

Examiners' Report

June 2018

GCE History 9HI0 1D

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range in this, the second year of the GCE Advanced Level paper 1D which deals with Britain, c1785-c1870: democracy, protest and reform.

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting any of the second order concepts of cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity/ difference and significance with a time frame of not less than ten years. Section B offers a further choice of essays using an extended time frame of not less than one third of that offered by the specification as a whole. Section C contains a compulsory question which is based on two given extracts. It assesses analysis and evaluation of historical interpretations in context (AO3). Candidates in the main appeared to organise their time effectively, although there were some cases of candidates not completing one of the three responses within the time allocated. Examiners did note a number of scripts that posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

Of the three sections, candidates are generally more familiar with the essay sections, and in sections A and B most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. A minority of candidates, often otherwise knowledgeable, wanted to focus on causes and engage in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates in the main were able to apply their knowledge and understanding in a manner suited to the different demands of questions in these two sections in terms of the greater depth of knowledge required where Section A questions targeted a shorter period, as compared to the more careful selection generally required for the Section B questions covering a broader timespan.

Candidates do need to formulate their planning so that there is an argument and a counter argument within their answer; some candidates lacked sufficient treatment of these. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates do need to be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, the strongest answers demonstrated a clear focus on the need to discuss different arguments given within the two extracts, clearly recognising these as historical interpretations. Such responses tended to offer comparative analysis of the merits of the different views, exploring the validity of the arguments offered by the two historians in the light of the evidence offered by both the extracts, and candidates' own contextual knowledge. Such responses tended to avoid attempts to examine the extracts in a manner more suited to AO2, assertions of the inferiority of an extract on the basis of it offering less factual evidence, or a drift away from the specific demands of the question to the wider taught topic.

Question 1

Question 1 asked candidates to consider how accurate it is to say that in the years 1852-67 the most significant factor driving parliamentary reform was campaigning by the Reform League. This was the less popular option in Section A but was generally handled well. At the top end candidates could offer some good detail on the Reform League and rightly pointed out that it was only a factor after 1865. There was good knowledge also on inter-party rivalry and the changing national mood for reform among the middle-classes. In the middle of the range more emphasis was laid on the other factors influencing parliamentary reform than the Reform League, and their significance tended to be stated. Less successful candidates showed some confusion and wrote about the Reform Union instead of the Reform League and vice versa.

It could be argued that the Reform League established in 1865 was the most significant factor in driving parliamentary reform. The reform league campaigned for many factors and aims that appealed to a large number of people including universal male suffrage. Working class members were drawn to this as they had no political voice by 1865 and middle class liked the well funded nature as well as seeing the need of expanding the electorate, which only represented 18% of the male population. The reform League was also able to bring

(Section A continued) together people of past movements such as uniting ex chartists with middle class members who previously opposed.

A large event in this period in really enforcing parliamentary pressure was the 1866 Hyde Park Riots in really being a significant factor as it brought together over 200,000 people and proved very difficult to stop. Lastly, the time of the Reform League is important as it takes only 2 years to achieve reform, this is much quicker than other movements that have existed for years. Overall, the Reform League was most significant due to its time of creation and its ability to ~~easy~~ bring together a mass movement.

Despite this, there are limitations to the argument that the Reform League was the most significant factor. It could be said that the League acted as a final push to a movement already set. Moreover, the ^{more} radical nature of the Reform League arguably didn't work in their favour as it made it less appealing to affluent people like Disraeli.

Moreover, it could be said that the Reform Union established in 1864 was more significant

(Section A continued) as it paved the way for the Reform League. The Union also outlined a number of aims that the League built their aims on (secret ballot). The Union was also arguably more respected. ~~The~~ ^{The} League not only representing the last 2 years of the time ~~also~~ ^{time frame} certainly does restrict its importance as it relies on perhaps more underlying factors. Compared to factors like government paternalism which has had growth from earlier ~~on~~ and having more significance such as abolishing the property qualifications for MPs. Lastly, it could be inaccurate to say the most significant factor was the Reform League as in fact none of the aims were represented in the 1867 reform Act. One large campaign feature was the need for universal male suffrage as well as increasing women's voices. However, the electorate grew from 650000 to 2.46 million and this only represented 1/3 of males, ~~whereas~~ ^{whereas} the act also didn't rid of all rotten boroughs as the Reform League promised. Therefore, its lack of achievements and time frame undermines its significance.

It could be argued that the most significant

(Section A continued) factor in driving for reform was the general issues that the system presented as this caused united discontent and establishing the Reform League. The system only represented 18% of males, therefore 82% of males have a united issue in no political voice. Moreover, there was also problems with representation and corruption. The large industrial north with many large cities only had 12 MPs which was around half of what the south had. Many rotten boroughs still existed and this is shown in how 40 around 40 were disenfranchised and 47 new boroughs were created in 1867. There was also a mass call for the working class gaining a voice and actually this became a mutual ground for working and middle classes. This is proven in how a million were enfranchised in 1867 and this still didn't include 30% who were not enfranchised due to the 1 year property qualifications ruling. Lastly, a need for a secret ballot was needed as this caused large corruption in terms of the upper class using their power to force voters into picking them. These underlying issues were arguably the most significant driving force as they gave aims to organisers

(Section A continued) Such as the Reform League - therefore undermining the Reform League argument, and causing unity between people.

~~But~~ In turn, it could be said that the work of individuals and parliamentary sympathy presents a more compelling argument. If parliament were unwilling to reform then no ^{legal} change would happen and this was seen pre 1882. People such as John Bright (MP) were hugely influential in supporting ~~for~~ organisations such as the Reform League as it's their voice that spreads word and paves way for mass movements. ~~As~~ Bright was able to use his speeches to parliament in the 1850s to increase awareness for reform in parliament. 1852, also saw the last year of Joseph Hume's annual bills and this signifies a growth for reform need within parliament. The role of Benjamin Disraeli is also largely important as it's ultimately he who presents the final bills to parliament and gets the bill passed in 1867. Disraeli's work was also close with John Russell (PM) who introduced 3 bills including 1862, this has large significance in showing change from the top. Overall, without this

(Section A continued) paternalism and important, key figures, its unlikely reform would have come about due to reform ~~as~~ is created from the top.

Overall, it can be said the Reform League was significant in creating an organisation to bring people together and acted as a strong end pushing factor. However, the issues with the system itself was the most significant factor as its the underlying cause of all movements and creates unity and agitation. Without the issues themselves, there's no call for reform.



This response illustrates some of the common features of a more successful answer to question 1. The candidate offers good information on the Reform League and analyses both its strengths and weaknesses. The comparison with the Reform Union is also secure. The other factors selected which drove electoral reform are well chosen and show some analysis. Not all the information about the provisions of the 1867 act is accurate and the reasoning is a little less secure so that evaluations are only partly established. This response is secure on the 4 bullet point descriptors in the mark scheme and therefore was awarded a mark at the top of level 4, 16 marks.

The campaigning of the Reform League was ~~not~~ a minor factor driving parliamentary reform between 1852 - 67.

