Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1D: Britain, c1785–1870: democracy, protest and reform

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning
Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference
9HI0/1D

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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