

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/1D

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

S47491A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1



S 4 7 4 9 1 A

PEARSON

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Patrick Richardson, *Empire and Slavery*, published 1968.

There were particular factors assisting the abolitionist cause. Many of the better-established West Indian planters were in favour of the abolition of the slave trade itself. They realised that the trade could supply slaves to the new British territories of Trinidad and Guiana to make them effective rivals of the older British colonies. They also felt that the British colonies were better stocked with slaves than the foreign West Indies, and that it would be in the planters' interests if there was no further supply of slaves at all. Lastly, even the port of Liverpool was becoming less concerned about the trade, which had fallen into fewer hands, and some of these big firms had felt the pinch in the last years of the trade. Other forms of trade and the very profitable practice of wartime privateering meant that commercial interests no longer rallied against abolition so loudly.

Extract 2: From James Walvin, *The Trader, the Owner, the Slave: Parallel Lives in the Age of Slavery*, published 2008.

The historical arguments about abolition have returned time and again to the confused issue of profit and loss – though it is not an easy matter to draw up an accurate balance sheet of the British slave trade. Did the British end the slave trade on economic grounds? Had it ceased to be a profitable form of trade and investment? It is now clear that those most intimately involved in the slave trade – on and around the ships and their trading outlets in Africa and the Caribbean – were most fiercely opposed to ending the slave trade. The West India lobby was a powerful federation of planters and merchants, based in London. It had many prominent friends in Parliament and government and fought bitterly to defend the slave trade in the twenty years to 1807. There is little evidence in their arguments to suggest they felt they were defending a trading system which had lost its economic vitality, or its ability to yield profits. Those with the most to lose from abolition clung to the belief that slave trading remained profitable. The current evidence simply does not sustain an argument that the British ended the slave trade for economic reasons.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 is from Patrick Richardson, *Empire & Slavery*, Longmans, Green and Co. 1968; Extract 2 is from James Walvin, *The Trader, The Owner, The Slave: Parallel Lives in the Age of Slavery*, Vintage 2008. © 2014 The Random House Group.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.