This is seen by the fact that it was a predominantly working class association ~~led~~ and supported by many ex-Chartists. ^{it was nourished by being associated with Chartistism} Unlike many of Chartists ~~they were~~ the Reform League was willing to use peaceful methods of voicing their discontent. ~~the~~ Moreover, the Reform League was founded in 1865 just two years before the introduction of the Conservative 1867 Reform Act. This ^{shows} ~~suggests~~ that ~~the Reform League~~ was only active for a short period of time before the ^{introduction} of parliamentary reform. ^{it didn't have time to fully establish itself} As a result it can be argued that the Reform League's ^{campaigning} was not the most significant driving force for parliamentary reform between 1852 - 67. Also, ~~as~~ ^{the Reform League, as mentioned,} ~~it was~~ was a predominantly working class it was not widely supported and its aims were radical for the period. Namely their quest for universal manhood suffrage. The fact that the 1867 Reform only enfranchised 33.1% of ^{the} adult male population shows that the Reform League failed to achieve its aims. It also suggests that its ~~wasn't~~ aims were not ~~widely~~ supported by ^{government} ~~parliament~~. This ~~shows~~ indicates that the Reform League's ^{campaigning} was not the most significant ~~driving~~ factor driving parliamentary reform 1852 - 67.

Moreover, further evidence to suggest that the Reform League's campaigning was ~~the~~ not the main factor driving

(Section A continued) ~~parliamentary reform~~, is the growing belief within the establishment for ~~parliamentary reform~~ in the 1850s and 1860s. Before the Reform League was founded. Both parties ~~by~~, Conservative and Liberal, realised that they ^{could} use parliamentary reform to improve their electoral strength. They believed enfranchising new voters would see them win more elections in the future. Their support for reform is evidenced by the introduction of Russell's reform bill in 1852 which aimed to reduce the voting property ownership qualification to £6 from £10 ~~per year~~ ^{in boroughs} ~~and~~ ~~in boroughs~~. He believed this ^{would} enfranchise ~~the~~ new Liberal voters and increase his party's ~~chances~~ of winning elections. The Tories also attempted this by proposing a bill in parliament in 1858 to enfranchise a larger proportion of the rural population. ~~This~~ This was ^{for} the same reason as Russell's reform bill - to increase the electoral strength of ~~the~~, in this case, the Tory party. This highlights that growing belief within the establishment for parliamentary reform was a more significant factor than the campaigning of the Reform League 1852-57. This is also supported by the motivations of 1867 Reform Act. It was ~~an~~ a "Leap in the Dark" to enfranchise a greater proportion of the adult male population including the working class. It was a bid to increase the chances of the Tories winning elections in the future. This was ~~the~~ main reason as to why

(Section A continued)

Disraeli didn't back down despite Amendments by the Liberals in parliament to make the bill more radical. The fact that the 1867 Reform Act enfranchised a proportion of the working class shows that the Reform League had partially achieved its aims in giving working class political representation. However, the growing belief within parliament for the need ~~for~~ for parliamentary reform to increase party electoral strength suggests, that the campaigning of the Reform League was not the most significant factor driving in ~~parliamentary reform~~ parliamentary reform.

However, partially supports ~~the~~ evidence which ~~supports~~ the view that the work of the Reform League was the ^{most significant} ~~most~~ factor ~~for~~ driving parliamentary reform 1852-67 is the government's changing attitudes towards the working class. The establishment began to realise that working class skills and work were essential to industrial and economic growth therefore, alienating them would not be in their interest. The Reform League also enhanced the image of working class associations as well as New Model unions e.g. the Amalgamated Society of engineers. These were ^{working class} groups using a less militant approach of voicing ~~their~~ their views and were more consultative in nature. As a result

^{How would suggest}
(Section A continued) ~~the~~ the non-violent aims of the Reform League were a significant driving factor in the push for parliamentary Reform 1852-67.

On the other hand, ~~the establishment was also undermining~~ undermining the view that the Reform League was a significant driving factor in parliamentary reform, is the constant fear of revolution ^{from} the establishment. ~~By~~ Especially as revolutions in Europe occurred in 1848 and 1849 e.g. France, Austria and Hungary. As a result this can be explained as a ~~factor~~ significant factor driving parliamentary reform—appearing the working class to avoid a revolutionary situation.

In conclusion, the campaigning of the Reform League was not the most significant ~~driving~~ factor ~~for~~ driving parliamentary Reform (1852-67). This is evidenced by the beliefs held by government itself regarding the inevitability for further reform before the emergence of the Reform League. Also, the fact that its aims were not implemented with the 1867 Reform Act (Universal Manhood Suffrage) also undermines the role of Reform League in the period 1852-67. The Reform League was a factor driving parliamentary reform (1852-67) but certainly not the "most significant".



This is an extract taken from a substantial and secure level 5 response which illustrates a good focus on the question.

This candidate clearly felt, and rightly so, that there was not quite enough on the Reform League at the start of the answer. This is shown by the editing of this part of the answer. However, the candidate does keep a good focus on the Reform League by consistently comparing it to other factors driving reform. The quality of discussion and argument earns the response level 5, but the examiner felt that not enough was done on the strengths of the Reform League. This response was awarded level 5, 18 marks.



The stated factor, the one given in the question, has to be dealt with fully. The importance of this particular factor should be analysed comprehensively because this is what the other selected factors must be compared to.

Question 2

Question 2 asked candidates to consider how accurate it is to say that Luddism, in the years 1811-17, was remarkably similar to the Swing riots that took place in the years 1830-31. This question proved to be accessible and popular. The more successful candidates had a tight focus on the second order concept of similarity/difference and largely satisfied the indicative content of the mark scheme, offering information and analysis on both sides of the question. Less successful candidates often gave accurate information on Luddism and the Swing riots but were less able to sustain clear and telling comparisons. At the bottom end there was often a lack of secure knowledge regarding geography and causation and the main focus tended to be on violent methods of protest.

Luddism's motivations came from the new invention of the knitting frame and its introduction to the cotton industry. Most cotton workers were skilled working men, so Luddism was a reaction against mechanisation taking away work from men. The motivations of the Captain Swing riots, are indeed similar in nature. The threshing machine had been recently introduced into the countryside and could supposedly complete the work of 15 men, so much like Luddism, Captain Swing's origins can be credited to increasing mechanisation. This suggests a basic similarity between

(Section A continued) The two movements.

However, Captain Swing also was a result of a set of factors, rather than simply increasing mechanisation. These Agrarian workers were becoming increasingly dissatisfied by the growing class divide in the countryside, as well as the hardship caused by two harvests being extremely poor in output. So it is initially inaccurate to attribute the outbreak of the captain swing riots purely to the increasing mechanisation but to a growing unrest in the countryside. Furthermore, the ~~captains~~ letters sent by Captain Swing rioters to landowners featured specific demands, most notably a reduction in rent rates. Comparing this to Luddism, a notable difference does emerge between the two protests as to when they began with Luddism appearing to be much more of a single issue protest, whilst the Captain Swing riots are motivated by a multitude of factors.

Whilst both movements utilised the methods of sending threatening letters to employers or landowners and signing them with a collective pseudonym, and then embarking on damage of property (destruction of knitting frames in cotton mills)

(Section A continued) or the ~~burn~~ burning of hay bales.

This can be seen as the workers expressing their discontent in the only manner they saw fit.

Industrial protests that occurred later, such as that of the Ten hour movement featured political campaigning and propaganda as key methods of advancing their goals, much unlike early protests such as the ~~to~~ of the Luddites and Captain Swing. Whilst the methods are similar in nature, they can be attributed to the only expression of discontent available to those who were disadvantaged by the ~~changes~~ ~~circumstances~~ circumstances.

