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Pearson Edexcel
GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Paper 3: Modern depth study

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

Tuesday 12 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

1HI0/33

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 the *Program of the Black Panther Party* written by Huey P Newton and Bobby Seale in 1966. Newton and Seale were the leaders of the Black Panthers.

We want freedom. We want power to decide the future of our Black Community.

We want all Black people to have a job.

We want decent housing which is good enough for human beings.

We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present day society.

We want all Black men not to have to do military service.

We want an immediate end to police brutality and an end to the murders of Black people by the police.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the aims of the Black Panther Party.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

<p>(i) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>(ii) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 Explain why the Montgomery Bus Boycott succeeded in achieving its aims.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)
- Supreme Court

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

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



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 effects of the Tet Offensive on American attempts to win the Vietnam War?

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 effects of the Tet Offensive on American attempts to win the Vietnam War.**

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 effects of the Tet Offensive on American attempts to win the Vietnam War.

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

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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 effects of the Tet Offensive on American attempts to win the Vietnam War?

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 *The Black Panther* (1967)

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a newspaper article written by a British journalist in 1998. He was living and working in Saigon during the Tet Offensive in 1968.

My friend called to tell me there was heavy fighting in the streets. I joined him as quickly as I could. The local police looked terrified. I followed a patrol of soldiers to the President's palace, where a furious street battle was happening. For several hours we were trapped by gunfire, with the dead body of an American soldier next to us.

Later that day, we began to learn the scale of the communist Tet Offensive. 4,000 fighters had entered Saigon, attacking dozens of targets, including the American Embassy. Almost every other town and major US base in South Vietnam had also been attacked.

Source C: A photograph taken by an American press photographer on the first day of the Tet Offensive in 1968. It shows US troops removing the last Vietcong soldier from the grounds of the American Embassy in Saigon.



Interpretation 1: From *The Vietnam War, 1956-1975* by A Wiest, published in 2002.

The Tet Offensive had been a total failure for the communists. Of the 84,000 communist troops in the Tet Offensive, nearly 58,000 had been killed, almost wiping out the Vietcong as an effective fighting force. American and South Vietnamese forces had achieved a great tactical victory in the Tet Offensive and President Johnson sensed that the war was nearing an end. General Westmoreland hoped that continued pressure on the enemy would make victory certain.

Interpretation 2: From *Vietnam: Conflict and Change in Indochina* by A. Pollock, published in 1991.

After the Tet Offensive, the US public turned even more strongly against the war. With the Vietcong attacking across the country, and even in the grounds of the US embassy in Saigon, it seemed clear to the American public that the Vietnam war was not being won. It was time to begin the withdrawal of Americans from Vietnam. President Johnson gave in to public pressure and announced that America was ready to negotiate peace.

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