Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number | Candidate Number

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study
Option 33: The USA, 1954–75: conflict at home and abroad

Sample assessment materials for first teaching September 2016

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

1HI0/33

You must have:
Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over

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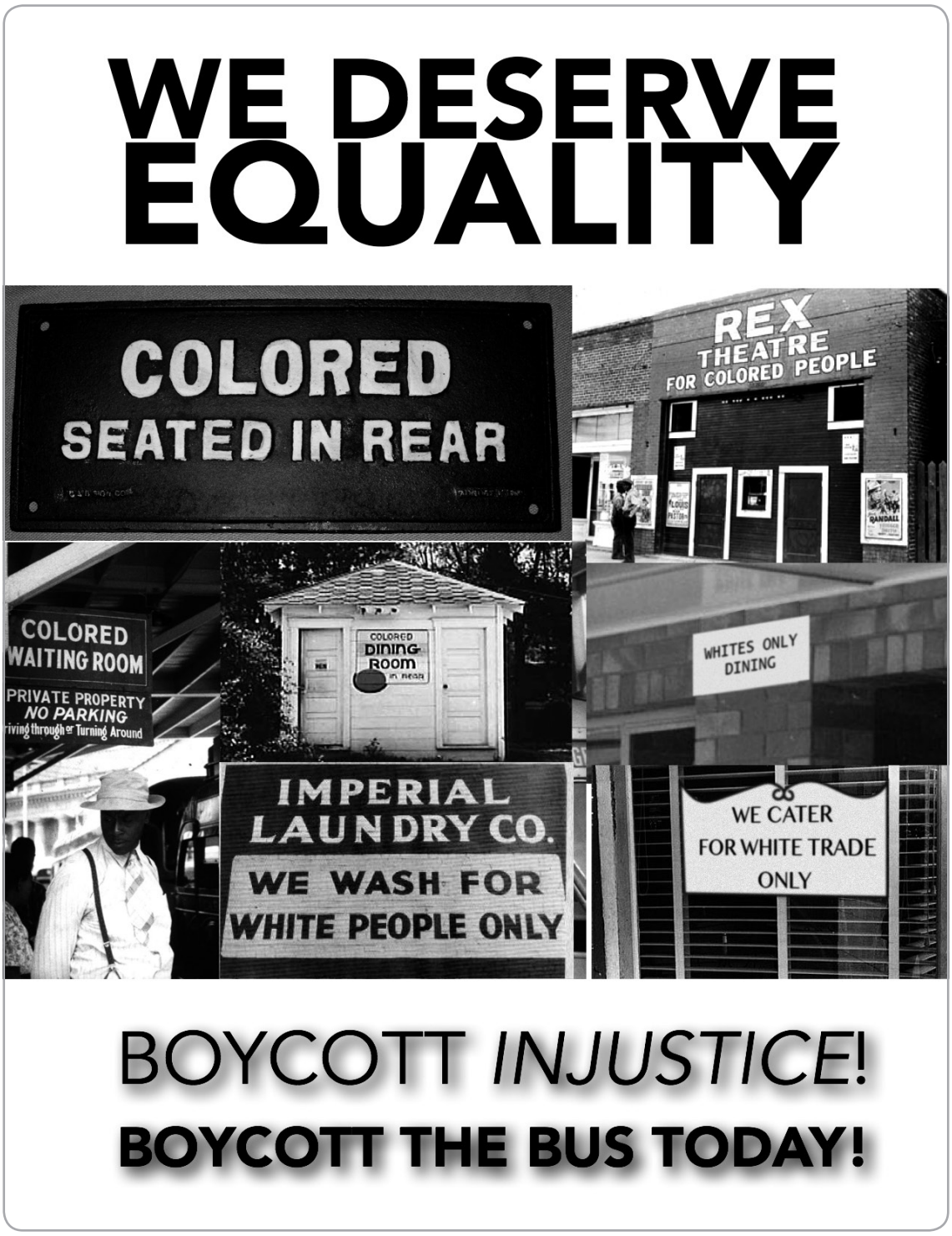
SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: A poster published by the Women's Political Council in 1955. The WPC was a civil rights organisation in Montgomery. The poster was distributed in Montgomery on the first day of the bus boycott.



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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about civil rights for black Americans in the 1950s.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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Total for Question 1 = 4 marks

2 Explain why there was progress in the civil rights movement in the years 1961–65.

You may use the following in your answer:

- President Kennedy
- the Washington Peace March, 1963

You **must** also use information of your own.

[The live question paper will contain two more pages of answer lines.]

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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SECTION B

For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.

3 (a) **Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

[The live question paper will contain one more page of answer lines.]

(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War.

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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Up to 4 marks of the total for part (d) will be awarded for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(20)

[The live paper will contain three more pages of answer lines.]

