Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

Morning (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 Richard S Reddie, *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, published 2007.

The slave trade was not brought to an end by the moral crusade of the abolitionists alone, as many historians imply. The activity of abolitionists coincided with changing attitudes in Britain. People began to believe that the slave trade was not in keeping with British claims to be the world's leading moral and cultural force. Efforts to end the slave trade fitted with Britain's idea of their role as a defender of freedom on the world stage. This attitude was also stimulated by Britain's emergence as the world's leading industrial nation.

The industrial revolution produced many technological innovations. Scientific, cultural and political developments put Britain at the forefront of everything modern. This was in stark contrast to slavery, which relied on slave labour as opposed to free labour, and thrived on government protection rather than free trade. Once again, the slave trade contrasted with British ideas of progress and efficiency.

Ending the slave trade enabled Britain to seize the moral high ground from its rivals: France and the United States. Both countries boasted frequently about freedom, equality and fraternity but their actions often contradicted their words.

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

The slave trade was ended by a small band of abolitionists who plotted its downfall, and, after a twenty-year campaign, the British slave trade had been brought to an end.

From the start, the abolitionist campaign was highly literate. In the first year of their campaign, more than £10,000 was spent on publishing and distributing literature. Poems, letters to the press, and articles in all of London's major publications, provided a means of giving voice and coverage to the campaign against the slave trade. Abolitionist writers were, naturally, challenged at every step of the way by the powerful West India slave lobby that hired writers to put the case in favour of the planters.

The abolitionists benefitted from addressing large public meetings that were used to advance their cause through the spoken word and mass petitioning. In addition, the abolitionists attracted sizeable and important female support that added their numbers and collective voice to the cause. This was a combination of advantages that the West India slave lobby simply could not match.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, Richard S. Reddie, © Lion Books, 2007

Extract 2 from: *A Short History of Slavery*, James Walvin, © Penguin, 2007