Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2024

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

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 Was popular pressure to extend democracy the main reason for electoral reform in the years 1852–67?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was the Andover workhouse scandal the main reason for changing national opinion about the poor in the years 1834–70?

(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 How accurate is it to say that Luddism was the most significant form of industrial protest in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that trade unionism failed to achieve its aims in the years 1785–1834?

(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

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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 far do you agree with the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to religious influences?

(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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History

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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 James Walvin, *A Short History of Slavery,* published 2007.

From the 1780s religious influences were increasingly important in the abolitionist cause. Nonconformist (Baptist and Methodist) missionaries began converting slave communities in the Caribbean to Christianity. Many Anglicans disapproved of Methodists encouraging religious enthusiasm among both slaves in the Caribbean, and working class people in Britain.

Converting slave labourers and free labourers to Christianity had remarkable consequences at home and abroad. Nonconformist Christianity created a growing band of British supporters for abolition. The Baptists and Methodists who were converting the slaves in the Caribbean, were also growing rapidly in Britain. British Nonconformists naturally felt a bond of sympathy for slaves who shared their religion. Nonconformity clearly became a major social force in Britain. It provided the abolitionists with a new, national network of support.

Nonconformism grew rapidly in the new industrial centres. It was as if the people of this 'new Britain' – the Britain we normally associate with industrial change – were the very people who lent their numbers to, and gave voice to, demands for an end to slavery.

Extract 2: From Graham Ullathorne, *How Could We Do Without Sugar and Rum?*, published 2007.

The abolitionists in Britain were less important to the passage of the 1807 Act than were slave rebellions in the Caribbean, and the testimony of freed slaves.

Although William Wilberforce was extremely eloquent and gained the support of Prime Minister William Pitt, eleven parliamentary bills for the abolition of the slave trade were defeated in the fifteen years to 1807. Thomas Clarkson, and other white abolitionists, could stand in front of enthusiastic audiences to talk about the evils of slavery. However, those audiences were more moved when a former slave stood up and lectured about his life. It had considerably more impact and disproved the stereotype of the African slave as a savage.

Olaudah Equiano's biography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano,* indicated to literate society that there was no meaningful difference between black and white, free person and slave. Given an education and a chance in life, Africans could be successful, despite the pro-slavery propaganda that suggested the opposite.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *A Short History of Slavery*, By James Walvin © Penguin, 2007

Extract 2 from: https://archives.history.ac.uk/history-in-focus/Slavery/articles/ullathorne.html