



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2012

## History

## HIS2P

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

**Monday 23 January 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm**

**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** Adapted from 'The Southern Manifesto' of 1956, stating the views of the majority of Southern Congressmen on the Brown decisions of 1954 and 1955.

This unjustified exercise of power by the Supreme Court, contrary to the Constitution, is creating chaos and confusion in the States principally affected. It is destroying the amicable relations between the white and Negro races that have been created through 90 years of patient effort by the good people of both races. It has planted  
 5 hatred and suspicion where there has previously been friendship and understanding. Without regard to the consent of the governed, outsiders are threatening immediate and revolutionary changes in our public schools systems. If desegregation is begun, it is certain to destroy the system of public education in some of the States.

**Source B** In May 1955, the Supreme Court followed up the original Brown decision and ordered that schools should desegregate with 'all deliberate speed'. These words can be widely interpreted, and it appeared as if the Supreme Court was trying to give the South as much opportunity as possible to comply in the South's own  
 5 reluctant way. What the Court had insisted on was a prompt and reasonable start to the process. It allowed a wide range of responses. In September 1956, racial segregation was abolished at a stroke throughout the public school system of Louisville, Kentucky. Louisville was a substantial city, with a strong liberal newspaper and a university which had already been racially integrated. Louisville managed a  
 10 major social change with more grace than small, backward communities with long traditions of established segregation.

Adapted from ALASTAIR BURNET, *America: 150 Years of Reporting the American Connection*, 1993

**Source C** In 1958, to keep harmony within civil rights ranks, King hurried up to New York and had a long talk with the NAACP leaders, assuring them that SCLC's approach supported and supplemented theirs. While the NAACP focused on legal strategy, SCLC would concern itself with 'spiritual strategy' – with raising the moral conscience  
 5 of America. As King repeatedly said, there was no single road to the promised land. Therefore, it was imperative that negroes advance on a united front along several parallel paths – one led by SCLC, another by the NAACP, still others by CORE and the Urban League.

Adapted from SB OATES, *Let the Trumpet Sound*, 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 impact of the Brown v. Topeka decisions. (12 marks)

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

How far was the Supreme Court responsible for advancing Civil Rights in the 1950s? (24 marks)

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**EITHER****Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'The Democratic Party in the South was the biggest barrier to Civil Rights in the years 1960 to 1968.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR****Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) became increasingly radical after 1964. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'The growth of radicalism among African-Americans was the major reason for the decline of the Civil Rights Movement in the years 1964 to 1968.'  
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: Adapted from ALASTAIR BURNET, *America: 150 Years of Reporting the American Connection*, Economist Books, 1993

Question 1 Source C: Adapted from S B OATES, *Let the Trumpet Sound*, Canongate Books, 1998

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