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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

AS and A Level History · Paper 1 · Option 1D

85 questions · 1700 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

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On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

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QUESTIONS

85 questions · 1700 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



THEME 1

LIAMENTARY REFORM AND THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS DEMOCRACY, 1785-

19 questions in this sub-topic · 380 marks · lowest tariff first



Q2

- 2 Was pressure from outside parliament the main reason for the reform of parliament in the years 1852-70?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was economic distress the main reason for the growth of Chartism in the years 1832–48?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How accurate is it to say that the continued lack of parliamentary reform, in the years 1785–1820, is best explained by government fear of revolution?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1838–48, the Chartists failed to achieve the Charter because its demands were too ambitious?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Was popular pressure in the years 1820–32 the main reason for the passing of the Great Reform Act?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1852–67, the most significant factor driving parliamentary reform was campaigning by the Reform League?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did campaigning for electoral reform change in the years 1785-1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that parliamentary reform occurred mainly because of political attitudes within parliament in the years 1820-67?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Were the political demands of the manufacturing interest the main reason for the pressure for electoral reform in the years 1785–1832?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that Chartism failed, in the years 1838–48, largely due to divisions over methods of protest?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 1 Was economic and social distress the main cause of pressure for electoral reform in the years 1820–32?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that efforts to achieve parliamentary reform in the years 1852–67 were very different from efforts to achieve parliamentary reform in the years 1820–32?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was government fear of major democratic change the main reason for the failure of Chartism in the years 1838–48?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 1 How accurate is it to say that Chartism was the most significant campaign for electoral reform in the years 1832–67?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 1 Was popular pressure to extend democracy the main reason for electoral reform in the years 1852–67?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 1 How accurate is it to say that demands for parliamentary reform changed significantly in the years c1785–1820?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the exclusion of most of the working class from the democratic process continued to be the main feature of the electoral landscape in the years 1832–52?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were Chartist demands for electoral reform the main consequence of the Great Reform Act in the years 1832–52?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How far do you agree that unequal representation was the most significant feature of the unreformed parliament in the years c1785–1820?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



THEME 2

POVERTY, ATTITUDES TO THE POOR AND THE POOR LAW, 1785–1870

16 questions in this sub-topic · 320 marks · lowest tariff first



Q4

4 To what extent did attitudes to poverty change in the years 1834-70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



3 How far did ideas about poverty change in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that harsh treatment of the poor was the most significant response to poverty in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the Andover workhouse scandal the main reason for changed attitudes to poverty in the years 1845–70?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that campaigning individuals did more to help those in poverty than government did in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



...

2 To what extent did attitudes to the poor change in the years 1785-1834?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that utilitarianism was the most significant influence on attitudes to poor relief in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the most significant factor shaping poor relief, in the years 1834–70, was its cost?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the work of Samuel Smiles was most significant in challenging attitudes towards the poor in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent were changing attitudes to the poor shaped by the middle classes in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1834–70, the most significant feature of the workhouse system was its harshness?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that ideological pressure was the main reason for reforming the old Poor Law in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the Andover workhouse scandal the main reason for changing national opinion about the poor in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the Poor Law Amendment Act provided an effective way to deal with poverty in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was the influence of utilitarianism the main cause of changing attitudes to Poor Law reform in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



...

- 2** How far do you agree that the nature and extent of opposition to the Poor Law changed little in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



THEME 3

INDUSTRIALISATION, LIVING CONDITIONS AND FACTORY REFORM

13 questions in this sub-topic · 260 marks · lowest tariff first



- 1 Was parliamentary concern for the suffering of working children the main reason for factory reform in the years 1819-48?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was an expanding electorate the main reason for government attempts to improve living conditions in the years 1832–70?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that working class living conditions in urban areas hardly changed in the years 1848–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was effective leadership, in the years 1831-47, the main reason for the success of the Ten Hours Movement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 Was regional economic diversity the most significant feature of industrialisation in the years 1785-1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 To what extent were reforms passed by parliament, in the years 1833-48, driven by a desire to improve life for the working classes?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were humanitarian concerns for children the main reason for factory reform in the years 1833–47?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the growth of banking was the most important consequence of industrialisation in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the response of governments to working conditions in factories and mines changed little in the years 1833–64?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that squalid living conditions were the main consequence of the growth of industrial towns in the years 1785–1848?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did living conditions in urban areas change in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the attitude of government to factory reform changed little in the years 1833–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the main outcome of industrialisation, in the years c1785–1870, was the growth of a new industrial middle class?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