The Government's response to the two protests is ~~is~~ ~~now~~ a key area where the protests do not have any similarity. The Government passed the Frame breaking act in response to the Luddites' actions, making the breaking of knitting frames punishable by death. And when Luddites murdered mill owner William Horsfall, the perpetrators were hunted down and executed by the authorities within a year.

The official response to the Captain Swing riots was initial arrest of 800 people, though many were released by local Justices of the Peace, who understood the economic

(Section A continued) harshness that the rural workforce was experiencing. The Government response to luddism can be seen as a symptom of the laissez-faire attitude that was held to industry of the time, even eliminating those who stood as obstacles to progress. Measures such as the Combination acts and the response to luddism are a very clear reflection of this. The Government's harsher response to luddism than Captain Swing is indicative of how dissimilar the actual movements were. The agrarian workforce was seen as much more docile and under control by the Gentry and aristocracy, so ~~the~~ whilst the initial protests were shocking to the ~~the~~ powerful elements of society, the response was less harsh than that of ~~Cap~~ the luddites.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This extract is from a secure level 4 response that makes broadly accurate comparisons between Luddism and the Swing riots. The response looks at some key issues and offers a reasonable analysis of some causes, methods and government response. There is sufficient knowledge to meet the demands of the question although the range and depth is limited. The response is fairly successful in establishing the criteria by which a judgement can be reached, and organisation and communication are good. This response was awarded level 4, 14 marks.

During the 19th century, Britain underwent a ~~process~~ process of rapid industrialisation, due to the laissez-faire attitude of the government, ~~gone~~ along with the growth of the factory system. The development of machinery was key to this process, as it proved more efficient than the use of human labour. This caused much discontent among the working classes, who not only were losing their jobs, but also were losing a part of their identity. Luddism and the Swing Riots were both forms of this unrest, the former growing in urban areas and the latter in rural counties. It is true that there existed various similarities between the two, such as their objection to mechanisation, along with their uses of radical tactics. Having said this, the outcomes of both were different, raising questions about whether Luddism can only be seen as "remarkably similar" to the Swing Riots. "Remarkably similar" will be taken to mean the two movements share the same motivations, ^{methods,} effects and response from

(Section A continued) the government.

It is primarily useful to consider the similarities in the motivations of people involved in the two movements. Both protests were largely made up of members of the working classes. The Luddites (named after fictional character "Ned Ludd" who suffered a beating following his destroying machinery), formed in Nottingham in 1811. They were ~~p~~ mostly handloom workers, who found themselves being replaced by machines, in particular frames, which could work much more effectively than humans. The Luddites, therefore, were motivated by a sense of a growing loss of their identity; many had been in such industries their whole lives. They thus rebelled against the growth of the factory system. ~~Like~~ Similarly, the Swing Riots began in 1830 and ~~was~~ was ~~p~~ a demonstration of agrarian unrest. As with the Luddites, farmers and agricultural labourers were increasingly losing their jobs to the new machinery. This was evidenced in the emergence of a threshing machine, which could do the same amount of work as 10 men in a day. Many labourers in rural areas were therefore

(Section A continued) unhappy with their unemployment, along with the poor harvests of 1828-9. Therefore, it is apparent that Luddism and the Swing Riots were highly similar in their motivations to protest.

Along with the similarities in their motivations, Luddites^{tes} and Swing Rioters ~~were~~ shared methods that were not dissimilar. The Luddites would break into factories at night and destroy machinery so that human labour was required for production. Equally, those involved with the Swing Riots were known for their burning of hay ricks and their petitions. Whilst both had elements of ~~ex~~ violence in their direct action, a difference must be recognised between the two movements:

Luddism became far more violent and threatening. For instance, several Luddites were responsible for the murder of William Marsfall, a factory owner. On the contrast, the Swing Rioters, although destroying property, did not reach this extreme of violence. They often stuck to the method of petitioning, with 200 petitions sent to Parliament between February and March 1830. Therefore, due to

(Section A continued) ~~a slight~~ ~~as~~ the more violent and arguably irrational nature of Luddism, it differed somewhat from the Swing Riots, meaning potentially the two were not "remarkably similar".

As a result of their varying methods, Luddism and ^{the} Swing Riots were met with different ~~was~~ government responses and thus ~~as~~ had differing ~~of~~ effects. It is true that the Swing Riots were more successful than the Luddite movement. Luddism caused a negative response from government, in the form of the Frame Breaking Act of 1812, which made the destruction of machinery an offence punishable by death. Because of ~~this~~ ^{its} violence, Luddism failed to make any difference ~~past 1812~~ after 1813, although the movement was formally ended in 1817. On the other hand, the Swing Riots had a debatably positive impact; contributing to the passing of the 1832 Reform Act. The Swing Riots, being in the south-east farming areas of England, deeply worried Members of Parliament (MPs) as many of them had estates there. This meant MPs began to consider reform as a means of appeasing the working classes,

(Section A continued) culminating in the 1832 Reform Act which saw 19% of the population enfranchised. The response from government and thus the movements' consequences therefore were very different; ~~with~~ ~~as~~ ~~but~~ Luddism was met with a reactionary and authoritarian response, whilst ^{the} Swing Riots helped cause the 1832 Reform Act. Arguably the reason for this was the differing times at which the movements were operating: ^{during} the years of ~~1793-1815~~ of 1793-1815, ~~when~~ Britain was at war with the modern, radical French republic (and later empire), whereas the 1820s onwards were defined by political liberalism and cautious progressivism. Therefore, the ends of each movement were starkly differently hence Luddism and ^{the} Swing Riots were not so similar after all.

Overall, it is clear that despite their identical motivations, Luddism and the Swing Riots were not indeed "remarkably similar."

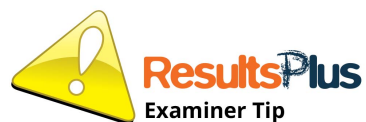
Although this constituted a key feature of both ~~pro~~ protests and ~~as~~ ~~the~~ anti-mechanisation was common to both, the movements had vastly different consequences and as such

(Section A continued) cannot be deemed "unremarkably similar." This is primarily because of the ~~the~~ varying methods adopted by the protests, with the Luddites becoming far too violent and radical, as opposed to the more moderate petitioning (and some direct action) of the Swing Riots. Moreover, the time periods during which they were operating were so different, which meant the political landscape varied. Luddism in the 1810s was met with harsh government policy due to ~~the~~ ^{its} anti-revolutionary aims, whilst the 1830s were more liberal, thus allowing the Swing Riots to be met with a more enlightened attitude. Therefore, it is evident that ~~the~~ Luddism was not "remarkably similar" to the Swing Riots.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is from a very successful candidate and is something of an exemplar for how this question can be handled. The introduction establishes the broad context of the period and this informs the analysis throughout. The range and depth of the evidence is excellent and provides the basis for some sophisticated analysis. The issues examined are well selected and serve the focus of the question well. The second order concept of similarity/difference is the constant centrepiece of the answer. Discussion and evaluation lead to a sustained conclusion. This response was awarded level 5, 20 marks.



The evidence selected to answer a question should always be sufficient to meet the demands of the question. This means it should be enough to analyse for strengths and weaknesses and discuss how it should be interpreted. Too little evidence leads candidates to assert its importance, too much leaves little space for evaluation and comparison. Planning is essential.

