



Pearson

Examiners' Report

Principal Examiner Feedback

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel AS Level
In History (8HI0) Paper 1D

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2017

Publications Code 8HI0_1D_1706_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2017

PE Report 8HIO 1D 2017

Overall, there were some pleasing responses to the paper this year. In Sections A and B, the essay questions elicited a full range of answers. Most candidates were able to identify the conceptual focus of the questions and were able to harness a range and depth of evidence in coming to a judgement. In Section C, the majority were able to identify the representations outlined in the two extracts and use information from them to construct an answer though a small number completed their response with no or scant reference to them.

Q1: This was mostly well answered with candidates offering a good range of relevant points. The stated factor of 'expanding electorate' was dealt with well and students seemed to know a lot about franchise reform though some struggled to link this with the moves towards improving living standards, changes to public health and housing most notably. Where some candidates struggled was with their definition of 'living conditions' and many, even strong candidates, took this to mean 'working conditions' or 'attitudes to poverty' and strayed in to material on factory or poor law reform. Here responses were structured well but failed to address the specific focus of the question.

Q2: This was another question that was generally answered well. Many candidates knew a lot about the economic situation during the specified period and many used this to craft an analysis of Chartist support. Some were able to show convincingly that mass support ebbed and flowed according to economic conditions while others delineated between strands of Chartists, noting that those from a middle class or upper working class background were often more constant in the cause. They then contrasted this with other pertinent factors, notably the feeling of betrayal following the 1832 Reform Act, to produce a clear judgement. Weaker responses tended to focus on these other factors and failed to adequately discuss 'economic distress' enough.

Q3: There were some very good answers to this question but many candidates failed to appreciate its demands. These latter often embarked upon a study of the different Acts pertaining to the poor law, and how these suggested a change in government policy. Though relevant, these did not specifically address the 'changing attitudes' feature of the question and therefore failed to relate specifically to its focus. In several cases there was also material from outside of the timeframe specified, Samuel Smiles' 'Self Help' in particular. Stronger candidates did analyse evidence of changing attitudes to poverty during the period, often contrasting harder attitudes associated with Townsend and Malthus with those of Owen for example. Interestingly, those candidates who drew quick plans also seemed to perform better, though not in every case.

Q4: Here, many candidates clearly embraced the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge of the different movements. This question contained perhaps the most consistent usage and broad range of knowledge across the paper. The invitation to compare the co-operative movement and trade unionism was mostly well received and the question usually elicited strong responses which ranged across the chronology. Weaker ones tended to be because of a failure

to distinguish the specific differences between the two and therefore did not offer reasoning for why one was perhaps more beneficial. They often related to only a fraction of the period. On the whole though, as a comparative question, it was clear that the majority of candidates felt quite comfortable with its demands.

Q5: The majority of responses addressed the issue of the slave trade quite effectively – the majority were quick to identify the differences between the two extracts and were able to discuss the relative strengths of each using supportive own knowledge. There were a number of very strong answers which not only addressed themselves effectively to the contrasting interpretations in the extracts but were able to support and challenge them using detailed knowledge of the debate before coming to a reasoned and convincing conclusion. Weaker responses tended to paraphrase the extracts with little focus on the question. Others hurried from the extracts quickly, preferring instead to go straight to the 'other factors', notably the abolitionists, on which they were clearly more comfortable. In these cases it is perhaps useful for teachers to spend more time helping students understand the principles of interpretation so that, regardless of the extracts provided, students might feel more confident in tackling them.

Exemplars

Exemplar 1

This answer makes a clear attempt to focus on the stated factor, the role of the enlarged electorate in contributing to improved living conditions, but strays from 'living standards' later on in the essay into material which has only peripheral relevance. It was awarded a L3 mark.

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

~~Economic distress certainly played a significant role in the growth of Chartism~~

Expanding the electorate certainly played a significant role in encouraging the government to improve living conditions. Indeed, the expansion of the electorate made the government more accountable and therefore it was easier for them to be pressured into reform. However, general public agitation in the years 1832-70 ~~also~~ could also be credited for government attempts to improve living conditions, and the industrialising nation and growing population only added to this stress. Therefore, ~~it~~ although expanding the electorate helped move legislation forward, it was ~~whilst~~ public agitation that was the main reason for government attempts to improve living conditions.

