

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 24 May 2023

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 Chartism was the most significant campaign for electoral reform in the years 1832–67?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How far do you agree that ideological pressure was the main reason for reforming the old Poor Law in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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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 accurate is it to say that the attitude of government to factory reform changed little in the years 1833–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How far do you agree that the aims of the cooperative movement were very similar to the aims of the trade unions in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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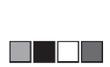
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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4**

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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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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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, published 1944.

Britain's transition to an industrial economy defeated the slave owners. Caribbean planters and British industrialists had opposing economic interests. In the run-up to abolition in 1807, the free market arguments of the industrialist capitalists won the debate.

The attack on the West Indian system was more than an attack on slavery. It was an attack by supporters of Adam Smith and his free market theories, on the economic monopoly of the slave owners. The abolitionists were humanitarians who also supported modern economic theory. British industrialists thought that slavery was cruel, but also that it was an inefficient and increasingly unprofitable method of production. Free labour was more productive, they thought, than the labour of slaves.

Capitalists in Britain, who had built their wealth on the labour of slaves, now turned and destroyed the slave trading system in the name of the free market. The abolitionists highlighted the cruelty of slavery and attacked it at its weakest and most indefensible spot, the cruelty of the slave trade. But it was the slave owners' vast economic power that they hated.

Extract 2: From Boyd Hilton, *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, published 2010.

The argument that slavery was incompatible with the free market is flawed in a number of ways.

First, in a purely economic sense, the British West Indies was far more valuable to Britain in the decade or so leading up to 1807, than at any time before.

Second, the property value of the slave colonies had doubled since 1789 as slave numbers increased.

Third, Britain had come to dominate an increasingly profitable slave trade just before abolition. There was actually more capital being invested in the slave trade at this point than at any time before.

Fourth, Britain's slave system was nowhere near its 'maximum economic potential', because the acquisition of British territory in the Caribbean was still growing.

Fifth, in the years leading up to abolition, Britain's trade with Europe had been very badly hit by the war with France. This increased the economic argument in favour of the slave trade.

The slave trade was central to British commercial prosperity. Slavery was, according to the historian, Seymour Drescher, 'a dynamic system' that was 'aborted in its prime'. Therefore, the reasons for abolition are to be found in the humanitarianism of the abolitionist movement, and not in economic arguments.



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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Capitalism and Slavery By Eric Williams © Capricorn Books, 1966

Extract 2 from: Why Britain outlawed her slave trade. Chapter in Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic By Boyd Hilton. Editor: Derek R. Peterson © Ohio University Press, 2010