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study
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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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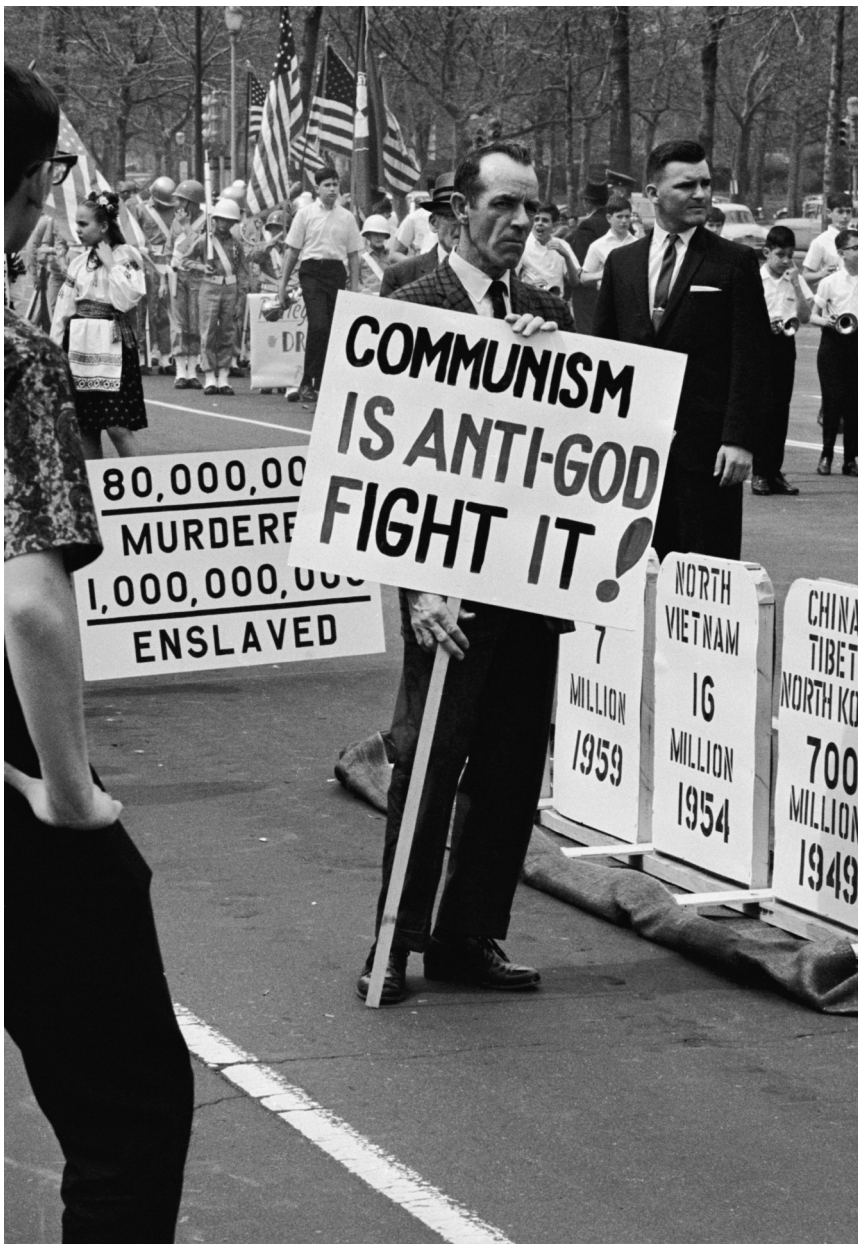
Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: A photograph published in the USA in a national newspaper in 1967. It shows a march by supporters of the war in Vietnam. The placards refer to the number of people in different countries who suffered under communist rule.



Source C: From an interview given in 2003 by a US student who dropped out of university to work for the anti-war movement shortly after the Tet Offensive of 1968. The interview was for an oral history of the war in Vietnam.

> I joined the anti-war movement and began writing against the war, organizing, doing anything I could. I had been watching television. But what was I watching? I was watching slaughter. I had this feeling that outside my windows Vietnamese were dying and I couldn't stop it. It was like Vietnam had somehow come all the way into our living rooms. The main thing is that the war built up this anger to a point where you did things you previously couldn't have imagined doing.

Interpretation 1: From *GCSE Modern World History* by B Walsh, published in 1996**.**

> Public opinion was turning against the war even before the Tet Offensive. After it, the war became very unpopular. Many Americans felt deeply uncomfortable with what was going on in Vietnam. The Vietnam War was a media war. Television showed prisoners being tortured or executed or women and children watching with horror as their house was set on fire. There were anti-war protests all over the country. Thousands began to 'draft dodge' – refusing to serve in Vietnam when called up. There were thousands of demonstrations in universities across the USA against the war.

Interpretation 2: From *Vietnam 1950–75* by S Waugh and J Wright, published in 2010.

> The opposition to the war was not as great as claimed. In 1964, 85 per cent of Americans supported the government policy on the war. Even as late as 1970, after the invasion of Cambodia, an opinion poll showed 50 per cent approved. There were a number of active and enthusiastic supporters of the war who were concerned about the spread of communism in Asia. For example, in May 1970, over 200 hard-hat construction workers were cheered when they attacked a peaceful crowd of anti-war protestors.

Acknowledgements

Source B © Leif Skoogfors/CORBIS; Source C is adapted from Christian G Appy, *Vietnam: The Definitive Oral History, Told from All Sides*, published by Ebury Press. Reproduced by permission of The Random House Group Ltd; Interpretation 1 from Ben Walsh, *GCSE Modern World History Student's Book*, Hodder Education 2nd Ed. 2001; Interpretation 2 from S Waugh and J Wright, *Vietnam 1950-75* (GCSE Modern World History for Edexcel), Hodder Education 2010.

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