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Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

9HI0/1D

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.

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How accurate is it to say that the continued lack of parliamentary reform, in the years 1785–1820, is best explained by government fear of revolution?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1838–48, the Chartists failed to achieve the Charter because its demands were too ambitious?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

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**

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

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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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(Section A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How far do you agree that harsh treatment of the poor was the most significant response to poverty in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How far was the shift to factory production responsible for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

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 3** **Question 4**

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



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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

History

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

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

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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 James Walvin, *A Short History of Slavery*, published 2007.

From the 1780s a large number of Nonconformist missionaries began Christianising slave communities in the Caribbean. Many Anglicans disliked the ability of Methodists to create 'enthusiasms' among people of 'weak judgement and of little or no knowledge' – whether among slaves in the Caribbean or among working class people in Britain. Despite this, the missionary work had remarkable consequences. 5

Nonconformist Christianity created a growing band of British supporters of black freedom. The Baptists and Methodists who were converting the slaves in the Caribbean, were also growing rapidly in Britain, changing the face of British worship, and British Nonconformists naturally felt a bond of sympathy for their enslaved co-religionists. Nonconformity clearly became a major social force in Britain, providing the campaign against slavery with a new, national network of support. Moreover it was growing most rapidly in new, industrialising areas of population growth. It was as if the people of this 'new Britain' – the Britain we normally associate with industrial change – were the very people who lent their numbers to, and gave voice to, demands for an end to slavery. 15

Extract 2: From Richard S. Reddie, *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, published 2007.

The anti-slavery movement included Africans such as Olaudah Equiano, who in 1789 published his autobiography, *Interesting Narrative*, before embarking on a national tour in order to promote both his work and the anti-slavery cause. The great evangelical leader John Wesley read the book in 1791, and as a result wrote to Wilberforce urging him to do all he could to end the slave trade. Equiano travelled to the four corners of the British Isles, speaking out passionately against slavery. 20

The British public turned out in good numbers to hear Equiano speak. His book-tour and speeches took him to Scotland and Ireland and he was able with Clarkson and other abolitionists to make the British public aware of the cruelty of the slave trade. Their combined efforts resulted in the boycott of slave-produced West Indian sugar. The boycott was arguably the first mass refusal by British people to purchase a product and it captured the imagination of rich and poor alike, who chose to drink their hot beverages without the sweetening aid. 30

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