THEME 4

TRADE UNIONS, THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND WORKING-CLASS PROTEST

20 questions in this sub-topic · 400 marks · lowest tariff first



- 3** How accurate is it to say that in the years 1834-70 trade unions had no significant impact in Britain?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the cooperative movement did more to improve the lives of the working class than the trade unions did in the years c1785–c1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far was the shift to factory production responsible for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent were Chartist campaigns on behalf of the working class different from the campaigns of trade unions in the years 1838–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that Luddism, in the years 1811–17, was remarkably similar to the Swing riots that took place in the years 1830–31?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the development of the New Model Unions was the most important achievement of trades unions in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Was an increase in respect for trade unions the most important consequence of the development of New Model Unionism in the years 1850-70?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent was the principle of self-help the most significant feature of the cooperative movement in the years c1800-70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did trade unionism change in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How far do you agree that support for trade unions was the most significant feature of working-class protest in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the founding of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers the main reason for the development of New Model Unionism in the years 1835–70?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How accurate is it to say that trade unionism changed significantly in the years 1834–70?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 1 Was the factory system the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the aims of the cooperative movement were very similar to the aims of the trade unions in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that Luddism was the most significant form of industrial protest in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that trade unionism failed to achieve its aims in the years 1785–1834?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the Rochdale Pioneers made the most significant contribution to cooperative activities in the years 1799–1870?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the Ten Hour Movement was the most significant form of protest against industrialisation in the years 1785–1852?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that cooperative activities changed little in the years 1785–1870?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the factory system was the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years c1785–1834?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS

WHY WAS THE SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED? 1807

17 questions in this sub-topic · 340 marks · lowest tariff first



SECTION 3

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that slave uprisings 'must be placed alongside the work of European abolitionists' in the ending of the slave trade?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Richard S. Reddie, *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, published 2007.

There is a tendency to associate the abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade almost exclusively with polite debates in parliament or rousing speeches from pulpits in churches or assembly rooms. Such is the support for this traditional interpretation of anti-slavery activity that the efforts of enslaved Africans are seldom factored into the equation of the abolition movement. 5

Unlike their Quaker or evangelical counterparts, enslaved Africans had no access to the ballot box or the debating chamber to discuss the niceties of slavery. Their main means to end slavery invariably involved violence. These acts of violence were not random, but calculated, sustained plans to end enslavement.

Unlike the Africans, who had a vested interest in fighting the Transatlantic Slave Trade from the outset, many in Europe were slow to turn their attention to the suffering of Africans. 10

It is a misconception that Africans waited for European abolitionists to free them from slavery. Slave uprisings must be placed alongside the work of European abolitionists as both clearly contributed to the ending of the slave trade. 15

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

The man who came to personify the abolition campaign, and who to this day is best remembered for the campaign against slavery, is of course William Wilberforce. From first to last, for almost half a century, he was the central parliamentary figure who wooed fellow MPs, peers, ministers and officials. But the public campaign – the popular agitation in the country at large – was inspired and led by Thomas Clarkson, abolition's indefatigable foot soldier: lecturer, traveller and researcher. Clarkson was the man who helped to transform the public's vague and general sense that there was something wrong with the Atlantic slave trade into a powerful and focussed national voice of widespread and strident opposition. Clarkson stirred up, and then channelled this voice. 20 25

Parliament's debate on the abolition petitions formally began in May 1789. Wilberforce's speech, presenting his now famous twelve abolitionist propositions, lasted for three and a half hours.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How convincing do you find the view that the slave trade ended because of the opposition of British industrialists?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, published 1944.

Tremendous industrial expansion in Britain was the force that the slave owners had to face. Caribbean planters and British industrialists had opposing economic interests. In the run-up to abolition in 1807 the arguments of industrialists became more powerful.

The attack on the West Indian system was more than an attack on slavery, it was an attack on an economic monopoly by supporters of the free market. The abolitionists were humanitarians but also industrial capitalists – businessmen. British industrialists thought that slavery was cruel, but also that it was an inefficient and increasingly unprofitable method of production. Free labour was more productive, they thought, than the labour of slaves.

These businessmen who had built their wealth on the backs of the slaves now turned and destroyed the slave trading system in the name of the free market. The abolitionists highlighted the cruelty of slavery and attacked it at its weakest and most indefensible spot, the cruelty of the slave trade. But it was the slave owners' vast economic power that they hated.

