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 17 May 2023

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 the factory system the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was government fear of major democratic change the main reason for the failure of Chartism in the years 1838–48?

(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** ☒

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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 living conditions in urban areas change in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1834–70, the most significant feature of the workhouse system was its harshness?

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

How far do you agree with the view that economic arguments persuaded parliament to abolish the slave trade in 1807?

(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

Advanced Subsidiary
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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 Jordan, *The Great Abolition Sham,* published 2010.

The strongest argument for the abolition of the slave trade was economic. As Adam Smith had argued, free labour was cheaper and vastly more productive than slave labour. Without it the abolitionists made little impact on parliament for a very long time.

Wilberforce failed to persuade a majority of MPs to switch support away from the slave trade. Wilberforce focussed too much on the humanitarian and moral aspects of the trade. The economic case became more important as the war with France continued.

Wilberforce's influence on the abolition debate has been massively exaggerated. He can be credited for his incredible persistence in keeping abolition under consideration in parliament, but he failed to convince the doubters. Other parliamentary speakers proved to be far more persuasive on abolition than Wilberforce did, because they concentrated on what was important to most parliamentarians. This was not the suffering of Africans, but the economic benefits of abolition.

Extract 2: From Richard S. Reddie, *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies,* published 2007.

Wilberforce was a noted orator with few equals in parliament. In a three-hour speech he would demolish all moral, social and economic arguments for the slave trade point-by-point. He made it clear that the slave trade had a detrimental effect on Africa too. Wilberforce always refused to ridicule his opponents or portray them as evil, but instead portrayed them as misguided in their belief that the slave trade made moral or financial sense.

Most abolitionist politicians like Wilberforce and Fox believed firmly that the slave trade was immoral and unjust. Their parliamentary speeches were filled with passion due to the conviction that their cause was just. In comparison their opponents found it difficult to defend the slave trade. The slave-supporting MPs tended to appeal to the purse rather than the heart and pointed to the huge revenues made from the slave trade. Wilberforce steadily advanced his case and sought to make progress whether he was outvoted or not.

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: The Great Abolition Sham, Michael Jordan, The History Press 2010

Extract 2 from: Abolition. The Struggle to Abolish Salvery In The British Colonies, Richard S. Reddie, Lion Books 2007