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91005



910050



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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 1 History, 2015

91005 Describe the causes and consequences of an historical event

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 24 November 2015
Credits: Four

| Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|--|---|--|
| Describe the causes and consequences of an historical event. | Describe in depth the causes and consequences of an historical event. | Comprehensively describe the causes and consequences of an historical event. |

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should write ONE essay in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Merit

TOTAL

M6

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INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE historical event that you have studied this year, using the essay question below.

Your chosen 'historical event' should be:

- a specific historical event in time, or
- a historical movement or development.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY QUESTION

Identify and describe the main causes that led to your chosen historical event.

What were the short-term and long-term consequences of the event for people and/or groups?

Historical event: The Birmingham Campaign

PLANNING

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Description of historical event and its background

April - May 1963

Birmingham, Alabama most segregated city

led by Martin Luther King and SCLC

aim: to gain national attention to the Civil Rights Movement and to desegregate the city.

3rd April - 'Birmingham Manifesto'

10th April - small groups of blacks picketing streets.

May 1000's of young people march to city centre

Main causes of historical event

- Failure of Albany Campaign 1961 - poorly planned - boycotts, mass marches, prayer vigils

- Symbol of white Racism - most segregated city in USA - wouldn't let all white baseball team play against integrated teams

- Violent reputation it held against blacks - 'Bombingham' because many unsolved bombings occurred. KKK connections with police. Bull Connor violent and against desegregation

Short-term consequences for people/groups

- ~~Gain~~ Civil Rights movement gained national attention

Bull Connor used fire hoses and police dogs on people. Gained national attention, shocked nation - Birmingham desegregated
Kennedy introduced Civil Rights bill because he felt 'sick' at this behaviour

- White backlash

Medgar Evers ^{MARCH} shot and killed 12th June 1963 by sniper from white citizens council. - Riots broke out demonstrators filled the streets.

Bomb exploded in a church on 15th September killing 4 black choir girls. Church members would not be pacified - riots broke out. KKK accused guilty of illegally possessing dynamite rather than murder.

Long-term consequences for people/groups

- Civil Rights Bill

give the government ability to force desegregation and prevent discrimination. Originally introduced by Kennedy after he witnessed violence. ~~Not passed~~ Passed by Not passed until 1964 by president Johnson. Kennedy assassinated.

- March on Washington - 28th August 1963 - supporting proposal and uprise of King over 250,000 people of Civil Rights Bill

King gained prominence

"I have a dream"

Nobel Peace Prize 1964

Begin your essay here:

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The Birmingham Campaign was a significant event in the Civil Rights movement. Its main causes were the failure of the Albany campaign, that Birmingham was a symbol of white racism and the violent reputation that Birmingham held against blacks. The short-term consequences of this campaign were that the Civil Rights movement gained national attention and a white backlash. The long-term consequences of the Birmingham Campaign were the ~~the~~ march on Washington and the Civil Rights Bill.

This campaign began in April and ended in May of 1963 in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, which was the most segregated city in the USA with total segregation in all schools, churches, restaurants and other public facilities. It was led by Martin Luther King and the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference), with ~~the~~ ^{the} aim being to gain national attention to the Civil Rights movement and to desegregate the city. The way that they would approach this was to activate the black community to force desegregation in public facilities ~~the~~ by using boycotts, sit-ins and mass marches. Another method was using non-violence (King's idea, inspired by the works of Gandhi) so that the police would get provoked and use violence which would hopefully make it to national media and shock the nation, thus forcing Birmingham to negotiate. On the 3rd of April 1963, King issued the 'Birmingham Manifesto' ~~that~~ that demanded desegregation and by the 10th of April 1963, small groups of blacks were marching and picketing the central city. King was arrested for some time. In May, over 1000 young

~~people marched~~ people, some as young as 6, marched to the city centre. Hundreds were arrested and Eugene 'Bull' Connor (Birmingham's Police Commissioner) turned to using fire hoses and police dogs on the protesters. This made it to national media and shocked the nation and so, through negotiation, Birmingham was desegregated.

The first ~~cause~~ ^{main} cause of the Birmingham Campaign was the failure of the Albany Campaign in 1961. The Albany Campaign, led by Martin Luther King and the SCLC, was a series of boycotts, mass marches and prayer vigils. Its aim was to gain nation wide attention to the Civil Rights movement and to desegregate ~~Albany~~ the city of Albany. However, this was very poorly planned and Albany remained segregated and no attention was brought to the Civil Rights movement. This was a cause of the Birmingham Campaign as King realised that careful planning was needed for future protests in order for them to succeed. So, to gain attention to the Civil Rights movement, ~~and to~~ ~~success~~ he chose to desegregate the city of Birmingham, Alabama as his next campaign.