Extract 2: From Boyd Hilton, *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, published 2010.

The argument that slavery was incompatible with the free market is flawed. First, the British West Indies was far more valuable to Britain in the decade or so leading up to 1807 than at any time before. Second, the property value of the slave colonies had doubled since 1789. Third, Britain's share of this increasingly profitable slave trade peaked just before abolition, as did the share of Britain's money that went into the trade. Fourth, Britain's slave system had reached nowhere near its 'maximum economic potential'. Fifth, in the years leading up to abolition, Britain's trade with Europe had been very badly hit by the war with France. All this made the slave trade central to British commercial prosperity. Slavery was, according to the historian, Seymour Drescher, 'a dynamic system' that was 'aborted in its prime'.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the abolition of the slave trade was achieved through the campaigning of Nonconformist Christians?

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

(20)



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. 5

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. 10 15

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. 20

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. 25 30

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree that the role of William Wilberforce was crucial in the abolition of the slave trade?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From William Hague, *William Wilberforce*, published 2008.

In 1807 Wilberforce used both his political and religious beliefs, arguing that slavery might provoke God's anger. In this way the abolitionist campaign in its final stages was more than the economic arguments of national self-interest. It was also a strong moral cause, an attack on the inhumanity of the slave trade. Slavery could be abolished if Parliament would act morally.

5

The moral and practical arguments which Wilberforce had used came together in 1807. So did his unceasing efforts to move parliamentary opinion over the previous twenty years. He was not simply a spokesman for something that had always been inevitable. Abolition was not bound to happen in 1807: it required a number of forces to act together. One of these forces, in many ways the decisive one, was Wilberforce and his band of 'Saints'. That Wilberforce's role had been crucial was never doubted at the time, from the Prime Minister downwards. Nor should it be doubted now.

10

Extract 2: From Howard Temperley, *Ideology of Antislavery*, published 1981.

There are contradictory explanations as to why the slave trade was abolished in 1807. Some argue that abolition was the result of a long process of reasoned argument. Yet the antislavery argument that was presented to Parliament and the British public could not conceivably have been the achievement of one individual, group or even one generation.

15

The economic argument for the abolition of slavery is important. The economic argument is more firmly rooted in the major and most obvious developments of the period. Britain was the first nation to industrialise, and took the lead in the campaigns to abolish the slave trade and slavery. This is hardly a coincidence. Any explanation of the abolition of the slave trade, which is based on developments in the realm of ideas, and which fails to relate to how the economy works, is extremely unsatisfactory.

20

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 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)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Jeremy Black, *Slavery: A New Global History*, published 2011.

It was not problems within the slave economy in the West Indies that led to the abolition of the slave trade in 1807. Instead, it is more appropriate to look at the changing mood in Britain itself. Pressure from Abolitionists changed the views within Westminster. It became the 'official view' that action against the slave trade was needed. The Abolitionists succeeded in marginalising the view of the West Indian planters who had profited most from the British and European demand for products such as sugar. A reforming liberal middle-class culture was becoming increasingly important, and was helping to define British values of civility and tolerance. The slave trade was the exact opposite of this civilising mission. The Abolitionists were given confidence by public support. This confidence helped to influence the debate within the elites, forcing the defenders of slavery onto the defensive. It was the desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform, not fear of revolution in the elites, that brought about abolition.

Extract 2: From Graham Ullathorne, *How Could We Do Without Sugar and Rum?*, published 2007.

It could well be argued that the passage of the 1807 Act owed a lot to the slave rebellions in the Caribbean and the successful revolution by former slaves in Haiti. In comparison, the abolitionists in Britain were less important. Although William Wilberforce was extremely eloquent and gained the support of Prime Minister William Pitt, eleven parliamentary bills for the abolition of the slave trade were defeated in the fifteen years to 1807.

Thomas Clarkson, and other white abolitionists, could stand in front of enthusiastic audiences to talk about the evils of slavery. But those audiences were more moved when a former slave stood up and lectured about his life. It had considerably more impact and disproved the stereotype of the African slave as a savage. Equiano's *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano* indicated to literate society that there was no meaningful difference between black and white, free person and slave. Given an education and a chance in life they could be successful, despite the pro-slavery propaganda that suggested the opposite.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the slave trade ended mainly due to the political talents of William Wilberforce?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From J.R.Oldfield, *Transatlantic Abolitionism in the Age of Revolution: An International History of Anti-slavery, c.1787–1820*, published 2015.