It can be noted that expanding the electorate was an influential factor that led to Government attempts to improve living conditions. Indeed when the ~~great~~ Great Reform Act was passed in 1832, it got rid of 36 rotten boroughs and gave 18% of the emerging middle class the vote. This was key as the middle class were increasingly demanding for reforms and so ~~was~~ the government

(Section A continued) had to listen more closely to their demands as the electorate expanded and therefore the government was becoming increasingly accountable. Furthermore, with an expanding electorate, even the working class voice became more audible and harder for the Government to ignore. Especially after the Second Reform Act in 1867 which allowed working class people to become MPs ~~and~~ ^{and} people sympathetic to their cause. Again, this forced the government to become more responsive to the needs and wants of the public and ushered in reforms to improve living conditions. However, on its own the expanding electorate would not have been enough to make the government more willing to improve living conditions ~~but~~ as the government was capable of suppressing demands, therefore expanding electorate is not the main reason for Government attempts to improve living conditions in 1832-70.

Alternatively, it could be argued that popular agitation, both middle and working class was the main reason for Government attempts to improve living conditions. Pressure groups such as the ten hours movement and Chartism, ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~majority~~ ^{majority} of members did not have the vote, ~~but~~ ^{neither nor} were ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~the~~ ^{the} electorate, pushed the Government to make reform through protest and pressure from

(Section A continued) Inside parliament. Indeed, in Newport 1834, Chartists clashed with 5000 soldiers and more than 500 Chartists were arrested. Although in itself Chartism was a failure, ~~the~~ it could be said that the Government gave reasons such as the 1848 public health act to take the sting out of Chartism. In addition, the ten hours movement had influence inside parliament with Tory and Whig peers such as Lord Ashley introducing factory reform bills. Indeed this movement was highly influential as Lord Ashley introduced the 1844 factory Act and the ten hours Act was passed in 1847, all the factory acts of 1831, 33, 34 and in the 50s were attempts and improve living and working conditions and therefore it can be said that pressure groups and popular agitation was the main reason for Government attempts ~~and~~ to improve living conditions.

It could also be stated that public ideas and national shocks may have influenced Government attempts at reform. Indeed there were growing concerns about paucity and the pauper of the time. This is demonstrated by the formation of the Royal Commission in 1832 which was the basis that the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act (PLAA). Indeed this aimed to 'rationalise' paucity and lower the costs thus

(Section A continued)

Improving the conditions of working people. In addition shocking reports of living conditions in workhouses, brought about by the 1845 Anderson Scandal and the 1847 Hanover Scandal shocked the public and the government triggering many attempts to improve living conditions such as the Public Health Act of 1875. These shocks encouraged others to set up help systems such as Elizabeth Thring who set up ~~the~~ a Workhouse Investigation Society, designed to help the government pass legislation that would improve the living conditions of people in poverty. However, ~~this~~ although public opinion changed, this only slightly influenced the government as it was not as dangerous or threatening as real public action. Alternatively, it could be stated that a change in government attitudes led to government attempts at reforming living conditions. Indeed, both the Whigs and Tories were desperate not to be politically sidelined and so were happy to introduce incremental legislation that was progressive to appease the public. Indeed Benjamin Disraeli introduced the Second Reform Act as a way to keep the Tory Party

(Section A continued)

In the government, however, this ~~is~~ ~~arguably~~ opinion change is arguably as a result of the expanding electorate and popular agitation and therefore it cannot be the main reason for government attempts to reform living conditions.

To conclude, although it can be argued that the expanding electorate was a reason for the government's attempt ~~at~~ ~~introducing~~ to improve living conditions in 1832-70, it is much more likely that popular agitation and pressure groups were the main reason for attempts at improving living conditions as it coincided with more reforms and pressured the government more than the expanded electorate.

Exemplar 2

This L3 response would have benefitted from a stronger consideration of the stated factor in the question, the role of economic distress in the growth of Chartism. Nonetheless, it considers a number of alternative factors and reaches a judgement based on relevant criteria.

It can be argued that economic distress was the main reason for the rise of Chartism between the years 1832-48, however I believe it was a number of factors that caused this rise rather than just the one.