Question 3

Question 3 asked candidates to consider whether campaigning individuals did more to help those in poverty than government did in the years 1834-70. This was an accessible question. At the top end candidates tended to discuss the laissez faire ideology that dominated government thinking, and counter posed this to the likes of Mayhew who analysed the causes of poverty. A few mentioned the work of Chartists and the early socialists. Successful candidates were able to offer evidence about government reforms affecting cities, sanitation and health and linked this to the plight of the poor. Some argued that the PLAA was in fact a way to alleviate poverty. A number of candidates were dismissive of government reforms and focussed on the punishment of those in poverty through the workhouse regime. There was some confusion in the mid-range by candidates who cited Malthus and Bentham in the same bracket as Robert Owen and asserted that Utilitarianism was mainly about helping the poor. Some candidates assumed that campaigning individuals, as a whole, were on the side of the poor, rather than seeking to offer solutions to poverty generally. Knowledge of Dickens and Angela Burdett-Coutts was usually secure. At the bottom end descriptions of the Andover workhouse scandal were common but the focus of the question was missing.

It can be argued that campaigning individuals such as Samuel Smiles and Richard Oastler did more to help those in poverty during the years 1834-70 than the government, perhaps due to governmental views on the poor at the time.

An example of a key individual who attempted to help the poor was Richard Oastler, alongside Michael Sadler. These individuals were key in the anti-New Poor Law movement in the north. The New Poor Law stated that there should be no more outdoor relief and instead the implementation of workhouses for the poor. This was an unnecessary expense in the industrialised north (particularly because workhouses cost £6,200 each to build), as during industrial slumps outdoor relief worked just fine. Additionally, only 10% of the North claimed poor relief. Oastler and Sadler were key in organising peaceful mass meetings and publishing works to highlight the needs of those in poverty in the north and the lack of effectiveness of the New Poor Law. For example, Oastler wrote a letter to Leeds Mercury (a newspaper at the time) stating the drawbacks of the

(Section B continued) New Poor Law and campaigning for change. However, despite these campaigning efforts by 1845 the workhouse system was firmly established in the north. This highlights the lack of impact this campaigning had as essential change cannot occur without political will.

Additionally, key pieces of literature and publications such as *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens (published in 1837) and Thomas Croyle's 'Past and Present' attempted to highlight the plight of the poor to bring about change. For example, in Croyle's 'Past and Present' he states that workhouses were "poor law prisons" and the system in place for the poor needed to be changed for a more paternalistic approach. Although this had a marginal impact on those who read the publication, in the long term this campaigning was not completely effective. Although this criticism alongside William Cobbett who stated that the New Poor Law betrayed the "unspoken agreement" between rich and poor that they would support each other in times of need, meant that ^{these} campaigns were far reaching and perhaps were an underlying long term ^{factor} effect that led to minor government changes.*

It can be seen that the government were extremely ineffective in trying to help those in poverty in the years

(Section B continued) 1834-70 due to their view of the poor as "vice ridden and indolent" alongside the concept of less eligibility. These outlooks dictated their response, or lack thereof, to needs of the poor ~~in the~~ from 1834-70. However, small changes meant that the poor were minimally helped. For example, the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 meant that the cost of living decreased as the price of bread decreased, thus making the lives for the poor marginally easier. Additionally, in 1844 outdoor relief was temporarily reinstated in order to satisfy the Board of Advisors who wanted to control outdoor relief. It would therefore be accurate to say that despite small short term changes the government did little to help the poor as there was little political will to. However, the government, by 1870, were ~~still~~ giving £900,000 to poor in London which shows the ^{localised} ~~small~~ impact they had.

~~However~~, Additionally, campaigners and writers such as Samuel Smiles had a large impact in the long term due to his book 'Self Help' published in 1859. Within this he argued that the poor must help themselves, a view which satisfied the Victorian middle class as it justified their position. However, it made way for a more paternalistic approach to the poor, particularly in the formation of the Charity Organisation Society in 1869 which worked with the poor on a one to one basis and provided them

(Section B continued) with the skulls in order to survive. It could therefore be argued that campaigners and individuals had a large long term impact to help the poor.

In conclusion, it can be seen that the government helped the poor in the short term through their minor law changes. However, campaigners had a far more pronounced long term impact.



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Examiner Comments

This response is illustrative of the way that the more successful candidates handled this question. The obvious feature of the response is that it is well ordered and communicated and there is a reasonable focus on the actions of government and individuals. The campaigning individuals selected are not typical of most candidates however. Dickens and Smiles are there but Adler, Oastler and Carlyle were not the favourites for inclusion. It is important to know something about the individuals selected and to be able to show what difference they made to the plight of the poor. This response is only partially successful in this regard. This answer is better than many were at dealing with the government response and offers some evidence and argument. This response was awarded level 4, 15 marks.

By the early 1830s, the problem of poverty and pauperism was a chronic one in Britain. The Elizabethan poor law system was still in place for a rapidly growing and increasingly industrial population. ~~The~~ ^{The} population of Britain was double, in the 1830s, what it was when the system was introduced in 1601; by 1830, Britain's population had reached 17 million. There was no doubt then that the system needed amendment however Britain was dominated by a heated ideological debate surrounding the problem of the poor, and while there were those championing ~~the~~ the social responsibility of the state (progressives like Thomas Paine and Robert Owen) there was also an extremely influential 'critical opinion' that regarded poverty as a result of weakness of character, of indolence. The conservative nature of this opinion ~~was~~ appealed to parliament as well as the way it suited the dominant free trade economic policy. Thus, ^{the} poor law reform that occurred in 1834 with the Poor Law Amendment Act was entirely informed by this moralistic view of the poor ~~and~~ resulting in punitive legislation that did more harm than good. ~~Therefore~~ ^{Therefore}, it is undeniable that campaigning individuals ~~did~~ did more to help the

(Section B continued) poor than the government in the period of 1834-70. The contribution of individuals ~~Robert Owen~~ ^{Henry Mayhew} and ~~Robert Owen~~ ^{Charles Dickens} must be considered. Mayhew and Dickens are just examples of individuals who had ~~together, Charles Dickens and Robert Owen~~ had a hugely significant impact on the lives of the poor. This is because they informed public opinion and educated the people of Britain about the real extent of poverty and the true condition. Dickens had first hand personal experience of a workhouse and depicted these conditions through his novel *Oliver Twist*. Henry Mayhew's ~~empirical~~ work, *London Labour and London Poor*, was also hugely influential as he criticised the critical and moralistic opinion that prevailed in society by substantiating that poverty was a result of insufficient wages. ~~Together, this was a condition~~ The work of these individuals was also enhanced by contributions of Samuel Smiles and Angela Gaskell. The overall impact they had was to inspire ^{the} philanthropic charity activities in the 1850s and 1860s that became a sign of Victorian respectability. In the 1850s, a prominent woman Angela Burdett-Coutts ~~campaigning~~ actively helped paupers by securing positions in the military for poor children. She also

(Section B continued) expounded a hospital with Charles Dickens for the medical care of paupers. Furthermore, as ~~then~~ philanthropy increasingly became a sign of respectability, philanthropic employers such as John Cadbury and Sir Titus Salt, a mill owner in Bradford, would divert a proportion of their profits to ~~be~~ directly help the poor. These activities had a much more direct impact ~~on what~~ than government action because they were tangible, situational improvements that paupers could enjoy, and were inspired by the work of campaigning individuals.

