

Past-paper walk-through

The Civil Rights Movement Expands ■ 8.11

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 2 Q1

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

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“Why did millions of citizens become activists, take to the streets, and participate in the movement [of social activism in the 1960s]? . . . Activists felt that problems existing in the nation were inconsistent with the American ideal, with ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution. . . . Social activism developed as a response to numerous problems that had been festering in the nation for many years, and protesters revolted in their own way to reform what they considered was a corrupt system. “. . . When most people contemplate [the 1960s] they recall demonstrations and protests. . . . It would be difficult to find more significant issues than those the activists raised and confronted: equality or inequality, war or peace, . . . personal behavior versus community standards. Indeed, the protesters questioned the very nature and meaning of America.” Source: Terry H. Anderson, historian, *The Movement and the Sixties*, “During the 1960s, . . . conservatives methodically . . .

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became a dominant force in national politics by gaining control of the Republican Party. . . . The [New] Right evolved into a complex, organized, and effective political force that dominated the [Republican Party] by 1968 and eventually secured the election of a staunch conservative as president in 1980. “Beginning in the 1960s . . . , a one-dimensional view of the 1960s as a decade of radical movements drew the focus away from other important developments during that time. . . . Feeling isolated from mainstream society and ignored by the press and politicians, conservative Americans from different economic, educational, and social backgrounds resolved to make their voices heard by their party, their elected officials, and their country.” Source: Mary C. Brennan, historian, *Turning Right in the Sixties*, 1995

Using the excerpts, respond to parts a, b, and c.

(a) Briefly describe one major difference between Anderson’s and Brennan’s historical interpretations of social change in the 1960s.

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(b) Briefly explain how one development from 1945 to 1980 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Anderson's argument about social change in the 1960s.

(c) Briefly explain how one development from 1945 to 1980 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Brennan's argument about social change in the 1960s.

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Question 1



Solution 1

(a)

Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one major difference between Anderson's and Brennan's historical interpretations of social change in the 1960s. (1 point) — accept any: Anderson focuses on social activism, whereas Brennan focuses on conservatism.; Anderson argues that protests were central to social change in the 1960s, whereas Brennan argues that conservative activism caused social change in the 1960s.; Anderson says the actions of the political left defined the 1960s, while Brennan says the actions of the political right were important.

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(b) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one development from 1945 to 1980 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Anderson's argument about social change in the 1960s. (1 point) — accept any: Martin Luther King Jr. led a variety of protests against racial discrimination as part of the African American Civil Rights movement.; Black and White student activists collaborated closely in the African American Civil Rights movement working together for social change.; Debates among civil rights activists about the efficacy of nonviolence increased in the second half of the decade as other civil rights groups, like the Black Panthers, became more prominent.; Feminists who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents'

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generation.; The sexual revolution of the 1960s led to major changes in sexual norms, including the Gay Rights movement.; Americans debated the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.; Student activists led movements in the early part of the 1960s against nuclear weapons and in the middle and later parts of the decade against the Vietnam War.

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(c) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one event or development from 1945 to 1980 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Brennan's argument about social change in the 1960s. (1 point) — accept any: The election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 demonstrated the rise of conservatism.; The rise of the New Right demonstrated conservatives' desire for significant tax cuts and the deregulation of many industries.; Conservatives sought to limit the role of the federal government.; Anticommunist sentiment during the Cold War contributed to the growth of conservatism.; In the 1960s, conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions.; In the 1960s, conservatives challenged perceived moral and cultural decline.; Conservatives clashed with liberals over social and cultural

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issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.