The economic argument is key to the rise of Chartism as during the 1830-40's Britain faced major economic turmoil, many old acts were still in place from the Napoleonic wars from 1793 to 1815 one of which was the Corn Laws of 1815 amended only in 1846. This highlights the issues Britain was experiencing with its economy at the time. Furthermore many banks were beginning to fail, a key contributor to this was the middle classes decision to withdraw over 1.8 million pounds from banks in order to pressure the government into passing the 1832 reform Act which got votes for the

(Section A continued) majority of the middle class, repercussions from this were still being felt by factory owners leading them to lower wages and increase work days in order to maximise profits. Which in turn spurred many skilled working class members to join the Chartist movement.

However I believe that the economy wasn't the key contributor to the rise in Chartism between 1832-1848, but instead the 1832 reform Act. This is because many of the skilled working class helped fight for the passage of the 1832 Reform Act but never reaped its rewards as the requirements for voting were still too high for example you needed to own a plot of land valued at £10 per year or rent one worth £40 per year which was still a major sum for the working class. As a result of this William Lovett and George Bull created the London Working men's Association which later became the Chartist movement responsible for fighting for the implementation of the people's Charter. I would argue that this was

(Section A continued) more important in the rise of Chartism as without the influence provided by the passage of the 1832 Reform Act much of the support for Chartism wouldn't have arose.

Another key factor in the rise of Chartism between 1832-1848 was the steady increase in the number of influential individuals who led the Chartist movement, for example Fergus O'Connor was key to the rise of Chartism due to his publication 'The Northern Star' which was illegally distributed and spread the message of the importance of voting rights for the working class who essentially fueled the economy but were still one of the most unrepresented groups in Britain at the time. Other charismatic and influential leaders include Zephania Williams and John Frost who were responsible for the creation of many of the key aspects of the Chartist movement such as the organisation they had making specific dates and meeting locations for strikes and protests which caused

(Section A continued) an increase in members as they saw Chartism to be the most well equipped and prepared organisation to take on the mantle of political Reform.

It can also be argued that the number of large scale demonstrations Chartism conducted was also key in increasing its popularity and membership. Such as ~~the~~ Newport Rising in 1839 which was a Chartist march on Newport Wales after the second Chartist petition was refused in parliament, this meant that 3 groups led by Fergus O'Connor, Zephania Williams and John Frost totalling 5,000 men marched on the Westgate Hotel to ~~re~~ get back key Chartist leaders although unsuccessful this show of power shook parliament which showed weakness. This would have caused a massive rise in Chartism as people could now see that parliament wasn't a solid ruler and enforcer of law.

In conclusion I believe that the

(Section A continued) evidence presented shows us that it was an amalgamation of factors which led to the rise of Chartism with many factors relying on others to work such as the economic crisis as a result of the 1832 reform Act. This latter tells us that Chartism rose due to factors working together to push the Chartist ideas.

Exemplar 3

This response makes a clear attempt to address 'changing attitudes' towards poverty in the time frame of the question. It also uses sufficient knowledge in evidencing this and reaches a substantiated judgement based on clear criteria. It was given a L4 mark.

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

The ideas about poverty changed in the years 1785-1834 as the government drew from utilitarianism and the moralistic view of the poor which they used to construct the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834. However there were other more progressive views on poverty that did grow in popularity during this time. In the end the moralistic viewpoint prevailed and so to this extent ideas did not change very far.

The ~~main~~^{dominant} view that many had on the poor was a moralistic viewpoint and this arguably did not change during this period. They believed poverty was a result of indolence on behalf of paupers as ~~the~~ people began to differentiate between the deserving and undeserving poor. The deserving poor were those who were elderly, infirm, sick ~~and~~^{or} orphaned. These people deserved poor relief as poor houses had been built initially to support these people as it was not their fault they were in poverty. However the undeserving poor, ~~thought~~^{thought} of as the majority of those claiming poor relief, were the able-bodied poor who received outdoor relief in their homes. These were deemed a societal menace and therefore undeserving of relief. This view was supported by the likes of ~~the~~ Joseph Townsend who believed relief ~~was~~ made people reliant and pauperism was a result of laziness. This viewpoint was popular amongst the middle class who took the view that the working

