Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 8 January 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 ▶

P75139A

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.
S:1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 1 3 9 A 0 1 2 4

Pearson

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 British reaction, in the years 1773–74, to the Boston Tea Party?

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

(25)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

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

EITHER

2 'The contribution of Andrew Jackson, in the years 1828–37, was much more significant than that of George Washington, in the years 1786–91, to the development of the role of the President.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'The United States of America succeeded in preventing a major division over states' rights in 1832–33 mainly because of effective political leadership but failed to do so in 1861 mainly because of a lack of effective political leadership.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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** ☐

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 8 January 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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P75139A

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.

S:1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 1 3 9 A

Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a letter written by Benjamin Franklin, published in a British newspaper, 2 April 1774. The letter was not published under his own name. Franklin was living in London at the time and had close contacts within the British Government. Here he is commenting on Parliament's discussions on punishment for the Boston Tea Party.

It is now clear how the British are going to respond to the incident with the tea in Boston Harbour. The port of Boston is to be shut and its trade is to be utterly destroyed. The inhabitants are to be threatened with poverty, hunger and death.

We have been told by the Governor of Massachusetts that respectable men of property are good friends of the British Government and that the tea riots were only committed by a small mob. However, it is now suggested, by the British, that the best method of retaliating against the outrages committed by this wrong-headed mob is to destroy trade and bring thousands of innocent families to ruin.

Undoubtedly, there were other methods available for dealing with this incident. The Assembly of Massachusetts Bay would certainly have paid for the tea, if they had been asked to. But that would not have been enough for those in Britain wanting revenge. The present plan being discussed in Parliament allows them the pleasing prospect of starving at least a thousand Bostonians to death and reducing half of the rest to beggary.

If the Port of Boston must remain shut till the Bostonians acknowledge the right of Parliament to impose whatever taxes or duties they like, then it must remain shut for all time. You may shut the American colonists' ports one by one, and reduce their cities to ashes, but the flame of liberty in North America shall not be extinguished. Cruelty, oppression and revenge shall only serve as fuel to increase the fire. A great country is not to be subdued.

Source 2: From David Ramsay, *The History of the American Revolution*, published 1789. Ramsay served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. After the war, he served in the Continental Congress. He wrote his history in the late 1780s, as the new nation was drafting its final Constitution.

The resistance to the Tea Act was different from what the British expected, as the Colonists had organised themselves and ensured that not a single chest of any of the East India Company's tea was sold.

It was well known that the throwing of the tea into the harbour was not the idea of only those people who carried out that act of violence. In fact, the whole idea had been developed at a public meeting and was the act of the whole town. The widespread outrage felt in Great Britain against the people of Boston gave the British Government a perfect opportunity to humble them. The incident was considered by the British to be part of a long-developed plan of resistance to parliamentary taxation.

An Act was finally passed by which the port of Boston was blocked from trading, and it was now legally forbidden from being able to land or ship any goods. The Minister who proposed this measure stated that it was necessary to make an example of the town because of its opposition to the authority of Parliament. He believed that Great Britain would be letting down its peaceable subjects if it did not punish such an insult. The Minister believed that this punishment would extinguish all opposition to the claims of the Mother Country from the troublesome Colonists. The consequences resulting from this punishment were the reverse of what were intended.

BLANK PAGE