

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 7 June 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WHI03/1A**

History

International Advanced

PAPER 3: Thematic Study With Source Evaluation

Option 1A: The USA, Independence to Civil War, 1763–1865

You must have:
Sources 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 Question 1 in Section A and **ONE** question 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 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the challenges faced in creating a new Constitution in the years 1787–89?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

- 2 'Good political leadership was central to both the success of the colonists in the War of American Independence and the success of the North in the American Civil War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the abolitionist movement in the North was primarily responsible for the growing tensions between the states in the years 1828–61?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a letter written by George Washington to the President of the Continental Congress, Arthur St Clair, 17 September 1787. Washington was presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention, which met in Philadelphia to draft a new constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation.

We have the honour to present to the United States in Congress, the proposed Constitution which appears to us the best possible.

Friends of our country have known for a long time that the powers of making war, peace and treaties, and that of raising money and regulating commerce, are best trusted to the federal government of the Union. However, delegating such power to one government is difficult under our present political system and hence the necessity for a new constitutional structure. 5

It is obviously difficult for the federal government, to give all rights of independent sovereignty to each individual state, and still provide for the interests of all Americans. It is difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which States must surrender, and those which must be kept. 10

In our discussions we always considered the greatest interest of every American. We wanted the consolidation of our Union because this involved our prosperity, happiness, safety and perhaps even our national existence. With this important consideration firmly established in our minds, each state in the Constitutional Convention tried hard to be less rigid on points than might have been otherwise expected. Thus, the Constitution is the result of a spirit of friendship, mutual respect and concession. 15

The new Constitution might not meet with the entire approval of every state. However, each state knows that, had only its interests been addressed, the consequences might have been particularly damaging to others. The Constitution is as fair to all states as could reasonably have been expected. We believe that it may promote the lasting welfare of this country. 20



Source 2: From an article in *The Wilmington Sentinel* newspaper, published 21 April 1788. The article was entitled 'To the People of North Carolina' and was published anonymously under the name 'Commonsense'. North Carolina did not accept the new federal Constitution until 1789.

Most of you support the present state constitution. By this state constitution all the power of the government is in the state assembly, the governor, and the chief judges. It is now proposed to you to adopt a new federal constitutional system. This will give every essential power, that is, all legislative, executive, judicial, military, and financial authority to a Congress who will sit at or near Philadelphia, 500 miles from you. This is undermining our state government and therefore ought to be opposed by every citizen. 25 30

Some people may think that adopting the new federal system of government will not alter the state government because we shall still have our assembly, governor, and judges. However, nobody will retain that opinion after reflecting that the central government really is where the supreme power rests. The real power will be in the federal Congress. 35

The powers left to our state government in North Carolina will be limited. A citizen may be deprived of the privilege of keeping arms for his own protection. Also, he may have his property taken or he may be ordered to march anywhere with the rest of the militia. Finally, he may be forced to go to the new seat of federal government 500 miles away to oppose any oppressive laws in spite of the wishes of our state assembly, governor, and judges. These things are entirely contrary to our state constitution and should not be allowed to happen. 40



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