

Question 1

Case study to which the documents relate:

The Montgomery bus boycott, 1956

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1. (a) According to document A, what was the aim of the White Citizens Council?
(b) In document A, with what were those who assembled for car pool or taxi service to be charged?
(c) According to document B, what crimes have been committed in Montgomery?
(d) According to document B, what was a constant threat to those involved in the bus boycott?
(20)
2. (a) Do both documents show that those who opposed the boycott used violence against its supporters? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
(b) Which document tells us more about the role of the Montgomery police during the bus boycott? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
(20)
3. (a) In document A, why is Clifford J. Durr's letter a valuable historical source? Make detailed reference to the document in your answer.
(b) How effective is document B in making the case that supporters of the boycott were being denied their civil rights and left without the protection of the law? Make detailed reference to the document in your answer.
(20)
4. To what extent did the Montgomery bus boycott bring about change?
(40)

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Europe and the wider world: Topic 6

The United States and the world, 1945-1989

- Document A -

This is an edited extract from a letter (dated 2 February, 1956) by a Montgomery lawyer, Clifford J. Durr, a white supporter of the Montgomery bus boycott.

The boycott of the buses has been going on for two months and appears to be as effective as ever. Few people believed that the Negroes would stick together as they have done.

All three members of the City Commission responsible for law enforcement have joined the White Citizens Council which aims to fight desegregation, and keep race relations as they are. They announced that the police had been instructed to break up the Negro car pools by diligent enforcement of all traffic regulations, however minor, against them. And it has been decided that all Negroes assembled for car pool or taxi service should be charged with "loitering".

This has been taken as a signal by all opponents of the boycott to do their worst, so

bombings have been added to threats. On Monday night a bomb was thrown against the home of Rev. King and, last night, the house of E.D. Nixon was bombed. A few crosses have been burned by the Ku Klux Klan to add to the display. The Commission and the White Citizens Council deplore such actions, of course, and have offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of those responsible, but they continue to egg them on with their public statements.

Source: Stewart Burns (ed.), *Daybreak of Freedom: The Montgomery Bus Boycott* (Chapel Hill and London, 1997).

- Document B -

This is an edited extract from a letter (dated 27 August, 1956) from Martin Luther King and other Montgomery bus boycott leaders to President Eisenhower.

Here in Montgomery, continued threats and violence - including the bombing of homes, the hanging in effigy of a Negro and a white man who supported integration, and mass arrests authorised by city and state official against Negroes - have tended to deprive Negroes of their civil rights and left them without the protection of the law.

Public officials are members of the White Citizens Council whose purpose is to preserve segregation. These officials are doing nothing to prevent the violence. In fact, according to the local press, the city police of Montgomery led the procession to the public square where the effigies were hanged by a number of men, some of whom are members of the White Citizens Council. No arrests were made, yet there is a law against putting up signs of any kind in that area.

On the occasion of the bombing of a minister's house, the mayor blamed the incident on a publicity hoax by Negroes to gain support for the bus boycott. The revival of the Ku Klux Klan is a constant threat and robed members are allowed to demonstrate in Montgomery without police interference. Meanwhile, hundreds of Negroes are being arrested daily on trumped-up charges and fined.

Source: <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/dwight-d-eisenhower-6>

Question 2

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How effective were government and private responses to the Famine? (100)
2. What was the contribution to society and economy of railways and/or industrial development in Belfast? (100)
3. How effective, at home and abroad, was Fenianism? (100)
4. What was the contribution to Irish life of Cardinal Paul Cullen and/or Mother Mary Aikenhead? (100)

Question 3

Ireland: Topic 2

Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the contribution of Michael Davitt and/or Charles Stewart Parnell to land agitation and land reform? (100)
2. Why did the 1913 strike and lockout in Dublin prove controversial? (100)
3. Why and how did Irish Unionism develop during the period 1870-1914? (100)
4. During the period 1870-1914, what was the impact of two of the following on Irish life: the GAA; the consolidation of Catholic identity; the Gaelic League? (100)

Question 4

Europe and the wider world: Topic 3

Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945

1. What were the main characteristics of fascist regimes in Europe, 1920-1945? (100)
2. How did Josef Stalin transform the Soviet economy and/or use show trials to consolidate his power? (100)
3. What were the challenges facing France in peace and war, 1920-1945? (100)
4. How successfully did two of the following address the problems facing Britain during the period 1920-1945: J.M. Keynes; the Jarrow March, 1936; Winston Churchill? (100)