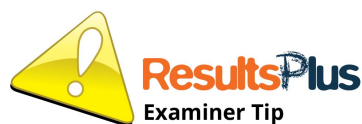
It is not an exaggeration to contend that government action ~~at the beginning of~~ ^{at the beginning of} this period did very little to ~~improve~~ actually improve the conditions of the poor. The Poor Law Amendment Act was a fatal error in poor law legislation as it stigmatised the condition of poverty and resulted in the perception that claiming relief was a result of immorality and personal failure. ~~This~~ This was a dark phase in the development of social poverty in Britain. The small improvements that were made by the ~~great~~ government were as a result of opposition, particularly in northern England, which corroborates this argument. For example, in 1844 the Poor Law Commission abandoned

(Section B continued) the General Outdoor Relief Prohibitory Order as a result of the extensive continuation of outdoor relief in northern England. Such improvements weren't motivated by a ~~gover~~ the social conscience of government but were rather ~~rubber stamps on~~ rubber-stamped the altruistic actions of more socially responsive poor law administrators.

In conclusion, ~~it~~ campaigning individuals did significantly more than the government to improve the lives of the poor because they educated ~~the~~ public opinion about the truth of the condition of Britain's poor. This inspired charity activity that had an actual positive impact on the lives of the poor. The government action of ~~the~~ 1834 was punitive and marginalised the poor, criminalised them for their situation rather than helping them out of it. Concessions were made by the government later on, towards 1870, but, on the whole, these were to authorise the ~~more socially conscious~~ actions of more socially conscious Poor Law Boards.



This is an interesting example of a response which achieved level 5 because of its evaluative and argumentative qualities. The candidate clearly understands the demands of the question and is able to offer informed analysis on the issues selected, although this is not as extensive in range and depth as many in level 5 were. The strengths of this response are that the evidence selected is focussed on the demands of the question. The individual campaigners are correctly identified as helping to change attitudes and provide practical help. The government response is argued to have been unsympathetic to the poor and this position is supported by evidence and discussion. However, a case can be made to defend the government who were managing a totally unprecedented situation of rapid industrialisation and the attendant social ills. The examiner judged the argument to be slightly unbalanced. This response was awarded level 5, 17 marks.



Campaigning individuals are an important consideration for many topics within this specification. Candidates should know the biographies of the individuals they write about and avoid simply asserting that they were 'good guys'. Frederick Engels and Charles Dickens can both be called campaigning individuals but there is historical debate about which of them campaigned more effectively. If you cite both of them some discussion will be necessary about their different contributions.

Question 4

Question 4 asked candidates to consider whether the development of New Model Unions was the most important achievement of trade unions in the years 1785-1870. At the top end candidates were able to include trade union achievements from across the period and weigh these against good detailed evidence concerning the NMUs. Most candidates were able to elicit what was important about the NMUs and how they were a clear departure from previous trade unionism and a model for future ones. Less successful candidates did not have enough knowledge to meet the demands of a broad time frame and few other examples of trade union achievements were offered. On the whole candidates were well prepared for this question and it seems to have been the choice of the more able candidates.

New Model Unionism developed out of ~~older~~ trade unions however tactics were now limited to peaceful negotiations and talks rather than strikes. One of the most successful of the New Model Unionism trade unions is the Amalgamated society of engineers (ASE) which was founded in 1851. Furthermore the ASE like all New Model trade unions usually consisted of skilled workers trying to protect their ~~to~~ trade from machines. The significance and success of the ASE and New Model Unionism was the new tactics that had been adopted to earn respect from employers by negotiating rather than causing disruption and hatred, as the members were skilled workers for the employer ~~to find~~ would've found it hard to find replace-

(Section B continued) ~~next~~ therefore further increasing their effectiveness. From this you are able to understand that New Model Unionism was able to succeed due to new tactics and thus proving to be the most important achievement for trade unions between 1785-1830. ~~So~~ So whilst older trade unions failed and New Models succeed it shows how they are the most important achievement, as previously unions were seen as failures.

However ~~the~~ trade unions before ~~the~~ 1850 also enjoyed success but not the same way as ~~the~~ New Model Unionism.

In 1799 the Combination Act was passed which made trade unions illegal and further the 1823 ~~the~~ Master and Servant Act made breaking a contract a punishable offense. However trade unions grew in popularity among the working class showing the support and discontent of the working class. ^{Therefore} ~~But~~ by 1824 the combination Act was repealed and trade unions were able to ~~hard~~ bargain

with employers, strike and were legal. ~~This shows that as~~ ~~these~~ This government's relaxation ~~of~~ towards trade unions was a result of the ~~the~~ economy doing well and indirectly meant trade had achieved ~~a~~ success ~~further more the~~

~~factory~~ due to acts being amended or passed which benefit them and allowed for further unions to expand. Therefore this shows that the new legislation by parliament allowed for unions to ^{legal} ~~expand~~ and gain popularity among the working class, ^{as they had rights} as it incorporated a lot of ~~people~~ ~~industrial~~ people, to act

(Section B continued) to gain better environment for the workers. ~~with~~ ~~the~~ Parliamentary legislation indirectly was beneficial in the ~~success~~ of success of later development of unions such as New Model Unions, meaning if the ~~com~~ Combination Act weren't repealed New Model Unionism would never ~~had~~ had the chance the ~~success~~ yet alone to develop.

Old Model Unionism had success and can somewhat be seen to create a foundation for later unionism. (G-NCTU)
The Grand National Consolidated Trade Union was formed in 1834 and was the first real attempt by working class to establish a Union Council, which would be formed by multiple unions. The idea of this simply shows the ability to (even if not successful) to create a Union of Unions to be ~~a~~ on a national level and address employers to improve wages and conditions. The G.N.C.T.U collapsed in 1835 due to shortage of funds but this idea was key in establishing the Trade Union Council ^{in the 1850s} in 1851 which was a Council of local unions under New Model Unionism. Therefore representing how earlier unsuccessful attempts allowed people to learn and develop unionism thus can be argued to be a important achievement for trade unions in 1785-1870.

This is an example of a response for one of the slightly less successful candidates. The candidate clearly has a broad understanding of the question and provides mostly accurate information to answer it. Relevant issues are considered and there is some attempt at analysis. However, parts of the argument are unclear and lack precision. This response was awarded level 3, 11 marks.

New model Unionism was a turning point in trade Unionism as it was the first success of a formalised administration that allowed for successful strikes and activity. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1851 brought together the union of three skilled trades and was seen as the pinnacle for New model Unionism. The group had a tax levied membership that fed into a large strike fund that helped fund strikes all over the UK, helping workers in securing basic rights in wages, working day and conditions. The strike fund was a significant success of the ASE and

(Section B continued) therefore of New Model Unionism as it for the first time showed the government the power of unions. Furthermore, the organised nature of New Model Unionism gave them a degree of respectability within Parliament. New Model Unionism used respectable methods such as petitioning, speeches and letters to convey their points. The mid 1830's were an era of changing values and opinions in Britain, and those in power were beginning to listen more to those who used moderate methods to seek reform. A key aspect of New Model Unionism was its national scale and this all builds upon the movement's achievement. Ultimately, the organised and formalised nature of New Model Unionism allowed the movement to achieve respectability and influence, both of which the trade union movement had failed to do before it.