(Section B continued) class refused to work their way out of poverty. This section of society had grown out of personal drive during industrialisation and so the middle class had worked to amass personal fortunes. For this reason they held onto the belief that poverty was a result of idleness throughout this period and did not feel pity for paupers. A different viewpoint was a more fatalistic approach which meant people believed poverty was an unfortunate inevitability in society and so felt pity for those living in poverty and did not blame them for their position. This viewpoint was held by Robert Owen who believed paupers, if given the chance, would help themselves. This led him to create the model community of New Lanark and this inspired others such as Sir Titus Salt to create ~~other~~^{Saltaire} and other communities based on this principle. They thought that it was not a choice taken by paupers to live in poverty and so they would take the opportunity to escape these conditions. This was an idea that was not popular with the government as it concluded that they needed to intervene to help the poor help themselves, this went against their laissez-faire policy and so did not have much affect in decision making. ~~This~~ This view grew during the period 1785-1834 but did not become the dominant ideology as it was not in line with government desires.

The opposing view was the inspiration for the Poor Law Amendment Act ^{at} the end of this period showing many

(Section B continued) people's view of the poor did not change. Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism ~~was~~ supported this view and was the view ~~was~~ adhered to by the government at the time. He believed everything in life was driven by pleasure and pain ~~was~~ meaning decisions should be made on the basis to aim for 'the greatest happiness for the greatest number'. He suggested a organisation to assess poor relief claims to make sure they were deserving. He also described a workhouse system ~~was~~ in which inmates would work for company shareholders and conditions would be poor to act as a deterrent against claiming relief. ~~His~~ His final belief was that there should be no outdoor relief as those who had a house did not deserve relief. This was the ideology which members of the Royal Commission in 1832 such as Edwin Chadwick and Nassau Senior followed. This view ~~was~~ ^{was} so prevalent that they were accused of calling for changes similar to those before they began to collect their evidence of poor relief. In this way the opinion of government on poverty had become more extreme as they used Bentham's ideas to change poor relief for the worse. The core view of the undeserving poor still maintained.

This period did see a growth of views on the contrary as well with Thomas Paine's 'the Rights of Man' being popular. He suggested that the government should provide further relief with pensions for the over 50s and child benefits for those under 14. This idea was that the government should take more responsibility for looking ~~at~~ after the

(Section B continued) poor. This was popular as many felt the poor could not help the position they were in. Later in the century this view became more prevalent with the rise of self-help and charity but this was only beginning in these years. The view remained against the poor.

In conclusion the views on poverty did not change very far. At the beginning of this period many saw the poor as idle and undeserving and this view only grew more extreme with the idea of 'less eligibility' encouraging mistreatment of the poor to deter them from claiming relief. They did this by making workhouse conditions worse than the living conditions of the poorest labourer outside. The more progressive view as held by Robert Owen and Thomas Paine did not gain much more support during those years.

Exemplar 4

This L2 answer demonstrates some understanding of the conceptual focus of the question but the essay lacks range and depth of material. Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement but its conclusion is weakly substantiated.

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Plan

~~Co-operative ad - diidence, helped workers,
helped groups rather than individuals, more
accepted by government, money for work
dis - didn't specifically help people
Trade unions - specifically helped people, builds
society provided 3 payments of £1000 to
strikes.~~

~~dis - offer failed due to lack of funding
(CONCU), Combination acts, protection
1800, 1905~~

The Co-operative movement, set up by the Rochdale Pioneers was specifically in aid of helping the working class. Workers and people within the co-operative movement would gain diidence, which greatly helped those with low income in the working classes. It also helped workers on a money for work scheme, where people could give their products to the movement and were paid fairly for the ~~combination~~ hours

(Section B continued)

they had put in to creating the product. In a time where the working classes were often given unfair rights by employers, who took advantage of the poor's position in society, this would have been a significant help to large groups of individuals rather than ~~per~~ specific individuals which is where trade unions and the co-operative movement differ.

