Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HIA/33**

History

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

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: From an interview with an American soldier who fought in Vietnam. Here he is commenting on Search and Destroy missions.

> You knew the enemy was everywhere. You didn't know if your next step would be your last because you might tread on a mine or booby trap.
>
> A lot of the time you were searching for the Vietcong's hiding places, like tunnels and caves. If you were able to find the enemy, then you killed them. This was all a lot harder than it sounds.
>
> When we moved through a village our soldiers would burn down houses, even though they weren't supposed to.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about Search and Destroy missions in Vietnam.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(ii) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 Explain why opposition in the USA to the Vietnam War increased in the years 1964–73.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- My Lai Massacre,1968
- Kent State University, 1970

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

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(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 the methods used by the Black Panther movement?

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

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2.**

They give different views about the methods used by the Black Panther movement.

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from **both** interpretations.

(4)

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the methods used by the Black Panther movement.

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

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the methods used by the Black Panther movement?

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

(16)

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(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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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from:https://openvault.wgbh.org/catalog/V_1BBD5E1108E947579F9F0402807D5C23

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Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HIA/33**

History

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

Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a television interview with Bobby Seale in 1988. Bobby Seale was one of the people who created the Black Panther Party. Here he is commenting on an event which happened just after the Black Panther Party had been started in 1966.

> During one of our armed patrols we saw the police trying to arrest someone. So we got out of our car and approached them.
>
> A crowd of 20 or 30 people were watching and they saw that we were carrying guns. We told the crowd: 'We are a new organisation, the Black Panther Party. We're here to observe these police in the community, and to make sure there's not going to be any more police brutality.' A policeman came over to us and said 'What are you going to do with those guns?'
>
> We said 'Well we got them to defend ourselves and to observe you.'

Source C: From an article in *The Black Panther,* published in 1969. *The Black Panther* was the official newspaper of the Black Panther Party and was sold in cities across the USA.

> We created the 'Free Breakfast for School Children' scheme because we understand that our children need a healthy breakfast every morning to help them learn.
>
> Our people have gone hungry for too long and we say that this must stop. It is a beautiful sight to see our children eat in the mornings. Teachers in the schools say that there is a great improvement in the academic skills of the children that do get breakfast.
>
> The free breakfasts have already been started in a number of cities. But our love for the people makes us realise that we must provide free breakfasts right across the country.

Interpretation 1: From *Rethinking the Black Freedom Movement* by Y Williams, published in 2016.

> The Black Panther Party for Self Defence (BPP) gained national attention. It encouraged confrontation and armed self-defence. Members of the BPP were tough men from the cities who were not afraid to fight back against racism. One of their main aims was to stop police brutality.
>
> The BPP carried out armed patrols. These armed patrols followed and observed the police. There were several confrontations with police, including a shootout in 1967 when a policeman was killed.

Interpretation 2: From *On the Ground: The Black Panther Party in Communities across America* by J L Jeffries, published in 2010.

> The Black Panther Party aimed to improve black people's lives. Many members of the movement worked to meet the basic needs of black communities across the country. They did this by helping the elderly, setting up health clinics and giving out free clothing.
>
> In cities where they had offices, the Black Panther Party ran far-reaching and wide-ranging community support programmes. At the same time, they taught children about black history and black pride.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: http://digital.wustl.edu/e/eii/eiiweb/sea5427.0172.147bobbyseale.html;

Source C taken from: https://libcom.org/files/Vol_III_No1_1969_1.pdf;

Interpretation 1 taken from: Rethinking the Black Freedom Movement By Yohuru Williams © Routledge, 2015;

Interpretation 2 taken from: On the Ground: The Black Panther Party in Communities across America By Judson L. Jeffries © University Press of Mississippi, 2011