The Grand National in 1834 was another key achievement of ~~Atto~~ Trade Unionism, being the first time unions came together in large numbers to talk about their rights. Established in 1834, the Grand National was a combination of multiple trade unions all into one place. This was a significant achievement of the trade unionism as before this point unions were very individualist and only focused on their individual trades. Unions rarely looked outside of their districts and often ran 'closed shop' practices. The Grand National broke down these barriers and brought together a large number of trades.

(Section B continued) on a national level. However, it can be interpreted that New Model Unionism was more significant as the Grand National lacked a uniform approach and strike fund. Workers were not able to strike like they did in the 1850's and this was a huge factor into the Grand National's failure. Where New Model Unionism saw successful strikes and increased workers rights, the Grand National saw the introduction of 'the document' which completely quashed workers right to strike. Ultimately, although the Grand National was an achievement of its time, compared to New Model Unionism it lacked significant achievement.

Both New Model Unionism and Grand National failed to bring together skilled and unskilled workers, whereas the Trades Union Congress¹⁸⁶¹ and London Trades Council¹⁸⁶⁰ focused on workers rights for the working class. The 1867 Reform Act meant that the ~~work~~ rights of the working class were now focused upon and this was reflected in the TUC which brought together both skilled and unskilled workers. This was a significant achievement for trade unionism as it is where all other groups failed, and meant the government listened more as the unskilled workers gained more respectability. This was a significant achievement, however the TUC owed a lot of its organisational and fundamental principles to New Model Unionism.

(Section B continued) Ultimately, New Model Unionism was a key turning point to trade unionism and its formal and organised system acted as an example to all other unions. The limitation of only being skilled workers does decrease the groups overall significance when compared to the TUC, however ultimately the New Model Unionism made the most significant and lasting contribution.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is fairly typical of answers in level 4. Key issues relevant to the question are analysed but not explored very far. The salient features of the NMUs, GNCTU and TUC are analysed but there is nothing from the earlier period. The criteria by which the answer can be judged are present and this all leads to a reasoned judgement. This response was awarded level 4, 15 marks.

From 1825 and its founding in 1851, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers demonstrated a more moderate, self-organised model for trade unions, with an achievement which transformed the power of these unions to collectively bargain, and saw them eventually

(Section B continued) legalised. The ASE, unlike previous
Omnibus unions, had an elected or Executive Council
and paid general secretary, William Allen,
making the union better organised and helping
overcome the divisions that had faced so many
previous unions, such as the GNCTU, making
this development significant. Thanks to a tax
on members rather than a subscription fee, the
ASE had gathered £12,000 by 1852, a
providing a large strike fund if necessary. However,
this was rarely needed since New Model Unions'
more moderate tactics led them to negotiate
better with employers and found favour with
government, as seen in the allowance of
'peaceful persuasion' at the picket by the 1859
Molestation of Workmen Act. The greater
wealth of New Model Unions allowed them
to further the movement as a whole: during
the 1859-60 London Builders' Strike, the
ASE donated £3000, enabling the builders to
hold out for 6 months, forcing concessions
from the employer; New Model Unions
also allowed for easy mutual support.
Besides, the model was adopted by others,
including the Amalgamated Society of
Carpenters and Joiners in 1859, suggesting that

(Section B continued) The model made a great national impact, and that the development of these unions was a significant achievement. However, the significance of New Model Unions is limited by their limited impact: unskilled workers continued to rely on the old Owenite Union model, thus demonstrating that although New Model Unions were an important achievement, their benefits were not felt immediately by the movement as a whole, creating an 'aristocracy of labour.'

The foundation of the Trades Union Congress in 1868 was another significant achievement of the trades union movement, largely due to the emergence of the 'junta' of New Model Union leaders, the TUC being partly a result of their development.

The London Trades Council of 1860 was the first step towards this significant achievement, and was formed by the 'junta', attracting delegates from across the country. The eventual success of the TUC itself in 1868 is made greater by the many failures before: earlier attempts to create a national body were undermined by divisions and government repression. The GNCTU of

(Section B continued) 1834 failed to unite the movement due to a lack of funds (only 16,000 having paid the subscription fee), divisions between skilled and unskilled workers, and the use of the document, all issues which the TUC also overcame, making it an important achievement. The TUC ~~generous~~ helped unions protect their funds, a cause which also healed divisions, and allowed the movement to more effectively lobby parliament for legislation. ~~It~~ In addition, it was important in developing the political nature of unions: the TUC helped the movement form links with the Liberal Party and in 1869 the Second TUC proposed a working men's party. Thus, the TUC was an important achievement of the movement by marking a break from previous failures at unity, allowing protection of funds, and developing the political role of unions, although of course the TUC was largely thanks to the work of New Model Union leaders.

Lastly, and most importantly, trades unions achieved legislation with the 1871 Trade Unions Act, a development greatly owed to the more respectable image promoted by

(Section B continued) New Model Unions. By avoiding strikes and abandoning more militant methods, New Model Unions shifted government attitudes, demonstrating that unionism was no longer a threat to economic prosperity and leading to gradual relaxation, culminating in the highly significant achievement of 1871. The 1867 Royal Commission, whose findings formed the basis for the Trade Union Act, was influenced by ~~unions~~ ^{unions} ~~under~~ New Model Union leaders, who emphasised the respectability of the movement and distanced it from the 1866 Sheffield Outrages, leading the Commission to recommend full legalisation in its Minority Report. Earlier attitudes during the period showed a great hostility to unions; the 1799-1800 Combination Acts made unions illegal and the 1823 Master and Servant Act made breach of contract by an employee, including due to failure to complete work during a strike, punishable by imprisonment. Thus, the dramatic shift to guaranteeing protection of unions' funds that 1871 represents is highlighted by previous failures to achieve legal recognition. Overall, legislation

(Section B continued) granted unions the ability to bargain more effectively by recognising them as legitimate organisations, making the 1871 Trade Union Act the movement's most important achievement.

In conclusion, the development of New Model Unions was a highly significant achievement since it ultimately led to the most important success of legalisation. New Model Unions demonstrated the value of modernised tactics and better planning practices, leading to a transformed vision of the movement's government in 1870 seeing unions as both powerful and respectable. However, the development of New Model Unions is not the most important achievement, since it is by creating an 'aristocracy of labour', at in the short term their impacts were limited. • The significance of the TUC must also be considered, - remarkable for its achievement of unity where many had previously failed, a less important achievement than legalisation, but one which helped facilitate it by allowing for better lobbying of parliament.



This is an extract from a response written by one of the more successful candidates. Relevant issues are explored with a sustained analysis and the candidate has done a very good job of relating trade union developments in the 1860's to parliamentary reform and changing government attitudes to trade unions. This response is a good illustration of detailed evidence being combined with strong evaluative skills. The extract has left out the candidate's offering on earlier trade union achievements. This response was awarded level 5, 20 marks.



When answering a question with a time frame that covers the entire specification the selection of evidence is the crucial skill that can make all the difference. Many candidates struggled to find trade union 'achievements' in the early part of the period. Obviously, this is because the hostility of the government was a huge obstacle. In this sense the achievements were on a much smaller scale than in the period of the 1850s when Britain was the workshop of the world and skilled labour had more clout. Small examples from the earlier period are not insignificant but highly important as they display great tenacity and devotion to an ideal. The Tolpuddle martyrs are still celebrated to this day for showing the courage to face severe penalties in founding a union.