Although the strength of the moral arguments for abolition were great, the 1807 act to abolish the slave trade was mainly due to William Wilberforce. His political talent was shown in the presentation of abolition as the safest option ('sound policy' in the language of the day). His Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade appealed to the House of Lords because it eased their worries about compensation for the slave owners. He argued effectively that the international scene affecting the slave trade was changing. The Napoleonic Wars had disrupted the slave trade, and restoring it would be extremely expensive. There were signs that the USA was moving towards abolition too. Therefore, he argued, abolition would be the best policy to serve British national interests - the least expensive option, and one fitting with the changing international scene. The Bill was passed in 1807 because Wilberforce removed the reasons to oppose it. A key element in Wilberforce's success was his decision to put national interests above humanitarian and moral issues.

Extract 2: From Stephen Davies, *Ideas and the Abolition of Slavery*, published 2002.

Recent study suggests that there was a connection between abolitionism and capitalism. This connection came from a shared way of thinking. Supporters of both were concerned with the rights of human beings to have personal and economic freedom. Antislavery arguments drew on ideas about the common nature of all human beings, their shared natural rights to freedom, and the immorality of unfree labour. These arguments lay behind the appeals of both abolitionism and, similarly, free-market capitalism. They found expression in forms such as the famous Wedgwood medallion, which showed a kneeling chained slave, with the slogan "Am I not a man and a brother?". This humanitarian argument also linked to religion, particularly evangelical Protestantism and Quakerism which called for the equality of all men in the eyes of God. Thus the humanitarian and moral arguments became immensely important in mobilising the numbers of supporters needed to force the ending of the slave trade.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the slave trade ended because of the fear of slave rebellions?

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

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From an historian writing about the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

There were always individuals who, acting either alone or as members of groups, were prepared to publicly express their opposition to the slave trade. They did so in many ways. Their objections were often humanitarian, and their methods included writing, preaching and petitioning. However, among no group of individuals was opposition to the slave trade more intense or prolonged than it was among the slaves themselves. Their resistance to the trade, combined with the work of abolitionists, was eventually enough to bring the trade to an end, despite its support by a powerful elite. British opposition to the slave trade was important but it has to be seen within the context of a wider campaign against the trade.

5

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The greatest challenge to the transatlantic slave trade came with the new Haitian Constitution of 1805, which was the product of a transforming slave rebellion. This document, written by former slaves, declared that any black person who arrived in the country would automatically become a free citizen. Haiti became a beacon for black liberation.

15

Extract 2: From Patrick Richardson, *Empire and Slavery*, published 1968.

During the eighteenth century there occurred a major intellectual revolution, which affected philosophy, politics and economics. Political philosophers and economists launched shattering attacks on the British empire and its colonial system, at the heart of which was the relation between the slaves and their white masters.

20

Political philosophers based their thinking on the concept of common humanity. As Rousseau put it, 'Man is born free, but everywhere is in chains'. Tom Paine's *The Rights of Man* was in the same spirit. Such philosophers forced the defenders of slavery to argue that slaves, and therefore Africans, were not fully human.

25

The economists were even more effective than the philosophers, because the economic facts of life are much more likely to change opinions. Adam Smith, in his great work, *The Wealth of Nations*, showed that the slave economy did not contribute to the direct wealth of the country. He argued that the colonies were a waste of money which could be more profitably invested in industry, agriculture and commerce.

30

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the slave trade was abolished due to economic considerations?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Boyd Hilton, *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, published 2010.

Historians who say that the slave trade ended for economic reasons argue that the trade was economically inefficient. The religious and humanitarian language of the abolitionists hid their real economic motives. British elites agreed with Adam Smith* who proved that free labour was cheaper, more efficient and better motivated than slave labour.

5

British abolitionists were aware of the vast profits that came to Britain from the Caribbean and no doubt this helped to create both envy and hostility. It was after all a Parliament dominated by landowners who were persuaded to curb the profits of the West Indian traders in 1807. However, abolition was about more than the landowners' envy of the slave traders. There was a widespread concern that profits from the slave trade were insecure. For example slave revolts might lead to a financial crash. Also when Britain was at war with France, economic stability was far more important to parliamentarians than the profits from the slave trade.

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*Adam Smith was an economist who argued for free trade

Extract 2: From James Walvin, *British Abolitionism 1787-1838*, published 2005.

The argument that the abolition of the British slave trade was a response to economic and social changes in Britain and the Caribbean cannot be fully accepted. There is the danger that it undervalues the British abolitionist movement by reducing their principles to the calculation of profit.