Trade unions supported separate individuals rather than helping groups. They provided help for those struggling with employers, such as the building society who provided 3 payments of \$1000 to strikers. We must consider government's ~~top~~ impact on both the co-operative ~~movement~~ movement and trade unions however in this time period. Trade unions were often stopped by force until the combination acts of 1800, in which trade unions were banned altogether. In fact, ~~if~~ it wasn't until 1825 where trade unions gained any legal recognition in government, due to the second combination

(Section B continued) Act. This still restricted unions to helping workers gain better wages or working conditions from employers only. Due to the recognition in government, trade unions were now rapidly increasing in numbers and members.

However, on the other hand, the Co-operative movement never had to face government opposition, and so was constantly helping a steady stream of members.

We must also remember that trade unions, especially in the earlier years, were often failures. No membership fund was required and so unions often survived off donations alone, which were being supplied mainly by the poorer, working classes. This is why unions often economically collapsed. In fact, the GNCTU was the first to require a membership fee from its constantly increasing stream of members, yet, even that fell through economically.

In conclusion, it is hard to decide for certain if the co-operative movement

(Section B continued)

improved the lives of the working classes in the years 1785-1870, more than trade unions. Especially with trade unions not becoming to ~~that~~ those that we know of today until 1872. Trade unions impacted a larger number of groups, but it was often for shorter periods of time. In the long term, the co-operative movement was providing a further improvement to the lives of the working classes, in comparison to trade unions.

Exemplar 5

This response clearly understands the different interpretations contained in the two extracts but there is limited use of knowledge to develop the debate, also there is only occasional use of the extracts together. It was given a top L3 mark.

Both sources address the issue of slavery for industrialists and for Britain's economy, however they both have opposing views as to whether that was the main cause for the abolition of slavery in 1807. Whereas Williams in Source 1 explains how ineffective slavery was becoming for the economy and therefore how that led to its eventual abolition, Hilton ~~for~~ states that it was not in fact due to the trade being unprofitable but ^{it was} other factors ^{that} made Britain's economy decline. This therefore suggests other factors, such as the work of evangelicals like Thomas Clarkson & William Wilberforce were more significant in the abolition than opposition from British industrialists.

Williams emphasises the point that ~~was~~ ~~only~~ ~~was~~ ~~like~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~cause~~ ~~for~~

(Section C continued) ~~abolition~~ slavery ended in 1807 as it was becoming "an increasingly unprofitable method of production". The fact that "Caribbean planters & British industrialists had opposing economic interests" suggest that it was necessary to end slavery as the relations between Britain's partners were worsening and as Britain's society was drastically evolving, for example with new technology being introduced & the growth of large scale industries like the cottage industry (cotton), slavery no longer had place in Britain. Furthermore, ^{Williams} ~~Hill~~ emphasises the point that British industrialists wanted to abolish slavery not just for its unproductivity but also because, as viewed by those in the abolition campaign eg. Thomas Clarkson, it was inhumane and "cruel". Therefore, I believe William's argument to have some weight to it because it shows that British industrialists were significantly ~~affected~~ ~~in~~ the abolition of the slave trade as they too supported those for abolition such as Clarkson & William

(Section C continued) Wilberforce as they shared the same view that it was wrong & inhumane. However, despite the statements suggesting it was bad for the economy Williams lacks evidence to support this view, unlike Hilton.

Hilton states clearly that it was not that Britain was not benefiting from the slave trade, as backed up by historian Drescher who said "slavery was 'aborted in its prime', ~~not~~ which means that there were other reasons as to why abolition was achieved in 1807. Evidence to suggest Hilton is correct in this view is that he includes ~~the fact that~~ the war with France as being a main reason for the declining economy in the years leading up to abolition. ~~that in this sense~~ ~~his argument is therefore~~ I can support this view as I know that the war with France sent Britain into a depression in 1815. ~~which~~ ~~means~~ ~~was~~ Therefore, I believe it is right to suggest Hilton is correct

(Section C continued) In his view as he provides evidence as to why the economy was failing at the time, unlike Williams who provides little evidence.

To conclude, I believe Hilton's view is more convincing in the argument that British industrialists did help to cause abolition but ~~not~~^{were} not the main reason for it. He provides evidence to suggest other factors that affected the economy meaning that slavery was not unprofitable to Britain at the time. Although Williams does support his views there is a lack of evidence & he fails to suggest other reasons why the economy was failing, meaning it was not just slavery being unprofitable.