Question 5

Question 5 asked candidates to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to 'the desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform'. Answers to this question were an improvement on last year and the majority of candidates provided an extract driven response with some accurate contextual knowledge. The more successful candidates focussed on the interpretations and were able to use the extracts to produce debate and discussion. Less successful candidates tended to quote the relevant points in the extracts and then use their knowledge to judge the accuracy of them, often linking the extracts and their knowledge with "this is true". At the bottom end candidates gave an account of the abolition of the slave trade, often from their own knowledge, and mentioned the extracts only in their conclusion.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to 'the desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform'? (Extract 1, lines 12-13).

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

The argument that the abolition of the slave trade was due to the desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform is a very convincing view. This is because the abolitionists who were often middle class people, were known for actively pursuing the abolition of the slave trade because of their Christian beliefs that state that you won't reach heaven if you commit sins. Evangelical Christians like Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce were abolitionists and as Jeremy Black states 'Pressure from Abolitionists changed the news within Westminster?' This shows how Jeremy Black makes the argument that 'a reforming liberal middle-class culture was becoming increasingly important, and was helping to define British values of civility and tolerance' showing that the middle class were committed to using their influence in a positive manner by devoting their resources to abolishing slavery as soon as possible.

However, it can be argued that middle class abolitionists from Britain are being given too much credit though, because Graham Ullathorne makes a very substantial point about how 'audiences were more moved when a former slave stood up and lectured about his life.' It can be argued that Olaudah Equiano's biography 'The Interesting Narrative of the life of Olaudah Equiano' would have played a more significant part than any abolitionist in garnering the sympathy of the British public, as it would have detailed the ~~macabre detail~~ awful, gut wrenching treatment of slaves ~~on ships and every~~ in the slave Trade.

~~But what~~ On the other hand, although Graham Ullathorne makes a valid point about a ^{former} slave's perspective of life as a slave ~~to resonating with~~ the British public more than an abolitionist perspective, ~~but~~ his argument that eleven parliamentary bills for the abolition of the slave trade were defeated in the fifteen years to 1807, ~~is~~ is a moot point as the fact that eleven parliamentary bills were defeated in those 15 years leading up to 1807, if anything shows

the desire of abolitionists as they did not give in until the abolition of the slave trade in 1807.

Another point ~~that counteracts~~ to be countered ~~is that~~ of Ullathorne's is that the '1807 Act owed a lot to the slave rebellions in the Caribbean....' as these slave rebellions only reinforced the idea of African slaves ~~nee~~ being savage, uncivilised people who need to be kept locked up, ~~so that they~~ The rebellions in slave rebellions in the Caribbean and Haiti allowed the slave masters to continue to perpetuate to the British public that slaves were locked up, for the protection of British people. ~~It also~~ Jeremy Black by making the statement 'A reforming Liberal middle class culture.... was helping to define British values of civility and tolerance' is implying that the liberal middle class were setting an example for people to follow with regards to civility and core decency, while also continuing to be the leaders of the new industrial age, and influencing the rest of Britain in that ~~was~~ becoming successful independently as well.

to a great extent

In conclusion, I ~~to~~ am ~~entirely~~ convinced that the abolition of the slave trade was due to the desire of the middle classes for humanitarian reform as it was the middle class abolitionists who toured the country and helped indoctrinate people to become abolitionists. The middle class people who became abolitionists, were able to use their huge resources and influence from being factory owners or MP's etc to push for the abolition of the slave trade, as even if slaves ~~would~~ stories from slaves would resonate with the British Public more, it doesn't mean that it by itself would have been enough to get the government to acquiesce like like they eventually did in 1807.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example of a level 3 response. The candidate has gone about it in broadly the right way. The two extracts are shown to hold different views and some of the important points from the extracts have been selected. The own knowledge deployed is less than we would expect at level 3 but the candidate has offered a valid, if limited critique of extract 2 by discussing the effects of slave rebellions on the government and arguing that evidence cited to show the failure of parliamentary action could be interpreted as persistence. This is not developed very far and the conclusion attempts a judgement by using a little unconsidered evidence. This was awarded level 3, 10 marks.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to 'the desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform'? (Extract 1, lines 12–13).

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

The debate on the reasoning behind the abolition of ^{the} slave trade in 1807 has divided opinion amongst historians. This apparent division is evidenced in the conflicting material of both sources.

Extract one, written by Jeremy Black, supports the view that abolition of the slave trade was 'due to the desire of the middle classes for humanitarian reform' and so utilises the importance of humanitarian work. This contrasts with extract two, written by Graham Ullathorne, who holds the view that the abolition of the slave trade is

1807 can be attributed to slave rebellions and so underplays the role of the humanitarians.

Extract

~~Source~~ one applies weight to the humanitarian cause in relation to the abolition of the slave trade in 1807. This is evidenced through the inclusion of 'pressure from abolitionists changed the views within Westminster'. This quote references the presence of Wilberforce in parliament. It is worth noting that Wilberforce, an integral member of the 'Clapham Sect', secured a Select Committee to investigate slavery and introduced bills that ~~was~~ aimed to abolish slavery from 1791. In addition, extract one claims that 'it was not problems within the slave economy in the West Indies' that led to the abolition of the slave trade in 1807'. It is clear that Black does not adhere to William's

decline thesis and, instead, applies weight to the humanitarian cause: for instance, the government in 1807 was still committed to mercantilist trade agreements evidenced by the fact that all colonial trade carried on British ships had to go through British ports.

Extract two, on the other hand, largely discredits the argument and belief held by extract one. Ullathorne applies weight to slave rebellions as a means of explaining the abolition of the slave trade in 1807. This is seen through the inclusion of 'the passage of the 1807 act owed a lot to the slave rebellions'. Ullathorne references the rebellion on the French island of St Domingue (Haiti) to support his argument and this particular revolt resulted in the ~~the~~ burning of plantations and the death of

approximately 12,000. In addition, extract two dismisses the work of the 'Clapham sect' and applies greater weight to 'Equiano' who was a former slave: thus suggesting that Ullathorne attributes the abolition of the slave trade to slave rebellions and the work of 'Equiano' as opposed to the members of the Society for effecting the abolition of the slave trade.

Upon comparing the pair of extracts, it is evident that they differ greatly and hold contrasting views. For instance, extract one references the 'public support' towards the abolitionists while Ullathorne dismisses it. This 'public support' for the humanitarian cause can be supported by the work carried out by Thomas Clarkson. It is well worth noting that through Clarkson's lectures across Britain

there was widespread support primarily from the middle class for abolition as evidenced through the establishment of 1,200 local societies for the abolition of the slave trade by 1807: an indication of the widespread support originating from the abolitionists' campaign. Extract two references 'slave rebellions' as a primary reason for abolition in 1807. This argument can be supported by the fact that around 10% of slave voyages witnessed 'costly' slave rebellions which could prove damaging to profits made: evidenced by the loss of £700,000 from Liverpool merchants in 1770. However, this can easily be countered by applying Drescheyer's theory in which he argued that the slave trade remained economically beneficial: 25% of Britain's annual income derived from the slave trade and connected

industries.

In conclusion, following a ~~thorough~~ detailed analysis, I would say that I agree with the thesis that the abolition of the slave trade was due to the desire of the middle classes for humanitarian reform in the West Indies as promoted by extract one which proved more authentic than extract two which discredited the humanitarian work of the Society for effecting the abolition of the slave trade and the Clapham Sect; it was Wilberforce's bill for abolition that was eventually passed in 1807.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example of an answer in the mid-level 4 range. The candidate has demonstrated understanding of the extracts and analysed some of issues of interpretation within them. The integration of the candidate's own knowledge is partially successful, although the desire to discuss the economic debate has taken the focus off the interpretations on the extracts a little. This was awarded level 4, 14 marks.

