Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes) | Paper Reference **9HI0/1D**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1D: Britain, c1785–1870: democracy, protest and reform

Extracts Booklet

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Extracts for use with Section C.

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

The name of the prime mover of abolition, William Wilberforce, has almost unique fame among nineteenth century reformers. The abolitionist movement in England was a unique blend of religious enthusiasm, popular protest, and hard political pressure. The Quakers' Abolitionist Committee was joined by Methodists and Evangelicals. The movement gained much strength from the fact that it achieved the status of a religion, which meant that the opponents of abolition were automatically immoral. Intelligent and calculated practicality was also deployed by Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson and the rest of the Clapham Sect. These men brought the hard evidence to the parliamentary campaign, so that Wilberforce's 1792 Bill before Parliament was backed by 519 separate petitions.

Ultimately the success of abolition was down to Parliament and it was there that Wilberforce did his best work. He was not the pioneer of abolition, but he was influential and single-minded once he got going. Historians have to give Wilberforce his due as the man responsible for the passage of the Act abolishing the Slave Trade.

Extract 2: From Anthony Tibbles, *Trans-Atlantic Slavery*, published 2005.

Wilberforce's role in championing the abolitionist cause in Parliament was important but does not explain why abolition came in 1807. Wilberforce could in fact have managed votes in Parliament better than he did, and might have seen abolition passed earlier.

However, revolution in France and Haiti had also blocked the path to abolition. Inside and outside Parliament many feared the demands for abolition because these demands seemed to be influenced by revolutionary France, and because concessions might see more slave revolts in the Caribbean. The slaves had begun to play an obvious and undeniable role in the debate about their own future. This was the important factor in the history of abolition. British MPs and the propertied elites recoiled from abolition for a decade through fear of slave insurrection when they were at war with France. But once Pitt's regime ended and there was a brief period of peace with France, these fears diminished and headway was soon made. When abolition returned to Parliament in 1806 it was passed very quickly.

Acknowledgement
Extract 1 from: 'Empire and Slavery', Patrick Richardson, Longman, Green and Company 1968
Extract 2 from: Anthony Tibbles, 'Trans-Atlantic Slavery', National Museums Liverpool 2005

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