

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 14 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/1D**

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 the influence of utilitarianism the main cause of changing attitudes to Poor Law reform in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 Were Chartist demands for electoral reform the main consequence of the Great Reform Act in the years 1832–52?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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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 far do you agree that the Ten Hour Movement was the most significant form of protest against industrialisation in the years 1785–1852?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that cooperative activities changed little in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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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 with the view that fear of a slave revolution led to the abolition of the slave trade?

(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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Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Claudius K. Fergus, *Dread of Insurrection: Abolitionism, Security, and Labor in Britain's West Indian Colonies, 1760–1823*, published 2009.

Some historians see the moral campaigning and mass petitioning of the abolitionists, especially after 1802, as the decisive factor in the abolition of the slave trade. However, this view fails to understand the process by which MPs had been converted from being opponents of abolition to supporters of it. Fear of slave rebellions was at the centre of this change in attitude. 5

The Haitian revolution had changed Europe's perception of Africans as mere slaves. Fear of slave revolt greatly encouraged the abolitionists. For example, Wilberforce's first abolition bill of 1791 was debated in parliament in the context of the Haitian rebellion.

The government's fear of slave revolt also put pressure on slave owners in the colonies to manage their estates in a more humane way. The result was that by 1807 slave numbers in the Caribbean were increasing naturally. This decreased the need for fresh imports of slaves and meant that the slave trade itself was less profitable. In parliament, as fear of slave revolt diminished, abolition of the slave trade made economic sense as well. 10 15

Extract 2: From Seymour Drescher, *History's Engines: British Mobilization in the Age of Revolution*, published 2009.

British abolitionists appealed to the minds as well as to the emotions of both the government and the public. Thomas Clarkson worked hard to gather statistical evidence and eyewitness accounts of the horrors of the slave trade. Every Briton became aware of the inside of a slave ship through mass-produced prints. Doctors and common seamen testified in parliamentary committees about the brutality suffered by slaves and crews. 20

From 1791 to 1807, abolitionists in and out of Parliament emphasised moral reasons for the total abolition of the slave trade. By 1807 the moral argument had triumphed over those who thought abolition would lead to economic ruin. In no other country was the inhumanity of the transatlantic slave voyage so widely publicised. In 1806, when the Foreign Secretary, Charles Grey, opened the discussion on abolition, he referred to the moral arguments for abolition. Not a single member of Parliament showed any concern about slave rebellions or the economic arguments in favour of abolition. 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: "Dread of Insurrection": Abolitionism, Security, and Labor in Britain's West Indian Colonies, 1760-1823, Claudius Fergus, Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, The William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 66, No. 4, 2009

Extract 2 from: Pages 742-747, *History's Engines: British Mobilization in the Age of Revolution*, Seymour Drescher, Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, The William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 66, No. 4, 2009