The second main cause of the Birmingham Campaign was that Birmingham was a symbol of white racism. Birmingham was the most segregated city in the USA, with total segregation in all ~~church~~ churches, schools, restaurants and other ~~public~~ public facilities. It shut down many of these public facilities such as parks ^{and} bus lines rather than desegregate them. It even gave up its all white baseball team rather than let it play integrated teams. ~~All~~ All black citizens of

Birmingham were restricted to low paying jobs and were not allowed high paying ones. This intense segregation was a cause of the Birmingham Campaign because by desegregating the most segregated city in the USA, it could influence other cities to do the same. /

The third main cause of the Birmingham Campaign was the violent reputation that Birmingham held against blacks. Birmingham was often referred to as 'Bombingham' because of the many unsolved bombings that occurred. The reason they went 'unsolved' was because the KKK (Ku Klux Klan) ~~was~~ were involved with the police. The KKK were a group of white men that violently attacked blacks, religious groups and different ethnicities, so were the most likely culprits of the bombings. Bull Connor was also violent against blacks and was totally against desegregation. This was a cause of the Birmingham Campaign because having the KKK and Bull Connor running the city, situations were very dangerous for blacks. /

The first short-term consequence of the Birmingham Campaign was that it gained national attention. After many protests against segregation, Bull Connor turned to using fire hoses and police dogs on ~~the~~ the protesters. This excessive violence made it to national media, which shocked the nation. After witnessing this violence, President Kennedy said that it made him feel "sick" and so he introduced the Civil Rights Bill into congress. /

The second short-term consequence of the Birmingham Campaign was a white backlash. Medgar Evers, the only full time worker at the NAACP (National Association of the Advancement of Colored People), was shot and killed outside his home on the 12th of June 1963 by a sniper from the White Citizens Council. ~~But~~ Because of this, ~~the~~ riots broke out as demonstrators filled the streets. On the 15th of September, 1963, a bomb exploded in a church, killing four black choir girls. Church members were furious and would not be pacified, riots broke out. The KKK were ~~found guilty~~ then found guilty of illegally possessing dynamite rather than with murder. This ~~consequence~~ short-term consequence showed that racism and violence against blacks was still very present within the city even though it was desegregated. /

The first long-term consequence of the Birmingham Campaign was the March on Washington and King's prominence. King was now the top black leader as a result of the Birmingham Campaign. The March on Washington ~~occured~~ occurred on the 28th of August, 1963 with over 250,000 people ~~attending~~ ~~marching~~ attending from all over the country. Its purpose was to support the proposal of the Civil Rights Bill. There, King presented his speech "I Have A Dream" which gained massive publicity. King gained even more prominence when he won a nobel piece prize in 1964. This was a positive long-term consequence of the Birmingham Campaign because the Civil Rights movement had a prominent leader to look up to, which would assist in things ~~more~~ progressing faster. /

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
NUMBER

The second long-term consequence of the Birmingham Campaign was the Civil Rights Bill. The Civil Rights Bill would give the government the ability to force desegregation and prevent discrimination. It was originally introduced by President Kennedy after witnessing the excessive violence used in Birmingham in 1963. However, it was not passed until 1964 by President Johnson. Unfortunately, President Kennedy ~~did not witness the passing of this~~ Kennedy was assassinated before the Bill was passed. This ~~was~~ was one of ~~the~~ the Birmingham Campaign's greatest achievements, as it meant that desegregation would be forced by law and it was the aim of the campaign from the start.

In conclusion, the Birmingham Campaign ~~had~~ was a very significant event in the Civil Rights movement. Its causes were the failure of the Albany Campaign, that Birmingham was a symbol for white racism and the violent reputation that Birmingham held against blacks. Its short-term consequences were that it gained national attention and a white backlash. Its long-term consequences were the ~~the~~ march on Washington and the prominence of King and the Civil Rights Bill.

Merit Exemplar 1 – (M6)

The Birmingham Campaign

This essay has the detail required for a Merit grade. It has a good succinct introduction that outlines the essay. The information in each paragraph is clearly signalled with a good topic sentence. The detail included in each paragraph shows a deeper knowledge and understanding of the event. The final sentence in each paragraph reinforces why it caused the event, or what was particularly significant about the consequence.