

**Paper Reference(s) 1HIB/33**  
**Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)**

## **History**

**PAPER 3: Modern depth study**

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

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

**Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.**

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

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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.**

## **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](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**