Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 23 May 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1D**

History

Advanced

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 How accurate is it to say that demands for parliamentary reform changed significantly in the years c1785–1820?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How accurate is it to say that the exclusion of most of the working class from the democratic process continued to be the main feature of the electoral landscape in the years 1832–52?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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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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(Section A continued)

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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 far do you agree that the Rochdale Pioneers made the most significant contribution to cooperative activities in the years 1799–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that the Poor Law Amendment Act provided an effective way to deal with poverty in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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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 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the slave trade was abolished in 1807 because the political climate favoured abolition?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(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 Michael Taylor, *The Interest: How the British Establishment Resisted the Abolition of Slavery*, published 2020.

Under the repressive rule of Pitt's Tories, and in the context of the execution of Louis XVI in France, anything that threatened the social order and the safety of property was labelled revolutionary. As a consequence, after the abolitionists' third bill was rejected in 1793, the abolitionists were forced into inactivity.

However, the political climate that had equated abolition with treason in 1793 changed again in 1805. Abolition could now be used as a patriotic weapon. Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, and the failed attempts to subdue the slave rebellion in Haiti, meant that France was no longer seen as a threat to Britain's West Indian colonies. Abolition would allow Britain to show moral superiority over the pro-slavery Napoleon. With Lord Grenville leading the liberal coalition known as the Ministry of All the Talents the abolitionists tried again.

This time the humanitarianism of the abolitionists coincided with British imperial interests and the bill to abolish the slave trade was passed by a landslide of two hundred and eighty-three votes for abolition with just sixteen against. Curiously, given the fierce resistance that Wilberforce had faced for twenty years, abolition was celebrated as the triumph of the whole nation.

Extract 2: From Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, published 1944.

To disregard the humanitarianism that destroyed the slave trade would be a serious historical error. It would ignore one of the greatest propaganda movements of all time. The abolitionists were the humanitarian spearhead of the attack on the slave trade.

The abolitionists were a brilliant group of campaigners. Thomas Clarkson personified the best of the humanitarianism of the age. He was a tireless worker who conducted endless and dangerous researches into the conditions and consequences of the slave trade. Clarkson was also a prolific pamphleteer whose history of the abolition movement is still a classic.

William Wilberforce, despite a certain smugness, was a persuasive and eloquent speaker with a melodious voice, which earned him the description of 'the nightingale of the House'. His reputation for saintliness and selflessness was a powerful factor in his leadership of the parliamentary crusade.

Along with others like Macaulay, Wesley, Thornton and Brougham, these men raised abolitionism to the status of a religion. They were likened to 'hyenas' and 'tigers' by the planters, but were more popularly referred to as 'the Saints'.

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Interest: How the British Establishment Resisted the Abolition of Slavery*, By Michael Taylor © Vintage, September 2021

Extract 2 from: *Capitalism and Slavery*, By Eric Williams, © Lulu Press, September 2015