Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference **9HI0/1D**

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Chris Harman, *A People's History of the World,* published 1999.

The slave revolt of 1791 in the French colony of Haiti was crucial in bringing about the abolition of the slave trade. The plantations on Haiti produced more sugar than all of Europe's other Caribbean and American colonies put together. The slaves set fire to plantations, killed slave-owners, and formed their own armed militias. Their most prominent and capable leader was Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Important sections of the British ruling class, influenced by the arguments of Adam Smith, had been coming to the conclusion that slavery's time was past. Sugar was a key part of their argument. They had already lost their American colonies. French colonies were now producing most of the Caribbean sugar supply. William Pitt's government had given some support to the anti-slavery campaign of William Wilberforce, but the prospect of taking over Haiti changed its mind. Britain committed an expeditionary force of 60,000 men to secure the plantations of Haiti. If they had been successful, slavery would probably have gained a considerable boost.

However, the British forces suffered massive casualties, and this forced the British parliament to think again. It gave the opponents of the slave trade a new hearing and parliament voted to ban the trade in 1807.

Extract 2: From Lawrence James, *The Rise and Fall of the British Empire,* published 1994.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the great issue for those who believed in the civilising mission of the British Empire was slavery. The movement for its abolition had gained impetus during the 1770s and gained support from all classes. Evangelicals, with their strong belief in salvation through saving others, were naturally attracted to a campaign which promised to release the slaves from bondage and convert them to Christianity. Much anti-slavery propaganda was emotional, highlighting the callous treatment of slaves and their inner suffering, and this appealed to the consciences of many. The argument that slavery was vital to the economy was rational. Although it was a valid and logical case, the emotional argument outweighed it. The misery that slavery inflicted was enough to justify its abolition.

The power of the anti-slavery movement owed much to the energy and determination of its leaders, William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson. Their triumph in 1807 was regarded as a source of great national pride.

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: A People's History of the World, Chris Harman, Bookmarks Publications, 1999

Extract 2 from: The Rise and Fall of the British Empire, Lawrence James, Little, Brown and Company, 1994