



<p>Q1. Give two things you can infer from Source A about... (4 marks)</p>	<p>Give two things you can infer from Source A about civil rights for black Americans in the 1950s.</p> <p>Source A: A poster published by the Women's Political Council in 1955. The WPC was a civil rights organisation in Montgomery. The poster was distributed in Montgomery on the first day of the bus boycott.</p>  <p>WE DESERVE EQUALITY</p> <p>COLORED SEATED IN REAR</p> <p>REX THEATRE FOR COLORED PEOPLE</p> <p>COLORED WAITING ROOM</p> <p>IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO. WE WASH FOR WHITE PEOPLE ONLY</p> <p>WE CATER FOR WHITE TRADE ONLY</p> <p>BOYCOTT INJUSTICE! BOYCOTT THE BUS TODAY!</p>	<p><i>What I can infer:</i></p> <p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p> <p><i>What I can infer:</i></p> <p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p>
	<p>Give two things you can infer from Source A about life in the Southern states in the 1950s.</p>	<p><i>What I can infer:</i></p> <p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p> <p><i>What I can infer:</i></p> <p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p>

<p>Q1. Give two things you can infer from Source A about... (4 marks)</p>	<p>Source A: A photograph published in newspapers in 1955 showing the body of Emmett Till.</p> 	
	<p>Give two things you can infer from Source A about coverage of the war in Vietnam by the US media.</p> <p>Source A: From an interview with General Westmoreland, given to the US media in 1979. Westmoreland commanded the US forces in Vietnam until June 1968 just after the Tet offensive.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Actions by opponents of the war in the United States were supported by the news media. The media, no doubt, helped to back up the message that the war was 'illegal' and 'immoral'. Then came the enemy's Tet Offensive of early 1968. The North Vietnamese and Vietcong suffered a military defeat. Despite this, reporting of the Tet Offensive by the press and television in the USA gave the impression of an endless war that could never be won.</p> </div>	<p><i>What I can infer:</i></p> <p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p> <p><i>What I can infer:</i></p> <p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p>
	<p>Give two things you can infer from Source A about war tactics used during the Vietnam War.</p>	<p><i>What I can infer:</i></p> <p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p> <p><i>What I can infer:</i></p>

Paper 3 (USA at home and abroad) exam questions

	<p>Source A: An extract from <i>The Sorrow of War</i>, a novel written by Bao Ninh. He fought for the National Liberation Front (Vietcong) during the Vietnam War.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Above them the helicopters flew at tree-top height and shot them almost one by one, the blood spreading out, spraying from their backs, flowing like red mud. The diamond-shaped grass clearing was piled high with bodies killed by helicopter gunships. Broken bodies, bodies blown apart, bodies vaporised. No jungle grew again in this clearing. No grass. No plants.</p> </div>	<p><i>Details in the source that tell me this:</i></p>
<p>Explain why... (12 marks)</p>	<p>Explain why Brown V. Topeka was not immediately successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to desegregation • Little Rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
<p>Explain why... (12 marks)</p>	<p>Explain why the Montgomery Bus Boycott was successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Luther King • The NAACP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
	<p>Explain why there was opposition to desegregation in the South.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ku Klux Klan • White citizen's councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

Paper 3 (USA at home and abroad) exam questions

<p>Explain why... (12 marks)</p>		•
	<p>Explain why there was progress in the Civil Rights movement 1960-62.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greensboro sit-in movement • James Meredith 	• • •
	<p>Explain why there was progress in the Civil Rights movement 1963-5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Birmingham Campaign • The Selma Campaign 	• • •
	<p>Explain why the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Birmingham Campaign • The March on Washington 	• • •

Paper 3 (USA at home and abroad) exam questions

<p>Explain why... (12 marks)</p>	<p>Explain why the 1965 Voting Rights Act was passed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Freedom Summer • The Selma Campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
	<p>Explain why a Black Power movement emerged in the USA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malcolm X • The Black Panthers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
	<p>Explain why rioting occurred in the USA 1965-67</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assassination of Malcolm X • Martin Luther King's Northern Campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
	<p>Explain why the US became involved in the conflict in Vietnam 1954-1963</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The battle of Dien Bien Phu • Domino theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

