

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 9 June 2026

Afternoon (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

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.
- In Section A, answer Question 1 and **EITHER** Question 2(a) **OR** Question 2(b). Then answer **all** questions in Section 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and then EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From the Ten Point Programme of the Black Panther Party, published in 1966.

We, the Black Panther Party, believe we can end police violence towards our Black community. We want freedom for all Black men held in prisons. We believe that all Black people should be released from prison because they have not received a fair trial.

We will organise Black self-defence groups to defend our Black community from racist police violence. The Constitution of the United States gives the right to carry weapons. We therefore believe that all Black people should arm themselves for self-defence.

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Turn over



- 1** Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Black Panther Party. (4)

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)



Answer EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

EITHER

- 2 (a)** Explain why the USA became more involved in the conflict in Vietnam in the years 1954-63. (12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the domino theory
- President Kennedy

You must also use information of your own.

OR

- (b)** Explain why there was opposition in the USA to the Vietnam War in the years 1964-75. (12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the draft system
- My Lai massacre (1968)

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

Turn over



Indicate which question you are answering: [] Question 2(a) [] Question 2(b)

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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 progress in education for Black Americans in the years 1954-62? 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 progress in education for Black Americans in the years 1954-62. 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 progress in education for Black Americans in the years 1954-62. (4)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



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**Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

Turn over ►



Pearson

Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: A photograph published on the front page of a local newspaper in Arkansas, 1957. It shows Elizabeth Eckford, a Black American student, trying to enter Little Rock High School, Arkansas. The photograph was also published in many national newspapers.



Source C: From an interview with Myrlie Evers. She was a leading civil rights campaigner and member of the NAACP in Mississippi. The interview was used in the television documentary about civil rights, 'Eyes on the Prize', shown in 1987.

In 1962, when James Meredith finally joined the University of Mississippi as a student, it was a victory that many people had worked for. The victory showed the importance of using the legal system to change the rules and that the NAACP was right to use this approach.

The James Meredith case was a major breakthrough. And we celebrated. It meant that we had made progress. It also meant there was hope because we were not talking about just one man's education but what would happen for future generations. Meredith's achievement gave us, as Black people, more determination to keep working for progress in civil rights.

Interpretation 1: From 'And the Crooked Places Made Straight' by D. Chalmers, published in 1991.

Six years after the Brown v Topeka Ruling, there were still no Black children attending school together with white children in the southern states in 1960. White Southern leaders promised to resist desegregation.

In 1957, as a screaming mob had gathered outside Little Rock High School, the Arkansas Governor had used the National Guard to prevent nine Black teenagers from entering the school. The events at Little Rock had prevented peaceful desegregation.

Interpretation 2: From 'Race Relations in the USA 1863-1980' by V. Sanders, published in 2006.

There was some change in civil rights. In 1958, the Supreme Court said that any attempt to keep schools segregated went against the American Constitution. Later, when James Meredith wanted to study at the University of Mississippi, he got legal aid from NAACP lawyers. This led to a Supreme Court decision in his favour, as well as help from the federal government. This then encouraged other Black students to apply to study at the University.