Please check the examination details below	v before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	re Number Candidate Number
Tuesday 21 May	2019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)	Paper Reference 9HI0/1D
History	
Advanced Paper 1: Breadth study with int Option 1D: Britain, c1785-c187	erpretations 0: democracy, protest and reform
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** 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 To what extent were reforms passed by parliament, in the years 1833-48, driven by a desire to improve life for the working classes?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 To what extent did attitudes to the poor change in the years 1785-1834?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2 Question 2



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(Section A continued)	

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(Section A continued)	
-	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 To what extent was the principle of self-help the most significant feature of the cooperative movement in the years c1800-70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that parliamentary reform occurred mainly because of political attitudes within parliament in the years 1820-67?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by mind, put a line through the box ₩ and the	y marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your nen indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number: Question 3	Question 4

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(Section B continued)		
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS	

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SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.		
5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the slave trade ended because of the fear of slave rebellions?		
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.	
		(20)



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 9HI0/1D

History

Advanced

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 ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From an historian writing about the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

There were always individuals who, acting either alone or as members of groups, were prepared to publicly express their opposition to the slave trade. They did so in many ways. Their objections were often humanitarian, and their methods included writing, preaching and petitioning. However, among no group of individuals was opposition to the slave trade more intense or prolonged than it was among the slaves themselves. Their resistance to the trade, combined with the work of abolitionists, was eventually enough to bring the trade to an end, despite its support by a powerful elite. British opposition to the slave trade was important but it has to be seen within the context of a wider campaign against the trade.

The greatest challenge to the transatlantic slave trade came with the new Haitian Constitution of 1805, which was the product of a transforming slave rebellion. This document, written by former slaves, declared that any black person who arrived in the country would automatically become a free citizen. Haiti became a beacon for black liberation.

Extract 2: From Patrick Richardson, *Empire and Slavery*, published 1968.

During the eighteenth century there occurred a major intellectual revolution, which affected philosophy, politics and economics. Political philosophers and economists launched shattering attacks on the British empire and its colonial system, at the heart of which was the relation between the slaves and their white masters.

Political philosophers based their thinking on the concept of common humanity. As Rousseau put it, 'Man is born free, but everywhere is in chains'. Tom Paine's *The Rights of Man* was in the same spirit. Such philosophers forced the defenders of slavery to argue that slaves, and therefore Africans, were not fully human.

The economists were even more effective than the philosophers, because the economic facts of life are much more likely to change opinions. Adam Smith, in his great work, *The Wealth of Nations*, showed that the slave economy did not contribute to the direct wealth of the country. He argued that the colonies were a waste of money which could be more profitably invested in industry, agriculture and commerce.

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