Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

| Candidate surname | Other names |
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Centre Number | Candidate Number

# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

## Wednesday 8 January 2025

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 attitudes to the secession of Southern states in 1860–61?

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** To what extent were the problems of the early republic in the years 1776–83 solved by 1791?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

**3** 'Abraham Lincoln's achievements as President, in the years 1863–65, were greater than Andrew Jackson's achievements as President, in the years 1828–37.'

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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# History

**International Advanced**

**PAPER 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation**

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

**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 the 'Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union', issued 24 December 1860. The Declaration was made to, and accepted by, an official Secession Convention that met in Charleston, South Carolina.

The Founding Fathers established a political system in which each state was recognised as an equal and each had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property ownership of slaves was recognised. We now believe that the Federal Government itself is trying to destroy the institution of slavery by supporting the actions of the non-slaveholding states. These states have denied the rights of property ownership recognised by the Constitution and have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes or have incited them to insurrection.

For years, these pressures have been growing against the South. Now, following the recent election, an overwhelmingly northern Republican party is in charge of the Federal Government. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union. All the states north of that line have united in the election to the high office of President of the United States a man whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the government, and he seems committed to the belief that slavery is heading towards ultimate extinction.

Next year on the 4th of March, the Republican party will take possession of the government. Then, the guarantees of the Constitution will no longer exist; the equal rights of the states will be lost. The slaveholding states will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

**Source 2:** From a speech made by President Abraham Lincoln to the American people, 4 March 1861. The speech was his 'Inaugural Address' delivered in Washington DC, following his election to the Presidency in November 1860.

The people of the Southern states seem to be concerned that, by the election of a Republican administration, their institutions and property, and their peace, and personal security, are to be endangered. There is no need for such concern. I want to emphasise that the property, peace and security of any section of society will not be endangered by the incoming Republican administration.

The Union is permanent. Consequently, no state can lawfully get out of the Union simply by passing a resolution. Acts of violence against the authority of the United States within any state are insurrectionary.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution, the Union is unbroken, and its principles will be defended. In doing this, there does not need to be bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the Federal authorities.

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. The only true system of governance of a free people is one which recognises the will of the majority, reinforced by constitutional checks and limitations. Whoever rejects the will of the majority moves towards anarchy or despotism.

Physically speaking, we Americans cannot separate. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who live in it. Whenever they grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it. We are not enemies, but friends.

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**Acknowledgements:**

**Source 1 from:** https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/south-carolinas-declaration-of-the-causes-of-secession/

**Source 2 from:** https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/first-inaugural-address/