

Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/1D

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest
and reform**

Tuesday 21 May 2019 – Afternoon

EXTRACTS BOOKLET

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EXTRACTS BOOKLET WITH THE
QUESTION PAPER.**

Extract 2: From Patrick Richardson, Empire and Slavery, published 1968.

During the eighteenth century there occurred a major intellectual revolution, which affected philosophy, politics and economics. Political philosophers and economists launched shattering attacks on the British empire and its colonial system, at the heart of which was the relation between the slaves and their white masters. 25

Political philosophers based their thinking on the concept of common humanity. As Rousseau put it, 'Man is born free, but everywhere is in chains'. Tom Paine's The Rights of Man was in the same spirit. Such philosophers forced the defenders of slavery to argue that slaves, and therefore Africans, were not fully human. 30 35

The economists were even more effective than the philosophers, because the economic facts of life are much more likely to change opinions. Adam Smith, in his great work, The Wealth of Nations, showed that the slave economy did not contribute to the direct wealth of the country. He argued that the colonies were a waste of money which could be more profitably invested in industry, agriculture and commerce. 40 45