

**Paper Reference(s) 1HI0/33**

**Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)**

**History**

**Paper 3: Modern depth study**

**Option 33: The USA, 1954–75: conflict at  
home and abroad**

**Tuesday 11 June 2019 – Afternoon**

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes plus your additional  
time allowance**

**SOURCES/INTERPRETATIONS  
BOOKLET**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET  
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

**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).**

**(Continues on next page)**



(Source C on next page)

(Turn over)

**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 on next page) (Turn over)**



**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 on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**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**