

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

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 far do you agree that unequal representation was the most significant feature of the unreformed parliament in the years c1785–1820?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 How far do you agree that the nature and extent of opposition to the Poor Law changed little in the years 1834–70?

(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)



(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 main outcome of industrialisation, in the years c1785–1870, was the growth of a new industrial middle class?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far do you agree that the factory system was the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years c1785–1834?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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 mainly because it 'coincided with changing attitudes in Britain' [Extract 1, line 3]?

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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PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest
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Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Richard S Reddie, *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, published 2007.

The slave trade was not brought to an end by the moral crusade of the abolitionists alone, as many historians imply. The activity of abolitionists coincided with changing attitudes in Britain. People began to believe that the slave trade was not in keeping with British claims to be the world's leading moral and cultural force. Efforts to end the slave trade fitted with Britain's idea of their role as a defender of freedom on the world stage. This attitude was also stimulated by Britain's emergence as the world's leading industrial nation. 5

The industrial revolution produced many technological innovations. Scientific, cultural and political developments put Britain at the forefront of everything modern. This was in stark contrast to slavery, which relied on slave labour as opposed to free labour, and thrived on government protection rather than free trade. Once again, the slave trade contrasted with British ideas of progress and efficiency. 10

Ending the slave trade enabled Britain to seize the moral high ground from its rivals: France and the United States. Both countries boasted frequently about freedom, equality and fraternity but their actions often contradicted their words. 15

Extract 2: From James Walvin, *A Short History of Slavery*, published 2007.

The slave trade was ended by a small band of abolitionists who plotted its downfall, and, after a twenty-year campaign, the British slave trade had been brought to an end. 20

From the start, the abolitionist campaign was highly literate. In the first year of their campaign, more than £10,000 was spent on publishing and distributing literature. Poems, letters to the press, and articles in all of London's major publications, provided a means of giving voice and coverage to the campaign against the slave trade. Abolitionist writers were, naturally, challenged at every step of the way by the powerful West India slave lobby that hired writers to put the case in favour of the planters. 25

The abolitionists benefitted from addressing large public meetings that were used to advance their cause through the spoken word and mass petitioning. In addition, the abolitionists attracted sizeable and important female support that added their numbers and collective voice to the cause. This was a combination of advantages that the West India slave lobby simply could not match. 30

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, Richard S. Reddie, © Lion Books, 2007

Extract 2 from: *A Short History of Slavery*, James Walvin, © Penguin, 2007

