-foot hole dug in the graveyard of the East Money Church of God in Christ. “They were getting ready to spill the boy into that,” Smith said. “He hadn’t even been embalmed.” Smith said he told officials he would “see that the body got to Chicago if I had to take it in my own truck.” When the body arrived in Chicago, the youth’s mother, Mrs. Mamie E. Bradley, leaped from a wheel chair, ran across three sets of tracks to the baggage car to see the pine box containing her son’s body.

As the box was lifted from the train, she fell to her knees sobbing and exclaimed: “My darling, my darling. I would have gone through a world of fire to get to you. I know I was on your mind when you died.” When the remains were taken to the funeral home, Mrs. Bradley demanded it be opened. “Open it up,” she said. “Let the people see what they did to my boy.”

PEOPLE SEE BODY  
It was then that people got a chance to see the extent of the damage done to the boy. Condition of his face indicated a beating far more brutal that first reported. Almost all of the boy’s teeth were knocked out. The entire right side of the face was caved in. There was a small bullet hole through the temple. Mississippi newspapers joined Gov. White and local officials in asking for a full-scale murder prosecution this week.

In the statement issued by Wilkins, the top NAACP official said, “The killers of the boy felt free to lynch him because there is in the entire state no restraining influence of decency.” Wilkins simultaneously dispatched a telegram to the Mississippi governor asserting: “…All decent citizens throughout the nation call upon you to use all the powers of your office to see that the lynchers of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till are brought to justice. We cannot believe that responsible officials of the State of Mississippi condone the murdering of children on any provocation.”

A reply received from the governor at NAACP headquarters in New York said, in part: “Parties charged with murder are in jail and I have every reason to believe the courts will do their duty in prosecution. Mississippi does not condone such conduct.”

Two other Negroes have been lynched in Mississippi since May 7. On that date Rev. George W. Lee was gunned to death at Belzoni after a vigorous campaign to get Negroes to register to vote. A little more than three months later, on Aug. 13. Lamar Smith, a 63-year-old farmer, was shot to death on a crowded court-house square at Brookhaven, Miss. Smith also had been active in encouraging Negroes to register.

\*NAACP - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**Source B: A Guardian article by Rory Carroll from 26th January 2017 sheds some new light on the infamous case of Emmett Till of 1955.**

**Woman at center of Emmett Till case tells author she fabricated testimony**

Carolyn Bryant disappeared from public view after alleging Till harassed her in a grocery store. Sixty-two years later, it has emerged her story was not true

It was the lynching that outraged African Americans, spurred the civil rights movement and etched the victim’s name in history: Emmett Till. The 14-year-old Chicagoan was visiting relatives in the cotton country of the Mississippi delta on 24 August 1955 when he allegedly wolf-whistled at a white woman. Three days later his body was found in the Tallahatchie river. Till had a bullet hole in the head, an eye gouged out and other wounds. The murderers had wrapped barbed wire around his neck and weighted him down with a cotton gin fan.

It was a ghastly crime that changed the United States but the woman at the center of it, Carolyn Bryant, long remained an enigma. A few weeks after the murder, the then 21-year-old testified in court that Till had grabbed and verbally harassed her in a grocery store. “I was just scared to death,” she said. The all-white jury cleared her husband Roy Bryant and his half-brother JW Milam of the crime. They later publicly admitted their guilt, saying they wanted to warn other blacks. Carolyn Bryant disappeared from public view.

Now, 62 years later, it has emerged that she fabricated her testimony about Till making physical and verbal advances. “That part’s not true,” Bryant told Timothy Tyson, the author of a new book, The Blood of Emmet Till. That four-word confession, of sorts, has provided an unexpected coda to a story whose victim is commemorated annually.

Bryant spoke to Tyson, a Duke University senior research scholar, in 2007, when she was 72. The admission was not made public until now. Bryant, who is still alive at an undisclosed location, told the author she could not remember other details about the fleeting encounter with Till, who went into the store to buy gum. She did, however, express regret. “Nothing that boy did could ever justify what happened to him.” She said she “felt tender sorrow” for Till’s mother, Mamie Till-Mobley.

Bryant’s comments still leave questions over what precisely transpired in the grocery store but they do suggest its bloody and controversial aftermath marked her. “That case went a long way toward ruining her life,” Tyson told Vanity Fair. The author did not immediately respond to a request for comment on Friday.

Till’s mother insisted on an open-casket funeral in Chicago and Jet magazine published photos of his corpse, sparking revulsion and galvanising the civil rights movement. Rosa Parks said Till was on her mind in December 1955 when she refused give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama, kickstarting nationwide protests. The killing has been the subject of a play by the Nobel laureate Toni Morrison, a poem by the Harlem Renaissance writer Langston Hughes, and a song by Bob Dylan.

Once acquitted of murder (the jury deliberated for barely an hour), Bryant’s husband and Milam were protected against further prosecution by the double jeopardy rule and so admitted the crime to Look magazine. “I’m no bully,” Milam said. “I never hurt a nigger in my life. But I just decided it was time a few people got put on notice … ‘Chicago boy,’ I said, ‘I’m tired of them sending your kind down here to stir up trouble, I’m going to make an example of you, just so everybody can know how me and my folks stand.’”

The case was reopened by the FBI in 2004 to see if any accomplices could be brought to justice. But in 2007, a grand jury decided there was insufficient evidence to bring charges.

**Section A: Reading.**Answer all questions in this section.   
You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

**Q1:** Read again **source A**, lines 1-21. Choose **four** statements below which are TRUE.

* Emmett Till’s funeral was held in Chicago.
* Over 400,000 people came to pay their respects.
* The Governor promised vigorous protection of those guilty.
* Three people kidnapped Till from his Uncle’s home.
* The case will go to trial on a Tuesday.
* Till was on vacation to Mississippi at the time.
* Capital punishment was in place at the time of writing in Mississippi.
* The two men were cousins.

**[4 marks]**

**Q2:** You need to refer to Source A **and** Source B for this question.

Both Sources give details about the case of Emmett Till. Use details from **both** sources to write a summary of the differences.

**[8 marks]**

**Q3:** You now need to refer only to **Source A** from **lines 22 to the end of the extract.** How does the writer use language to shock the reader and appeal to their emotions?

**[12 marks]**

**Q4:** For this question, you need to refer to the whole of **Source A**, together with the whole of **Source B**. Compare how the writers convey their different attitudes and perspectives of the events that they describe.

In your answer, you could:

* Compare their different attitudes and perspectives
* Compare the methods they use to convey their attitudes and perspectives
* Support your response with references to both texts.

**[16 marks]**

**Section B: Writing**

You are advised to spend about **45 minutes** on this section.   
**Write in full sentences**.  
You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.  
You should leave enough time to check your work at the end.

**Q5: *“There is no room for the death penalty in the modern, civilised world.”***

Write a newspaper article, in which, you argue in support of or against capital punishment.

**(24 marks for content and organisation,  
16 marks for technical accuracy)  
[40 marks]**