Paper 3 (USA at home and abroad) exam questions

Explain why... (12 marks)		•
	Explain why the US went to war in Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vietcong • The Gulf of Tonkin incident 	• • •
	Explain why the Vietcong's tactics were effective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booby traps • Underground tunnels 	• • •
	Explain why the USA withdrew from Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerrilla tactics • The media 	• • •
	Explain why Nixon launched Vietnamisation	•

Paper 3 (USA at home and abroad) exam questions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerrilla tactics • The media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
	<p>Explain why there was opposition to the Vietnam War in the USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My Lai • Tet Offensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
<p>How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into... (8 marks)</p>	<p>How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the significance of the Brown versus Topeka Case (1954)?</p>	

Paper 3 (USA at home and abroad) exam questions

Source B: A photograph published in a US national newspaper in 1954. It shows 17-year-old Nathaniel Steward in a school in Washington. This was the first school where the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Topeka* was applied.



Source C: From the *Southern Manifesto*, a statement signed by over 100 members of Congress in March 1956.

This unjustified use of power by the Supreme Court in the *Brown v. Topeka* case goes against the Constitution. The decision is creating chaos and confusion in those states mainly affected by it. It is destroying the peaceful relations between the white and Negro races that have been created through 90 years of patient effort by the good people of both races. It has planted hatred and suspicion where before there was friendship and understanding. It is certain to destroy the system of education in some of the states.

We pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to change the decision of the Supreme Court. We all seek to right this wrong.

How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into... (8 marks)

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the Montgomery Bus Boycott? (8 marks)

Source B: A newspaper report published by the *New York Times*, January 8th 1956.



Source C: An excerpt from a speech given by Dr Martin Luther King in Montgomery, December 5th 1955.

As we stand and sit here this evening and as we prepare ourselves for what lies ahead, let us go out with a grim and bold determination that we are going to stick together. We are going to work together. Right here in Montgomery, when the history books are written in the future somebody will have to say, "There lived a race of people a black people, 'fleecy locks and black complexion', a people who had the moral courage to stand up for their rights. And we're gonna do that. God grant that we will do it before it is too late. I want to urge you. You have voted [for this boycott], and you have done it with a great deal of enthusiasm, and I want to express my appreciation to you, on behalf of everybody here. Now let us go out to stick together and stay with this thing until the end. Now it means sacrificing, yes, it means sacrificing at points. But there are some things that we've got to learn to sacrifice for. And we've got to come to the point that we are determined not to accept a lot of things that we have been accepting in the past.

How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into... (8 marks)

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the success of Civil Rights protest in 1963?

Source B: A newspaper published in 1963 after the March on Washington.



Source C: A statement read on TV by Birmingham Police Chief, Bull Connor, in 1963 during the Birmingham Campaign.

Ladies and gentlemen, for 42 days now the city of Birmingham has been under siege from outside agitators led by Martin Luther King. Now, the President has seen fit to move some 3,000 federal troops into this state for possible use in Birmingham. These troops deployed for use in a city that does not need them. The Birmingham police, assisted by law enforcement agencies from the county and surrounding areas, and backed up by the Alabama highway patrol have the situation here under control and are working around the clock to maintain law and order. If there is any one in this nation who understands what is going on here, it is me. I know that we have sufficient manpower, enough trained officers to keep the peace in Birmingham, without any outside help from the federal government. If the president is really sincere about wanting peace in Birmingham why doesn't he use his great influence and ask Martin Luther King and his bunch of agitators to leave our city.

How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into... (8 marks)

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War?

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.