Jeremy Black argues that middle-class abolitionists fought against strong vested interests to achieve abolition; 'the Abolitionists succeeded in marginalising the views of the West Indian planters'. Certainly, the suggestion that abolitionists defeated shifted public opinion, opinion in spite of the economic benefits of the trade,

is well supported. As Black says, 'it was not the problems within the slave economy'; a judgement which is confirmed by the fact that 24% of GNP depended on the slave trade and its associated industries, suggesting the importance of 'middle-class' humanitarian reformers fighting a so-called group of MPs associated with the West India Lobby. Black's strong claim that 'a reforming Liberal middle-class culture' was instrumental in suppressing is well supported by the growing popularity of Enlightenment thought at the time, prompting a questioning of the rights of one group to rule another, a convincing suggestion by Black which attributes to the campaign's success to a specifically middle-class intellectual climate in contrast to Outhorpe's emphasis on the work of a former slave, which apparently had 'considerably more impact'. Black is correct to acknowledge the extent of 'public support'; by 1787, 20% of Manchester had signed an abolition petition. However, this public support which was so instrumental in influencing 'the debate within the elites', must also be credited to the appeal of a religious campaign for a devoutly religious population, a campaign not

always led by 'liberal' campaigners. Certainly, the Quakers pamphlet 'the case for of our fellow creatures' reflects Black's claim of a 'civilising mission', but Wilberforce for example was a social conservative, and Black unduly credits the shifts in British social attitudes to an exclusively 'liberal middle-class' group. However, Black's voluminous argument is largely convincing, taking into account the role of middle class campaigners (such as Clarkson), working in an intellectual climate more favourable to abolition, supported by the tireless work of these abolitionists against strong vested interests.

But Ullathorne also acknowledges the importance of the humanitarian argument, but in contrast to Black he largely dismisses the notion that 'the desires of the middle classes' were important. Where Black credits the 'changing mood' to white abolitionists, Ullathorne is keen to differentiate between the different humanitarian campaigners, singling out Olaudah Equiano as most significant, because he 'disproved the stereotype of the African savage slave as a savage', a convincing interpretation, since Equiano was a

respectable men, leaving an estate of £980, and
marrying an Englishwoman, helping shift
British social attitudes and thus putting pressure
on parliament, arguably equally important as
the 'middle class, white abolitionists' efforts.

However, Ullathorne's argument is somewhat
misleading when it suggests that white
abolitionists were ^{less} insignificant; in fact, Clarkson
and Equiano worked closely, the ~~and the~~
~~humanitarian~~ ^{not} suggesting the importance of
a united humanitarian campaign with many
aspects or appeal to the people, rather than
simply ~~the~~ ^{no} overcrediting Equiano alone.

This said, Ullathorne is right to downplay
the importance of Wilberforce, a campaigner
who was vital to the movement but often presented
his bills late in session, or as Ullathorne says,

the bills were 'defeated'. This view contrasts
with Black's emphasis on the importance
of the campaign in 'Westminster', suggesting
a greater role for the liberal middle classes.

~~Ullathorne, rather~~ Rather, Ullathorne sees
the shift in British public attitudes, ~~as the thanks~~
to the work of Equiano and the damage

caused by slave revolts, as the more important
than ^{the} direct influence of the middle classes in

Westminster. Overall, Ullathorne's emphasis on the work of Equiano in the context of the Haitian rebellion is somewhat narrow, but convincingly suggests that the first-hand experience of Equiano, a former slave and member of the Sons of Africa group, produced a necessary shift in attitudes to slaves.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an extract from a level 5 response which illustrates the features of interpreting the extracts with confidence and discrimination; integrating own knowledge with the arguments in the extracts; and presenting sustained evaluative argument. Had this response had a full and sustained conclusion it would have been given full marks. The response was awarded level 5, 18 marks.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Historians love argument. Historians can agree on the evidence and acknowledge common historical facts, but interpreting the evidence involves argument. Historical argument is therefore what historians do. Of course this requires good knowledge of the subject too, so that the argument is anchored on evidence, but then the fun begins. The candidates that do well on Section C questions enjoy the discussion. Imagine that you are in a discussion with the authors of the extracts. Bounce their arguments off each other and help them out with your own knowledge and criticism. Then you offer a judgement on the debate over all. Learning technique and the appropriate language is important, but make it blossom with a good discussion. Don't forget - examiners are historians too - and we love a good controversy.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice.

Section A/B responses:

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the date ranges in the question
- Sufficient consideration given to the issue in the question (e.g. main factor), as well as some other factors
- Candidates explaining their judgement fully – this need not be in an artificial or abstract way, but demonstrate their reasoning in relation to the concepts and topic they are writing about in order to justify their judgements
- Focus carefully on the second order concept targeted in the question
- Give consideration to timing, to enable themselves to complete all three question with approximately the same time given over to each one
- An appropriate level, in terms of depth of detail and analysis, as required by the question – e.g. a realistic amount to enable a balanced and rounded answer on breadth questions

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Paying little heed to the precise demands of the question, e.g. write about the topic without focusing on the question, or attempt to give an answer to a question that hasn't been asked – most frequently, this meant treating questions which targeted other second-order concepts as causation questions
- Answering a question without giving sufficient consideration to the given issue in the question (e.g. looking at other causes/consequences with only limited reference to that given in the question)
- Answers which only gave a partial response, e.g. a very limited span of the date range, or covered the stated cause/consequence, with no real consideration of other issues
- Assertion of change, causation, sometimes with formulaic repetition of the words of the question, with limited explanation or analysis of how exactly this was a change, cause, of the issue within the question.
- Judgement is not reached, or not explained
- A lack of detail

Section C responses:

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the precise demands of the question, as opposed to seemingly pre-prepared material covering the more general controversy as outlined in the specification

- Thorough use of the extracts; this need not mean using every point they raise, but a strong focus on these as views on the question
- A confident attempt to use the two extracts together, e.g. consideration of their differences, attempts to compare their arguments, or evaluate their relative merits
- Careful use of own knowledge, e.g. clearly selected to relate to the issues raised within the sources, confidently using this to examine the arguments made, and reason through these in relation to the given question; at times, this meant selection over sheer amount of knowledge
- Careful reading of the extracts, to ensure the meaning of individual statements and evidence within these were used in the context of the broader arguments made by the authors
- Attempts to see beyond the stark differences between sources, e.g. consideration of the extent to which they disagreed, or attempts to reconcile their arguments

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Limited use of the extracts, or an imbalance in this, e.g. extensive use of one, with limited consideration of the other
- Limited comparison or consideration of the differences between the given interpretations
- Using the extracts merely as sources of support
- Arguing one extract is superior to the other on the basis that it offers more factual evidence to back up the claims made, without genuinely analysing the arguments offered
- Heavy use of own knowledge, or even seemingly pre-prepared arguments, without real consideration of these related to the arguments in the sources
- Statements or evidence from the source being used in a manner contrary to that given in the sources, e.g. through misinterpretation of the meaning of the arguments, or lifting of detail without thought to the context of how it was applied within the extract
- A tendency to see the extracts as being polar opposites, again seemingly through expectation of this, without thought to where there may be degrees of difference, or even common ground

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

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