



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2011

## History

## HIS2P

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

**Thursday 20 January 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 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.

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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

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorneys, including the African-American Thurgood Marshall, began a legal strategy designed to end segregation in education. They developed a series of cases challenging segregation in graduate and professional schools. They believed that the battle against segregation had to begin at the highest academic level. After 5 establishing a series of legal precedents, the NAACP attorneys planned to launch an all out attack against the 'separate but equal' doctrine in primary and secondary schools. The strategy was successful. The 1950 *McLaurin v Oklahoma* decision ruled that internal separation in classrooms and cafeterias was unconstitutional. In 10 *Sweatt v Painter*, 1950, the Supreme Court said that the maintenance of separate law schools for blacks and whites was unconstitutional. Then a group of courageous black families, encouraged and supported by the NAACP, made an attack on segregation in schools.

Adapted from C CARSON, *Eyes on the Prize*, 1987

#### Source B

**Source B**, a passage by R COOK concerning the NAACP, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.  
Tel. 0161 953 1170

#### Source C

On 1 December 1955, Mrs Rosa Parks refused to give her bus seat to a white man in defiance of local segregation laws. Who was Rosa Parks? Mrs Rosa Parks, like others, was steeped in the protest tradition; she had a long history of involvement with protest organisations. She began serving as a secretary for the NAACP in 5 1943 and still held that post in 1955. That position brought her into contact with such activists as Ella Baker, A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins. Speaking about her action, Mrs Parks said 'my resistance to being mistreated on the buses and anywhere else was a regular thing with me and not just on that day'.

Adapted from A MORRIS, *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement*, 1984

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**0 1** 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 NAACP. *(12 marks)*

**0 2** Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was the work of civil rights groups in challenging segregation in the years 1950 to 1960? *(24 marks)*

**EITHER**

**Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why African-American organisations began the 'Freedom Summer' campaign in 1964. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'The Civil Rights legislation of 1964 and 1965 was successful in giving political rights to African-Americans in the years up to 1968.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR**

**Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why Malcolm X left the Nation of Islam. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'The growth of radicalism among African-Americans was important in helping them gain their civil rights during the 1960s.'  
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 B:** R Cook, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, Longman, 1998

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