Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 31 May 2023

Afternoon (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 reactions to Nat Turner's Rising (1831)?

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 How accurate is it to say that the greatest problem confronting the new American nation, in the years 1777–91, was disagreement over the structure of its political institutions?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 ''Bleeding Kansas' was the most significant event in the destabilising of relations between the North and the South in the years 1850–63.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐

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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 an article in the *Raleigh Register* newspaper, 1 September 1831. Raleigh was a town in North Carolina, close to Southampton County, Virginia, where Nat Turner's Rising took place. Here it is commenting on Nat Turner's Rising, 21–23 August 1831.

There have been numerous reports of these very disturbing events and we have tried to present facts which we believe can be supported. We hope they will calm the anxiety of the public, until something official appears.

On 21 August, a negro called Nat Turner, was preaching in Virginia. His words were most probably the immediate cause of the disturbance. It seems from all the reports that the number of rebels was few and that there was no widespread plan of rebellion, except within the narrow group where the disturbance began. Perhaps by inciting and encouraging those there with hopes of ending slavery this so-called preacher stirred up the feelings of his audience. They then immediately decided upon their bloody course of action. Consequently, on that evening, about fifty negroes rose in open rebellion and started an indiscriminate slaughter of more than sixty white men, women and children.

Within 24 hours the whole band of rebels, with the exception perhaps of two or three, were either killed or captured. Though many of the reports differ in their details, they all agree on one point, namely that the disturbance is at the end and that there is no suspicion of it ever having been a general slave uprising. Therefore, we hope that the great agitation into which the country has been thrown, will quickly subside. The prompt way this outrage has been dealt with and the example made of the rebels, will deter others from making similar attempts.

Source 2: From Harriet Jacobs, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, published 1861. *Incidents* was an autobiographical account of Jacobs' life as a slave. She lived in the small town of Edenton, North Carolina. Here she comments on the response of white people there to Nat Turner's Rising.

Nat Turner's insurrection broke out and the news caused a great commotion. It was strange that the white folk were so alarmed when they always claimed their slaves were so 'contented and happy'!

White people were told to bring their muskets and gather in town. Soon people were pouring in from the countryside and they were told to search the houses to look for insurrectionists. It was mainly done by bullies from outside town and the poorer white townsfolk.

Some poorer whites who had no slaves of their own to whip, decided it was an opportunity to exercise some authority. You had to witness the scenes to truly understand what was inflicted on innocent black men, women and children; innocent people against whom there was not the slightest ground for suspicion of insurrection.

All day long these white demons went round tormenting the helpless black people. In some cases, they secretly hid musket powder among black people's clothes, to implicate them in an uprising. They then sent other groups to find this powder and present it as proof that blacks were plotting insurrection. All over town black men, women and children were whipped till the blood stood in puddles at their feet. Some received five hundred lashes; others were tied hands and feet, and tortured.

One black man, who was tortured, promised to give information about the conspiracy. But it turned out that he knew nothing. He had never heard the name of Nat Turner. The poor fellow had, however, made up a story, which worsened his own sufferings and those of other black people.

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