15

Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce were great publicists and they successfully established in the British mind that abolition was a battle between good (the abolitionists) and evil (the slave owners). What they did quite brilliantly was to capture the moral high ground. Many of the activists were also influential and prominent men whose authority and status were beyond criticism, and could secure respect and win support in their locality.

20

The leaders of the abolitionist movement provided the arguments that led to parliament abolishing the slave trade. Their humanitarian case offered a clear alternative to those who had economic concerns about the slave trade.

25

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, in: *Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain: Africa and the Atlantic* by Boyd Hilton © Ohio University Press – 2010

Extract 2 from: *British Abolitionism 1787-1838*, in Anthony Tibbles [ed], *TRANSATLANTIC SLAVERY – Against Human Dignity* by James Walvin © National Museums Liverpool – 2005

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 happened primarily because of the part played by William Wilberforce?

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

(20)



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.

5

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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.

15

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.

20

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.

25

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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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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to humanitarian campaigning?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Frank O’Gorman, *The Long Eighteenth Century*, published 2016.

Between 1800 and 1804 William Wilberforce and his friends suspended their parliamentary campaign for abolition because they knew that they stood little chance of success until the war with France ended. However, the argument in favour of abolition had convinced most people already. Getting abolition passed in Parliament was now a matter of timing and favourable circumstances. For example, a few months before his death in January 1806, Pitt forbade the importation of slaves into newly conquered colonies, and this opened up the way for full abolition. 5

The abolitionists had also added much to their humanitarian argument. A majority of MPs during Grenville’s national unity government were persuaded by the sheer force of numerous public meetings and petitions to pass the Act abolishing the slave trade in 1807. This Act represented a victory for middle class campaigning that had brought together Christians, humanitarians and economic thinkers alike. 10

Extract 2: From Selwyn Carrington, *The Sugar Industry and the Abolition of Slave Trade 1775–1810*, published 2003.

The abolition of the slave trade happened because the British government calculated that the slave economy in the West Indies would improve if the slave trade was abolished. The key argument used by the British government to justify their policy change to the slave owners was that, with proper care, and better management of the slaves, the slave population would increase naturally. 15 20

Jamaica’s slave population had grown from 210,984 in 1787 to 308,000 in 1803 – almost 100,000 in sixteen years. Therefore, the government concluded, population growth would mean that the slave trade was no longer necessary. The entire West Indies would be able to maintain its slave population. The abolition of the slave trade was not likely to interfere very much with the production of sugar. Indeed, the government calculated that abolishing the slave trade would increase the security of the slave economy by making rebellion less likely, and profits would improve. This line of reasoning significantly reduced opposition to abolition. 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Long Eighteenth Century* By Frank O’Gorman © Bloomsbury Publishing, 2016

Extract 2 from: *The Sugar Industry and the Abolition of the Slave Trade* By Selwyn H. H Carrington © University Press Florida, 2002

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the slave revolt in Haiti was a crucial factor in the abolition of the slave trade?

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

(20)

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.

5

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.

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15

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.

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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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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



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that economic arguments persuaded parliament to abolish the slave trade in 1807?

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Michael Jordan, *The Great Abolition Sham*, published 2010.

The strongest argument for the abolition of the slave trade was economic. As Adam Smith had argued, free labour was cheaper and vastly more productive than slave labour. Without it the abolitionists made little impact on parliament for a very long time.

Wilberforce failed to persuade a majority of MPs to switch support away from the slave trade. Wilberforce focussed too much on the humanitarian and moral aspects of the trade. The economic case became more important as the war with France continued.

5

Wilberforce's influence on the abolition debate has been massively exaggerated. He can be credited for his incredible persistence in keeping abolition under consideration in parliament, but he failed to convince the doubters. Other parliamentary speakers proved to be far more persuasive on abolition than Wilberforce did, because they concentrated on what was important to most parliamentarians. This was not the suffering of Africans, but the economic benefits of abolition.

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15

Extract 2: From Richard S. Reddie, *Abolition! The Struggle to Abolish Slavery in the British Colonies*, published 2007.

Wilberforce was a noted orator with few equals in parliament. In a three-hour speech he would demolish all moral, social and economic arguments for the slave trade point-by-point. He made it clear that the slave trade had a detrimental effect on Africa too. Wilberforce always refused to ridicule his opponents or portray them as evil, but instead portrayed them as misguided in their belief that the slave trade made moral or financial sense.