<p>Interpretation questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the significance of the Brown versus Topeka Case (1954). What is the main difference between the views? (4 marks)• Suggest one reason Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the significance of the Brown versus Topeka Case (1954). (4 marks)• How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the significance of the Brown versus Topeka Case (1954)? Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your own knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks +4 SPaG) <p>Interpretation 1: From <i>Civil Rights in the USA 1865–1992</i> by D Paterson, D Willoughby and S Willoughby, published in 2009.</p> <div data-bbox="510 767 1379 994" style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px;"><p>The Brown v. Topeka decision was a turning point. It ended segregation in schools outside the Deep South such as those in Washington DC and Baltimore. Moreover, the verdict gave southern black people a belief in the American political system that was used effectively by Martin Luther King and other black leaders. It was also a great success for the legal methods used by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Their methods provided the foundations for the later successes of the Civil Rights Movement.</p></div> <p>Interpretation 2: From <i>Civil Rights in America 1865–1980</i> by R Field, published in 2002.</p> <div data-bbox="510 1094 1379 1362" style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px;"><p>In the Deep South open and complete opposition began as soon as the Supreme Court decision on Brown v. Topeka was announced. For example, the governor of Georgia declared that his state would not tolerate the mixing of races in schools. In many Southern townships, white citizens' councils were set up to oppose school integration.</p><p>They did this by threatening loss of business to anyone who employed people who supported the decision. Meanwhile, the Ku Klux Klan maintained a campaign of terror and violence against anyone who supported desegregation.</p></div>	
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<p>Interpretation questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about why the Montgomery Bus Boycott was successful. What is the main difference between the views? (4 marks)• Suggest one reason Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about why the Montgomery Bus Boycott was successful. (4 marks)• How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about why the Bus Boycott was successful? Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your own knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks + 4 SPaG) <p>Interpretation 1: From <i>Government and protest in the USA 1945-70</i> by Angela Leonard, published in 2010</p> <p>The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a turning point in the civil rights movement. During the boycott, the bus company's revenue went down. Local businesses lost custom. Therefore white businessmen became anxious to resolve the dispute. Success was also due to solidarity in the black community. They resisted intimidation and tried to avoid violence. Crucially, there wasn't a way of rigging the system the bus companies needed black passengers.</p> <p>Interpretation 2: From <i>Pursuing Life and Liberty: Equality in the USA 1945-1969</i> by Robin Bunce, published in 2009</p> <p>The Montgomery bus boycott itself did not change the segregation laws. Rather the NAACP's court case ended in a Supreme Court ruling that made segregation of buses illegal. On 20th December 1956 the court outlawed segregation on buses. The boycott demonstrated the power of uniting popular direct action with an NAACP legal campaign.</p>	
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<p>Interpretation questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the success of the Birmingham Campaign in 1963. What is the main difference between the views? (4 marks) • Suggest one reason Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the Birmingham Campaign in 1963. (4 marks) • How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about the success of protest in the early 1960s? Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your own knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks + 4 SPaG) <div data-bbox="515 663 1267 975" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Interpretation 1: From <i>Government and protest in the USA 1945-70</i> by Angela Leonard, published in 2010</p> <p>The stories and photos of Birmingham were published worldwide... Worldwide media coverage put huge pressure on the city. The mayor and protest leaders met on 10th May to work out how to break down segregation in the city... After the success of the campaign, President Kennedy made a speech promising 'to ask congress to act, to make a commitment it has not fully made in this century to the proposition that race has no place in American life or law'.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="515 1059 1267 1386" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Interpretation 2: From <i>Pursuing Life and Liberty: Equality in the USA 1945-1969</i> by Robin Bunce, published in 2009</p> <p>Bull Connor's violent police tactics were the turning point in the Birmingham campaign... but Schools and most public places remained segregated. There was much public opposition to desegregation in Birmingham. Four months after the end of the protest, members of the Ku Klux Klan bombed the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, killing four young girls and sparking demonstrations across Birmingham... The Birmingham Campaign also resulted in criticism of King and... the SCLC was condemned for recruiting children and putting them in danger.</p> </div>	
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<p>Interpretation questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War. What is the main difference between these views? (4 marks)• Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War. (4 marks)• How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about attitudes in the USA towards involvement in the Vietnam War? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks +4 SP) <p>Interpretation 1: From <i>GCSE Modern World History</i> by B Walsh, published in 1996.</p> <div data-bbox="512 730 1348 976" style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px;"><p>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.</p></div> <p>Interpretation 2: From <i>Vietnam 1950–75</i> by S Waugh and J Wright, published in 2010.</p> <div data-bbox="512 1059 1348 1273" style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px;"><p>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.</p></div>	
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