

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

8HI0/1D

Extracts Booklet

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Richard S. Reddie, *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, published 2007.

There is a tendency to associate the abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade almost exclusively with polite debates in parliament or rousing speeches from pulpits in churches or assembly rooms. Such is the support for this traditional interpretation of anti-slavery activity that the efforts of enslaved Africans are seldom factored into the equation of the abolition movement. 5

Unlike their Quaker or evangelical counterparts, enslaved Africans had no access to the ballot box or the debating chamber to discuss the niceties of slavery. Their main means to end slavery invariably involved violence. These acts of violence were not random, but calculated, sustained plans to end enslavement.

Unlike the Africans, who had a vested interest in fighting the Transatlantic Slave Trade from the outset, many in Europe were slow to turn their attention to the suffering of Africans. 10

It is a misconception that Africans waited for European abolitionists to free them from slavery. Slave uprisings must be placed alongside the work of European abolitionists as both clearly contributed to the ending of the slave trade. 15

Extract 2: From James Walvin, *A Short History of Slavery*, published 2007.

The man who came to personify the abolition campaign, and who to this day is best remembered for the campaign against slavery, is of course William Wilberforce. From first to last, for almost half a century, he was the central parliamentary figure who wooed fellow MPs, peers, ministers and officials. But the public campaign – the popular agitation in the country at large – was inspired and led by Thomas Clarkson, abolition's indefatigable foot soldier: lecturer, traveller and researcher. Clarkson was the man who helped to transform the public's vague and general sense that there was something wrong with the Atlantic slave trade into a powerful and focussed national voice of widespread and strident opposition. Clarkson stirred up, and then channelled this voice. 20
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Parliament's debate on the abolition petitions formally began in May 1789. Wilberforce's speech, presenting his now famous twelve abolitionist propositions, lasted for three and a half hours.

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