



## CIVIL SOCIETY PROTESTS

01 JULY 2014



### Lesson Description

In this lesson we:

- Work through various examination questions relating to Civil Society Protests.



### Exam Questions

Study Sources A and B then answer the questions that follow.

#### SOURCE A

The source below focuses on the strategies adopted by protestors, the reaction by state authorities and the impact of media coverage of the Birmingham campaign in 1963.

The Birmingham campaign began quietly with sit-ins on 3 April 1963 at several downtown 'whites-only' lunch counters. From the outset, the campaign confronted an apathetic (uninterested) black community, an openly hostile established black leadership and Bull Connor's 'non-violent resistance' in the form of police arrests of the offenders of the city's segregation ordinances. With no sensational news, the national media found nothing to report, and the campaign floundered (declined). But when Connor ordered out police dogs to disperse a crowd of black bystanders, journalists recorded the attack of a German shepherd on a nonviolent protester, thereby revealing the brutality that undermined segregation ...

In a desperate bid to generate media coverage and to keep the campaign alive ... the Children's Campaign was launched on 2 May 1963, in which black youth from area schools served as demonstrators. Trying to avoid the use of force, Bull Connor arrested hundreds of school children and hauled them off to jail on school buses. When the jails were filled, he called out fire hoses and police dogs to contain large protests ... African American spectators responded with outrage, pelting police with bricks and bottles as firemen opened up the hoses.

The media captured the negative images of Connor and his men suppressing the nonviolent protest of school children with brutal blasts of water cannons and attacks from police dogs. Front page photographs in the nation's newspapers convinced president Kennedy to send assistant attorney-general for Civil Rights, Burke Marshall, to Birmingham to secure negotiations that would end the violent demonstrations.

[From: <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-1358>. Accessed on 28 September 2013]





**HISTORY**  
**Grade 12**

**SOURCE B**

This photograph appeared in the Daily News during the Birmingham Campaign, 1963. It shows firemen who had been ordered to use their high-pressure hoses on civil rights protestors who are seated on the pavement.



[From: <http://www.dailynews.com>. Accessed on 25 September 2013]

**Question 1**

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.2)

Refer to **Source A**.

- 1.1 Identify TWO reasons why the initial campaign against segregation in Birmingham was unsuccessful. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2 What motivated Connor to change his tactics during the Birmingham Campaign? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3 Explain how the 'spectators' in the source responded to police action. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 In what ways did the media coverage of the Birmingham Campaign contribute to the success of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States of America in the 1960s? (2 x 2) (4)

**Question 2**

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.3)

Consult **Source B**.

- 2.1 Give TWO pieces of evidence from the source which suggest that the civil rights activists were non-violent in their approach. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian writing about the role of the media during the civil rights campaign. (2 x 2) (4)





**HISTORY**  
**Grade 12**

**Question 3**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 3.4)*

Refer to Sources A and B. Explain how the information in Source A supports the visual evidence in Source B regarding the civil rights protest in Birmingham in 1963. (2 x 2) (4)

**Question 4**

*(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 1, Question 6)*

The Black Panther Party was established in the USA in 1966 for relevant and justifiable reasons.

Do you agree with this statement? Support your argument using appropriate evidence.

[50]

