

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

History

Paper 1: Modern depth study

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

Specimen assessment materials for first teaching
September 2016

Sources/Interpretations Booklet

Paper Reference

1HI0/33

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

S53532A

©2016 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1



PEARSON

Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

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.

Interpretation 1: From *Civil Rights in the USA 1865–1992* by D Paterson, D Willoughby and S Willoughby, published in 2009.

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.

Interpretation 2: From *Civil Rights in America 1865–1980* by R Field, published in 2002.

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.

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.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.