

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Sample assessment materials for first teaching September 2016

Time 1 hour 30 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.

Turn over ►

S49267A

©2016 Pearson Education Ltd.
1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1




Pearson

Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: A photograph published in the USA in a national newspaper in 1967. It shows a march by supporters of the war in Vietnam. The placards refer to the number of people in different countries who suffered under communist rule.



Source C: From an interview given in 2003 by a US student who dropped out of university to work for the anti-war movement shortly after the Tet Offensive of 1968. The interview was for an oral history of the war in Vietnam.

I joined the anti-war movement and began writing against the war, organizing, doing anything I could. I had been watching television. But what was I watching? I was watching slaughter. I had this feeling that outside my windows Vietnamese were dying and I couldn't stop it. It was like Vietnam had somehow come all the way into our living rooms. The main thing is that the war built up this anger to a point where you did things you previously couldn't have imagined doing.

Interpretation 1: From *GCSE Modern World History* by B Walsh, published in 1996.

Public opinion was turning against the war even before the Tet Offensive. After it, the war became very unpopular. Many Americans felt deeply uncomfortable with what was going on in Vietnam. The Vietnam War was a media war. Television showed prisoners being tortured or executed or women and children watching with horror as their house was set on fire. There were anti-war protests all over the country. Thousands began to 'draft dodge' – refusing to serve in Vietnam when called up. There were thousands of demonstrations in universities across the USA against the war.

Interpretation 2: From *Vietnam 1950–75* by S Waugh and J Wright, published in 2010.

The opposition to the war was not as great as claimed. In 1964, 85 per cent of Americans supported the government policy on the war. Even as late as 1970, after the invasion of Cambodia, an opinion poll showed 50 per cent approved. There were a number of active and enthusiastic supporters of the war who were concerned about the spread of communism in Asia. For example, in May 1970, over 200 hard-hat construction workers were cheered when they attacked a peaceful crowd of anti-war protestors.

Acknowledgements

Source B © Leif Skoogfors/CORBIS; Source C is adapted from Christian G Appy, *Vietnam: The Definitive Oral History, Told from All Sides*, published by Ebury Press. Reproduced by permission of The Random House Group Ltd; Interpretation 1 from Ben Walsh, *GCSE Modern World History Student's Book*, Hodder Education 2nd Ed. 2001; Interpretation 2 from S Waugh and J Wright, *Vietnam 1950-75* (GCSE Modern World History for Edexcel), Hodder Education 2010.