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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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History
International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1A: The USA, Independence to Civil War, 1775–1865

Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2015 Time: 2 hours	Paper Reference WHI03/1A
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You must have: Source booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks
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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 **ALL** questions 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.

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SECTION B**Answer ONE question in Section B.****You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.****EITHER**

- 2** What, in your judgement, were the reasons for the different outcomes to crises over states' rights in 1832–33 and in January 1861?

Explain your answer.

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** 'In 1787, the acceptance of slavery within the USA was essential for a successful union but in 1863–65 only its abolition appeared a viable political option for a reunited USA.'

How far do you agree with these statements?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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History

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Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1A: The USA, Independence to Civil War, 1775–1865

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2015
Source Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI03/1A

Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From *Taxation No Tyranny*, Dr. Samuel Johnson, 8 March 1775. This was a pamphlet written by a famous British writer defending the position of the British Government against the claims of the American Colonists. The government was on the point of bringing in firm measures against the Port of Boston and had decided to reinforce the garrison there.

Of every Empire, all the subordinate communities are liable to taxation, because they all share the benefits of Government, and therefore ought all to meet their proportion of the expense.

This the Americans have never openly denied. That it is their duty to pay the cost of their own safety, they seem to admit; nor do they refuse their contribution to needful emergencies, whatever they may be, of the British Empire; but they are very uncertain as to the extent of their participation in sharing the public burden of taxation. They see their obligations as temporary, occasional, and of their choice. They reserve to themselves the right of settling the degree, the time, and the duration of judging when it may be required. 5 10

They allow to the supreme power nothing more than the liberty of notifying to them its demands or its necessities. Of this notification, they profess to think for themselves, how far it shall influence their counsels, and of the necessities alleged, how far they shall endeavour to meet them. They assume the exclusive power of settling not only the method but the quantity of this payment. They are ready to cooperate with all the other Dominions of the King; but they will not cooperate in any way which they do not like. 15

This claim, wild as it may seem, supposes dominion without authority and subjects without subordination.

Source 2: From *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*, Thomas Jefferson and John Dickenson, 6 July 1775.

This document was written to justify armed resistance to British forces, which had already taken place. It was made public by George Washington when he took command of the American Army besieging Boston. John Dickenson was a lawyer and landowner and a leading member of the Continental Congress.

We have suffered numerous injuries, but why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? By the so-called Declaratory Act it is declared that Parliament can 'of right make laws to bind US IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER'. What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man in this Parliament is chosen by us, or is subject to our control or influence; but on the contrary, they are all exempt from the operation of such laws, and an American revenue, might actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament, in the most mild and decent language. But the government in London, realising that we would regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them.	5
We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice.	15

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from Dr. Samuel Johnson, *Taxation No Tyranny*, 8 March 1775.

Source 2 is from Thomas Jefferson and John Dickenson, *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*, 6 July 1775.

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