

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel  
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Tuesday 19 May 2020**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9HI0/1D**

**History**

**Advanced**

**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–1870: 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 ►

P62380A

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1/1/1



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**SECTION A**

**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

**EITHER**

- 1** How far do you agree that support for trade unions was the most significant feature of working-class protest in the years 1785–1834?

**(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**

**OR**

- 2** How far do you agree that Chartism failed, in the years 1838–48, largely due to divisions over methods of protest?

**(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)**

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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 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** How accurate is it to say that the growth of banking was the most important consequence of industrialisation in the years 1785–1870?

**(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**

**OR**

- 4** How far do you agree that the most significant factor shaping poor relief, in the years 1834–70, was its cost?

**(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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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**



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**History**

**Advanced**

**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–1870: democracy, protest and reform**

**Extracts Booklet**

**Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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1/1/1



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### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Patrick Richardson, *Empire and Slavery*, published 1968.

The name of the prime mover of abolition, William Wilberforce, has almost unique fame among nineteenth century reformers. The abolitionist movement in England was a unique blend of religious enthusiasm, popular protest, and hard political pressure. The Quakers' Abolitionist Committee was joined by Methodists and Evangelicals. The movement gained much strength from the fact that it achieved the status of a religion, which meant that the opponents of abolition were automatically immoral. Intelligent and calculated practicality was also deployed by Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson and the rest of the Clapham Sect. These men brought the hard evidence to the parliamentary campaign, so that Wilberforce's 1792 Bill before Parliament was backed by 519 separate petitions. 5

Ultimately the success of abolition was down to Parliament and it was there that Wilberforce did his best work. He was not the pioneer of abolition, but he was influential and single-minded once he got going. Historians have to give Wilberforce his due as the man responsible for the passage of the Act abolishing the Slave Trade. 15

**Extract 2:** From Anthony Tibbles, *Trans-Atlantic Slavery*, published 2005.

Wilberforce's role in championing the abolitionist cause in Parliament was important but does not explain why abolition came in 1807. Wilberforce could in fact have managed votes in Parliament better than he did, and might have seen abolition passed earlier. 20

However, revolution in France and Haiti had also blocked the path to abolition. Inside and outside Parliament many feared the demands for abolition because these demands seemed to be influenced by revolutionary France, and because concessions might see more slave revolts in the Caribbean. The slaves had begun to play an obvious and undeniable role in the debate about their own future. This was the important factor in the history of abolition. British MPs and the propertied elites recoiled from abolition for a decade through fear of slave insurrection when they were at war with France. But once Pitt's regime ended and there was a brief period of peace with France, these fears diminished and headway was soon made. When abolition returned to Parliament in 1806 it was passed very quickly. 25 30

#### Acknowledgement

Extract 1 from: 'Empire and Slavery', Patrick Richardson, Longman, Green and Company 1968

Extract 2 from: Anthony Tibbles, 'Trans-Atlantic Slavery', National Museums Liverpool 2005

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