



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2010

## History

## HIS2P

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

**Thursday 10 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm**

**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.
- 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.

HIS2P

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

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** If anyone had questioned how deeply the summer's activities of August 1963 had penetrated and changed white America, the answer was obvious in the treatment given to the March on Washington by all the media. Normally, negro activities are the object of attention in the press only when they are likely to lead to some drastic or bizarre event. The March was the first organised negro event which was given respect and good media coverage. In contrast, the American Federation of Labour (AFL) and Congress of Industrial Organisations (CIO) declined to support the March and adopted a position of neutrality towards it. One significant element of the March was the participation of the white churches. Never before had they been so fully, so enthusiastically, so directly involved.

Adapted from ML KING, *Why We Can't Wait*, 1964

**Source B** The comments of Malcolm X on the March on Washington

In a press poll following the March on Washington, not one congressman or senator with a previous record of opposition to civil rights said he had changed his views. What did anyone expect? How was a one-day televised 'integrated' picnic going to influence these representatives? Prejudice has been rooted deep in the American white man for 400 years. The very fact that millions, black and white, believed in this farce is another example of how much this country goes in for ignoring issues, instead of truly dealing with its deep-rooted problems. What that March on Washington did was appease negroes for a while.

**Source C** For white Americans, Black Power carried the threat of black violence—a threat which was made explicit in controversial books such as Julius Lester's *Look Out Whitey! Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama* and perhaps more importantly, by the series of frightening race riots which swept the inner cities of the North and West, between 1964 and 1968. Difficult though it is to establish a direct link between the so-called white backlash of the late 1960s and Black Power, there can be little doubt that the backlash was encouraged by sensationalist media coverage of the ghetto revolts.

Adapted from R COOK, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, 1998

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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 the March on Washington. (12 marks)

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

How important was the role of the media in helping African-Americans to gain their civil rights in the years 1963 to 1968? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why many African-Americans in the North lived in poverty in 1950. (12 marks)

**0 4** 'The lives of African-Americans in the South changed considerably during the 1950s.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

**OR****Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why the Southern Manifesto was issued in 1956. (12 marks)

**0 6** 'The Ku Klux Klan prevented African-Americans from gaining civil rights in the years 1960 to 1964.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source C: R COOK, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, 1998, Pearson Education Ltd

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