

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Wednesday 13 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **8HI0/1D**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

You must have:

Extracts 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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question 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.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** Were the political demands of the manufacturing interest the main reason for the pressure for electoral reform in the years 1785–1832?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** Were humanitarian concerns for children the main reason for factory reform in the years 1833–47?

(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**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 To what extent did trade unionism change in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that utilitarianism was the most significant influence on attitudes to poor relief in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

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 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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 own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the slave trade was abolished due to economic considerations?

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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



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Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/1D**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Boyd Hilton, *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, published 2010.

Historians who say that the slave trade ended for economic reasons argue that the trade was economically inefficient. The religious and humanitarian language of the abolitionists hid their real economic motives. British elites agreed with Adam Smith* who proved that free labour was cheaper, more efficient and better motivated than slave labour. 5

British abolitionists were aware of the vast profits that came to Britain from the Caribbean and no doubt this helped to create both envy and hostility. It was after all a Parliament dominated by landowners who were persuaded to curb the profits of the West Indian traders in 1807. However, abolition was about more than the landowners' envy of the slave traders. There was a widespread concern that profits from the slave trade were insecure. For example slave revolts might lead to a financial crash. Also when Britain was at war with France, economic stability was far more important to parliamentarians than the profits from the slave trade. 10

*Adam Smith was an economist who argued for free trade

Extract 2: From James Walvin, *British Abolitionism 1787-1838*, published 2005.

The argument that the abolition of the British slave trade was a response to economic and social changes in Britain and the Caribbean cannot be fully accepted. There is the danger that it undervalues the British abolitionist movement by reducing their principles to the calculation of profit. 15

Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce were great publicists and they successfully established in the British mind that abolition was a battle between good (the abolitionists) and evil (the slave owners). What they did quite brilliantly was to capture the moral high ground. Many of the activists were also influential and prominent men whose authority and status were beyond criticism, and could secure respect and win support in their locality. 20

The leaders of the abolitionist movement provided the arguments that led to parliament abolishing the slave trade. Their humanitarian case offered a clear alternative to those who had economic concerns about the slave trade. 25

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, in: *Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain: Africa and the Atlantic* by Boyd Hilton © Ohio University Press – 2010

Extract 2 from: *British Abolitionism 1787-1838*, in Anthony Tibbles [ed], *TRANSATLANTIC SLAVERY – Against Human Dignity* by James Walvin © National Museums Liverpool – 2005

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