

**GCE**  
**AS and A Level**

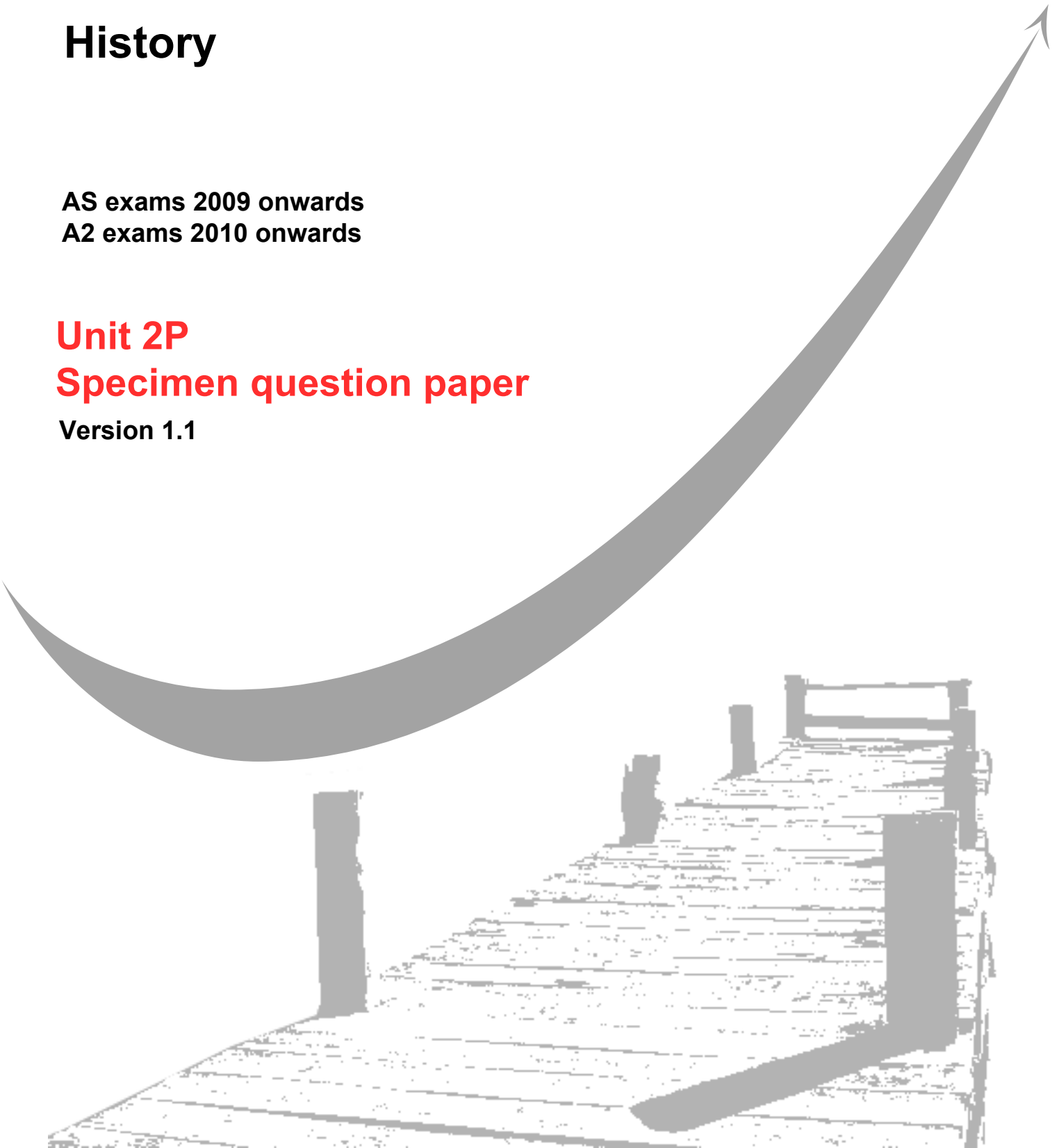
# History

**AS exams 2009 onwards**  
**A2 exams 2010 onwards**

## **Unit 2P**

### **Specimen question paper**

**Version 1.1**



**HISTORY**

**HIS2P**

**Unit 2**

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

<DAY>

<TIME>

**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 maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to 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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- 1** Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** An extract from a book discussing the rise of mass protest and emergence of Martin Luther King.

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**Source B** Adapted from Martin Luther King's 'I have a dream' speech in 1963.

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**Source C** A primary feature of Malcolm X's vocal criticism of non violent direct action was that it wouldn't work. His belief was that blacks should exercise their right of self defence when confronted by white supremacists. He and other like minded radicals believed that non violence played into the hands of whites and reinforced the black man's ingrained  
5 sense of inferiority.

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

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

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source C** in relation to the non-violent methods used by the Civil Rights movement. (12 marks)

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

How important was the contribution of Martin Luther King in mobilising mass support for African-American civil rights in the years 1955 to 1964? (24 marks)

**EITHER 2**

- (a) Explain why the issue of education for African-Americans was so controversial in the 1950s. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'President Eisenhower's failure to intervene was the most important reason why discrimination against African-Americans continued throughout the 1950s.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR 3**

- (a) Explain why the freedom riders were formed in May 1961. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'The political skill of President Johnson was the most important factor in passing the legislation to grant civil rights for African-Americans.'  
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*, Longman, 1998. Reproduced by permission of Pearson Education.

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