



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2010

History

HIS2P

Unit 2P The Campaign for African-American Civil Rights in the USA, 1950–1968

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2P.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A On 21 February 1965, Malcolm X was assassinated by gunmen as he rose to address a black audience in Harlem. From the moment of his death, mainstream civil rights leaders tried to erase Malcolm's large political influence among young blacks. Bayard Rustin of the Congress of Racial Equality said, 'Now that he is
5 dead we must resist the temptation to idealise Malcolm X, to raise charisma to greatness. Malcolm is not a hero of the Civil Rights Movement; he is a tragic victim of the ghetto.' Rustin went on to insist that Malcolm was a political failure because he had only a handful of Black Nationalist followers at the end of his life.

Adapted from M MARABLE, *Race, Reform and Rebellion, 1945–1982*, 1984

Source B In the North, there had been a significant shift in the Civil Rights Movement towards Black Nationalism and militancy, largely due to the leadership of Malcolm X and the influence of the Black Muslim religion. Malcolm X quickly became powerful and more popular than Elijah Mohammed. He was expelled
5 from the Nation of Islam but still had enormous influence in Northern urban areas such as New York, Detroit and Chicago. Malcolm's death in 1965 robbed the Black Nationalist movement of its most effective leader.

Adapted from W H CHAFE, *The Unfinished Journey*, 1987

Source C In 1968, Black Nationalist movements in the United States were largely made up of young men. Up to 80% of a typical congregation was between the ages of 17 and 35. The Muslim Temples attracted many more men than women. Nationalist sects, like the Black Muslims, spoke to the Northern ghetto male in a way that
5 the Civil Rights Movement did not. In subjecting these black men to an uncompromising and harsh discipline, the Black Muslims organised people who had not been attracted by non-violence. Elijah Mohammed attacked the easy-going life in the ghetto of Negro men.

Adapted from C LASCH, *The Trouble with Black Power*, 1968

(a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Malcolm X. (12 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important were the Black Muslims in gaining support for Black radicalism in the years 1960 to 1968? (24 marks)

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why a bus boycott began in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'The work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was the most important reason for the desegregation of schools in the years 1950 to 1960.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why the March on Washington took place in 1963. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'The use of non-violence was the most important reason for African-Americans gaining improved civil rights in the years 1960 to 1968.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source A: M MARABLE, *Race, Reform and Rebellion 1945–1982*, 1984. Reproduced with kind permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

Question 1 Source B: W H CHAFE, *The Unfinished Journey*, 1987. By permission of Oxford University Press.

Question 1 Source C: Reprinted with permission from The New York Review of Books. Copyright © 1968 NY REV, Inc.

Copyright © 2010 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.