# Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

# History

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

Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Afternoon
**Sources/Interpretations Booklet**

Paper Reference
**1HI0/33**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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**Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.**

**Source B:** From a newspaper article written by a British journalist in 1998. He was living and working in Saigon during the Tet Offensive in 1968.

> My friend called to tell me there was heavy fighting in the streets. I joined him as quickly as I could. The local police looked terrified. I followed a patrol of soldiers to the President's palace, where a furious street battle was happening. For several hours we were trapped by gunfire, with the dead body of an American soldier next to us.
>
> Later that day, we began to learn the scale of the communist Tet Offensive. 4,000 fighters had entered Saigon, attacking dozens of targets, including the American Embassy. Almost every other town and major US base in South Vietnam had also been attacked.

**Source C:** A photograph taken by an American press photographer on the first day of the Tet Offensive in 1968. It shows US troops removing the last Vietcong soldier from the grounds of the American Embassy in Saigon.



**Interpretation 1:** From *The Vietnam War, 1956-1975* by A Wiest, published in 2002.

> The Tet Offensive had been a total failure for the communists. Of the 84,000 communist troops in the Tet Offensive, nearly 58,000 had been killed, almost wiping out the Vietcong as an effective fighting force. American and South Vietnamese forces had achieved a great tactical victory in the Tet Offensive and President Johnson sensed that the war was nearing an end. General Westmoreland hoped that continued pressure on the enemy would make victory certain.

**Interpretation 2:** From *Vietnam: Conflict and Change in Indochina* by A. Pollock, published in 1991.

> After the Tet Offensive, the US public turned even more strongly against the war. With the Vietcong attacking across the country, and even in the grounds of the US embassy in Saigon, it seemed clear to the American public that the Vietnam war was not being won. It was time to begin the withdrawal of Americans from Vietnam. President Johnson gave in to public pressure and announced that America was ready to negotiate peace.

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