



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2009

History

HIS2P

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

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the new numbering system and new AQA answer book

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.

Answer **Question 1** and **one** other question.

Question 1

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

Source A Eisenhower came to regret his appointment of Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1953 as ‘the biggest damn fool mistake I ever made’. He also remarked to Warren, even before the Brown case, that ‘white Southerners are not bad people. All they are concerned about is that their sweet little girls are not required to sit
5 in school alongside some big overgrown Negroes’. Eisenhower objected to compulsory Federal Law in the belief that improved race relations would only happen if started locally. Instead of clearly supporting the Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools, his silence encouraged massive resistance.

Adapted from MB NORTON, *A People and a Nation*, 1994

Source B Eisenhower presided over cautious increases in Federal activity. In 1957, three years after the Brown case, he sent Federal troops to enforce integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Congress also passed the Civil Rights Act of 1957. This was a weak Act from Eisenhower. It was most notable for being the first national
5 civil rights legislation passed since the 1860s. However, Eisenhower also asserted, ‘I don’t believe you can change the hearts of men with laws or decisions’.

Adapted from J HENRETTA (ed.), *America’s History Since 1865*, 1987

Source C Adapted from the Supreme Court case, ‘McLaurin vs Oklahoma State Regents’,
5 June 1950

A Negro was admitted to the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma as a candidate for a doctorate in education and was permitted to use the same classroom, library and cafeteria as white students. However, he was given a seat in the classroom in a row specified for Negro students and was assigned to a special table in the library.
5 Although permitted to eat in the cafeteria at the same time as other students, he was given a special table there. The Supreme Court said that the conditions under which the Negro was required to receive his education deprived him of his personal right to the equal protection of the law. The restrictions inhibited his ability to study and to learn his profession. Having been admitted to a state-supported graduate school, he must
10 receive the same treatment as students of other races.

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 President Eisenhower and the desegregation of education. *(12 marks)*

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

How important was the Supreme Court in the development of African-American civil rights in the years 1950 to 1962? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0 3 Explain why there were sit-ins in Greensboro in 1961. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'President Johnson's Civil Rights Act of 1964 was successful in achieving equality for African-Americans by 1968.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

Question 3

0 5 Explain why there was unrest following the assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'Malcolm X had a limited impact on the development of the Civil Rights Movement 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

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Question 1 Source A: MB NORTON, *A People and a Nation*, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1994

Source B: J HENRETTA (ed), *America's History Since 1865*, Dorsey Press, 1987