Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 11 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes) | Paper Reference **1HI0/33**

History

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

Sources/Interpretations Booklet

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 on the front page of several US newspapers in July 1964. It shows President Johnson presenting Martin Luther King with one of the pens used to sign the Civil Rights Act (1964).



Source C: From a radio interview with John Lewis in 2009. Lewis was a civil rights activist who was at the demonstrations in Selma in March 1965.

> On Sunday 7 March, about 600 of us started walking in a peaceful fashion through the streets of Selma. As we came to a bridge the Alabama state police attacked us and released tear gas. A state trooper hit me on the head with his truncheon. I thought I was going to die. I was knocked out. I really don't know how I made it back across that bridge.
>
> President Johnson didn't like what was happening. Eight days after 'Bloody Sunday' he gave one of the most important speeches any President has ever made to Congress when he introduced the Voting Rights Act.
>
> Two weeks later we marched again. 300 people set off and by the time we reached Montgomery there were more than 25,000. That march led Congress to pass the Voting Rights Act.

Interpretation 1: From *The Bill of the Century: The Epic Battle for the Civil Rights Act* by C Risen, published in 2014.

> The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the most important law passed by Congress in the 20th century. The Act banned segregation in hotels and guest houses. It banned discrimination in the workplace. It stopped federal government money from being spent on state projects which were segregated.
>
> The Act had been proposed by President Kennedy in response to growing racial tension in the South, particularly the violent treatment of black protesters in Birmingham, Alabama. In Congress, support for the Act grew after events such as the March on Washington.

Interpretation 2: From *Better Day Coming* by A Fairclough, published in 2001.

> Five months after the Selma protests in 1965, the Voting Rights Act became law. The Act banned the literacy tests which had been used to keep the number of registered voters low in several states in the South. The Voting Rights Act gave the vote back to black Southerners and made the South democratic.
>
> The Voting Rights Act was the greatest achievement of the Civil Rights Movement. It ended the era of Jim Crow*.

* Jim Crow – a name used to describe segregation laws in the South

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Acknowledgements

Source B © Hulton Archive / Stringer; Source C from: www.npr.org; Interpretation 1 source from: 'The Bill of the Century: The Epic Battle for the Civil Rights Act', by C. Risen, Bloomsbury (2014); Interpretation 2 source from: 'Better Day Coming', by Fairclough, Adam, Penguin (2001)