



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2014

## History

## HIS2P

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

Thursday 22 May 2014 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 **Paper Reference** is HIS2P.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.  
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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 **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

---

### Question 1

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

**Source A** The integration of the school system of Little Rock was undertaken by the local school board in 1957. The Citizens' Councils led the bitter resistance which was encouraged by Governor Orval Faubus, formerly a racial moderate, who now raised the old cry of 'states' rights for the old self-serving reasons. When the school term began on 2 September, Faubus sent in the state's National Guard to preserve order by denying a handful of black children admission to Little Rock High. This was a flagrant defiance of federal law which led President Eisenhower to intervene. Although the National Guard was withdrawn for a few weeks it was replaced with a mob which made matters worse. 5

Adapted from Hugh Brogan, *The Longman History of the United States of America*, 1999

**Source B** The president's top aides emphasized the international impact of the Little Rock Crisis. The U.S. Ambassador to the UN, told Eisenhower that, 'Here at the United Nations I can clearly see the harm that the riots in Little Rock are doing to our foreign relations. More than two-thirds of the world is non-white and the reactions of the representatives of these people is easy to see.' Eisenhower himself wrote, 'Around the world Little Rock could continue to feed the Soviet propagandists who were telling the world of the 'racial terror' in the United States.' 5

Adapted from Mary L Dudziak, *Cold War Civil Rights*, 2000

**Source C** In July 1958 Faubus won nomination for a third term as governor with an unprecedented 69% of the vote. In September, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that integration must proceed in Little Rock. But Faubus continued to fight, closing down the schools altogether a few days later. He then helped a small group of segregationists to set up the Little Rock Private School Corporation, to which he attempted to lease the public (state) schools on a segregated basis. In a Gallup Poll taken in late 1958, Americans selected Faubus as one of their ten most admired men. During 1958, Little Rock's public (state) schools were closed. Nearly half of the city's white students enrolled in private schools. Most of the black students in Little Rock did not attend school. 5 10

Adapted from Juan Williams, *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954-1965*, 1987

**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 impact of the events in Little Rock.

**[12 marks]**

and

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

How important were the events in Little Rock in delaying desegregation in the years 1956 to 1961?

**[24 marks]**

**Either**

**Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why the 1961 Freedom Rides took place.

**[12 marks]**

and

**0 4** 'The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was the most effective of the Civil Rights groups in the years 1962 to 1966.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[24 marks]**

**Or**

**Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why Malcolm X appealed to young black men in the northern cities.

**[12 marks]**

and

**0 6** 'The radicalisation of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) after 1965 was the most important factor in the decline of the Civil Rights Movement.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[24 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

---

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

Acknowledgement of copyright-holders and publishers

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source A: The Longman History of the United States of America by Hugh Brogan, Pearson Education Limited. Copyright © Addison Wesley Longman, 1985, 1999

Question 1 Source B: DUDZIAK, MARY L; COLD WAR CIVIL RIGHTS. © 2000 Princeton University Press, 2002 paperback edition. Reprinted by permission of Princeton University Press.

Question 1 Source C: From EYES ON THE PRIZE: AMERICA'S CIVIL RIGHTS YEARS, 1954-1965, by Juan Williams, copyright © 1987 by Blackside, Inc. Used by permission of Viking Penguin, a division of Penguin Group (USA) LLC.

Copyright © 2014 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.