

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest and reform

Wednesday 16 May 2018 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1D

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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 in the years 1820–32 the main reason for the passing of the Great Reform Act?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** Was the Andover workhouse scandal the main reason for changed attitudes to poverty in the years 1845–70?

(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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(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



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** To what extent were Chartist campaigns on behalf of the working class different from the campaigns of trade unions in the years 1838–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How accurate is it to say that working class living conditions in urban areas hardly changed in the years 1848–70?

(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



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 that the role of William Wilberforce was crucial in the abolition of the slave trade?

(20)

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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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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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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From William Hague, *William Wilberforce*, published 2008.

In 1807 Wilberforce used both his political and religious beliefs, arguing that slavery might provoke God's anger. In this way the abolitionist campaign in its final stages was more than the economic arguments of national self-interest. It was also a strong moral cause, an attack on the inhumanity of the slave trade. Slavery could be abolished if Parliament would act morally. 5

The moral and practical arguments which Wilberforce had used came together in 1807. So did his unceasing efforts to move parliamentary opinion over the previous twenty years. He was not simply a spokesman for something that had always been inevitable. Abolition was not bound to happen in 1807: it required a number of forces to act together. One of these forces, in many ways the decisive one, was Wilberforce and his band of 'Saints'. That Wilberforce's role had been crucial was never doubted at the time, from the Prime Minister downwards. Nor should it be doubted now. 10

Extract 2: From Howard Temperley, *Ideology of Antislavery*, published 1981.

There are contradictory explanations as to why the slave trade was abolished in 1807. Some argue that abolition was the result of a long process of reasoned argument. Yet the antislavery argument that was presented to Parliament and the British public could not conceivably have been the achievement of one individual, group or even one generation. 15

The economic argument for the abolition of slavery is important. The economic argument is more firmly rooted in the major and most obvious developments of the period. Britain was the first nation to industrialise, and took the lead in the campaigns to abolish the slave trade and slavery. This is hardly a coincidence. Any explanation of the abolition of the slave trade, which is based on developments in the realm of ideas, and which fails to relate to how the economy works, is extremely unsatisfactory. 20
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