Please check the examination de	tails below	before enteri	ing your candidate information	
Candidate surname			Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre	Number	Candidate Number	
Wednesday 15 May 2019				
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes) Paper Reference 8HIO/1D				
History Advanced Subsidiary 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 Was an increase in respect for trade unions the most important consequence of the development of New Model Unionism in the years 1850-70?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was effective leadership, in the years 1831-47, the main reason for the success of the Ten Hours Movement?

(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 \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .				
Chosen question number:	Question 1	\boxtimes	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 To what extent did campaigning for electoral reform change in the years 1785-1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 Was regional economic diversity the most significant feature of industrialisation in the years 1785-1870?

(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 \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .				
Chosen question number:	Question 3	\boxtimes	Question 4	



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

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 with the view that the slave trade ended mainly due to the political talents of William Wilberforce?

(= -)



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 8HIO/1D

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1D: Britain, c1785-c1870: Democracy, Protest and Reform

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From J.R.Oldfield, *Transatlantic Abolitionism in the Age of Revolution:* An International History of Anti-slavery, c.1787–1820, published 2015.

Although the strength of the moral arguments for abolition were great, the 1807 act to abolish the slave trade was mainly due to William Wilberforce. His political talent was shown in the presentation of abolition as the safest option ('sound policy' in the language of the day). His Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade appealed to the House of Lords because it eased their worries 5 about compensation for the slave owners. He argued effectively that the international scene affecting the slave trade was changing. The Napoleonic Wars had disrupted the slave trade, and restoring it would be extremely expensive. There were signs that the USA was moving towards abolition too. Therefore, he argued, abolition would be the best policy to serve British 10 national interests - the least expensive option, and one fitting with the changing international scene. The Bill was passed in 1807 because Wilberforce removed the reasons to oppose it. A key element in Wilberforce's success was his decision to put national interests above humanitarian and moral issues.

Extract 2: From Stephen Davies, *Ideas and the Abolition of Slavery*, published 2002.

Recent study suggests that there was a connection between abolitionism and 15 capitalism. This connection came from a shared way of thinking. Supporters of both were concerned with the rights of human beings to have personal and economic freedom. Antislavery arguments drew on ideas about the common nature of all human beings, their shared natural rights to freedom, and the immorality of unfree labour. These arguments lay behind the appeals 20 of both abolitionism and, similarly, free-market capitalism. They found expression in forms such as the famous Wedgwood medallion, which showed a kneeling chained slave, with the slogan "Am I not a man and a brother?". This humanitarian argument also linked to religion, particularly evangelical Protestantism and Quakerism which called for the equality of all men in the 25 eyes of God. Thus the humanitarian and moral arguments became immensely important in mobilising the numbers of supporters needed to force the ending of the slave trade.

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