Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Wednesday 15 May 2019

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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Pearson

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon | Paper Reference **8HI0/1D**

History

Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations
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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 J.R.Oldfield, *Transatlantic Abolitionism in the Age of Revolution: An International History of Anti-slavery, c.1787–1820*, published 2015.

> Although the strength of the moral arguments for abolition were great, the 1807 act to abolish the slave trade was mainly due to William Wilberforce. His political talent was shown in the presentation of abolition as the safest option ('sound policy' in the language of the day). His Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade appealed to the House of Lords because it eased their worries 5
> about compensation for the slave owners. He argued effectively that the international scene affecting the slave trade was changing. The Napoleonic Wars had disrupted the slave trade, and restoring it would be extremely expensive. There were signs that the USA was moving towards abolition too. Therefore, he argued, abolition would be the best policy to serve British 10
> national interests - the least expensive option, and one fitting with the changing international scene. The Bill was passed in 1807 because Wilberforce removed the reasons to oppose it. A key element in Wilberforce's success was his decision to put national interests above humanitarian and moral issues.

Extract 2: From Stephen Davies, *Ideas and the Abolition of Slavery*, published 2002.

> Recent study suggests that there was a connection between abolitionism and 15
> capitalism. This connection came from a shared way of thinking. Supporters of both were concerned with the rights of human beings to have personal and economic freedom. Antislavery arguments drew on ideas about the common nature of all human beings, their shared natural rights to freedom, and the immorality of unfree labour. These arguments lay behind the appeals 20
> of both abolitionism and, similarly, free-market capitalism. They found expression in forms such as the famous Wedgwood medallion, which showed a kneeling chained slave, with the slogan "Am I not a man and a brother?". This humanitarian argument also linked to religion, particularly evangelical Protestantism and Quakerism which called for the equality of all men in the 25
> eyes of God. Thus the humanitarian and moral arguments became immensely important in mobilising the numbers of supporters needed to force the ending of the slave trade.