

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy,
protest and reform**

Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1D

You must have:

Extracts 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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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 A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** Was an expanding electorate the main reason for government attempts to improve living conditions in the years 1832–70?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** Was economic distress the main reason for the growth of Chartism in the years 1832–48?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

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 1 Question 2

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How far did ideas about poverty change in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the cooperative movement did more to improve the lives of the working class than the trade unions did in the years c1785–c1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

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

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



P 4 9 9 6 7 A 0 1 9 2 8

SECTION C

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

- 5 Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How convincing do you find the view that the slave trade ended because of the opposition of British industrialists?

(20)

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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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P 4 9 9 6 7 A 0 2 5 2 8

(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, published 1944.

Tremendous industrial expansion in Britain was the force that the slave owners had to face. Caribbean planters and British industrialists had opposing economic interests. In the run-up to abolition in 1807 the arguments of industrialists became more powerful.

The attack on the West Indian system was more than an attack on slavery, it was an attack on an economic monopoly by supporters of the free market. The abolitionists were humanitarians but also industrial capitalists – businessmen. British industrialists thought that slavery was cruel, but also that it was an inefficient and increasingly unprofitable method of production. Free labour was more productive, they thought, than the labour of slaves.

These businessmen who had built their wealth on the backs of the slaves now turned and destroyed the slave trading system in the name of the free market. The abolitionists highlighted the cruelty of slavery and attacked it at its weakest and most indefensible spot, the cruelty of the slave trade. But it was the slave owners' vast economic power that they hated.

Extract 2: From Boyd Hilton, *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, published 2010.

The argument that slavery was incompatible with the free market is flawed. First, the British West Indies was far more valuable to Britain in the decade or so leading up to 1807 than at any time before. Second, the property value of the slave colonies had doubled since 1789. Third, Britain's share of this increasingly profitable slave trade peaked just before abolition, as did the share of Britain's money that went into the trade. Fourth, Britain's slave system had reached nowhere near its 'maximum economic potential'. Fifth, in the years leading up to abolition, Britain's trade with Europe had been very badly hit by the war with France. All this made the slave trade central to British commercial prosperity. Slavery was, according to the historian, Seymour Drescher, 'a dynamic system' that was 'aborted in its prime'.

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