20

Most abolitionist politicians like Wilberforce and Fox believed firmly that the slave trade was immoral and unjust. Their parliamentary speeches were filled with passion due to the conviction that their cause was just. In comparison their opponents found it difficult to defend the slave trade. The slave-supporting MPs tended to appeal to the purse rather than the heart and pointed to the huge revenues made from the slave trade. Wilberforce steadily advanced his case and sought to make progress whether he was outvoted or not.

25



BLANK PAGE**Acknowledgements:**

Extract 1 from: The Great Abolition Sham, Michael Jordan, The History Press 2010

Extract 2 from: Abolition. The Struggle to Abolish Slavery In The British Colonies, Richard S. Reddie, Lion Books 2007



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that ‘free market arguments’ played the main role in the abolition of the slave trade [Extract 1, line 3]?

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

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, published 1944.

Britain's transition to an industrial economy defeated the slave owners. Caribbean planters and British industrialists had opposing economic interests. In the run-up to abolition in 1807, the free market arguments of the industrialist capitalists won the debate.

The attack on the West Indian system was more than an attack on slavery. It was an attack by supporters of Adam Smith and his free market theories, on the economic monopoly of the slave owners. The abolitionists were humanitarians who also supported modern economic theory. British industrialists thought that slavery was cruel, but also that it was an inefficient and increasingly unprofitable method of production. Free labour was more productive, they thought, than the labour of slaves.

Capitalists in Britain, who had built their wealth on the labour of slaves, now turned and destroyed the slave trading system in the name of the free market. The abolitionists highlighted the cruelty of slavery and attacked it at its weakest and most indefensible spot, the cruelty of the slave trade. But it was the slave owners' vast economic power that they hated.

Extract 2: From Boyd Hilton, *Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade*, published 2010.

The argument that slavery was incompatible with the free market is flawed in a number of ways.

First, in a purely economic sense, the British West Indies was far more valuable to Britain in the decade or so leading up to 1807, than at any time before.

Second, the property value of the slave colonies had doubled since 1789 as slave numbers increased.

Third, Britain had come to dominate an increasingly profitable slave trade just before abolition. There was actually more capital being invested in the slave trade at this point than at any time before.

Fourth, Britain's slave system was nowhere near its 'maximum economic potential', because the acquisition of British territory in the Caribbean was still growing.

Fifth, in the years leading up to abolition, Britain's trade with Europe had been very badly hit by the war with France. This increased the economic argument in favour of the slave trade.

The slave trade was central to British commercial prosperity. Slavery was, according to the historian, Seymour Drescher, 'a dynamic system' that was 'aborted in its prime'. Therefore, the reasons for abolition are to be found in the humanitarianism of the abolitionist movement, and not in economic arguments.

BLANK PAGE**Acknowledgements**

Extract 1 from: Capitalism and Slavery By Eric Williams © Capricorn Books, 1966

Extract 2 from: Why Britain outlawed her slave trade. Chapter in Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic By Boyd Hilton. Editor: Derek R. Peterson © Ohio University Press, 2010



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to religious influences?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From James Walvin, *A Short History of Slavery*, published 2007.

From the 1780s religious influences were increasingly important in the abolitionist cause. Nonconformist (Baptist and Methodist) missionaries began converting slave communities in the Caribbean to Christianity. Many Anglicans disapproved of Methodists encouraging religious enthusiasm among both slaves in the Caribbean, and working class people in Britain. 5

Converting slave labourers and free labourers to Christianity had remarkable consequences at home and abroad. Nonconformist Christianity created a growing band of British supporters for abolition. The Baptists and Methodists who were converting the slaves in the Caribbean, were also growing rapidly in Britain. British Nonconformists naturally felt a bond of sympathy for slaves who shared their religion. Nonconformity clearly became a major social force in Britain. It provided the abolitionists with a new, national network of support. 10

Nonconformism grew rapidly in the new industrial centres. 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. 15

Extract 2: From Graham Ullathorne, *How Could We Do Without Sugar and Rum?*, published 2007.

The abolitionists in Britain were less important to the passage of the 1807 Act than were slave rebellions in the Caribbean, and the testimony of freed slaves.

Although William Wilberforce was extremely eloquent and gained the support of Prime Minister William Pitt, eleven parliamentary bills for the abolition of the slave trade were defeated in the fifteen years to 1807. Thomas Clarkson, and other white abolitionists, could stand in front of enthusiastic audiences to talk about the evils of slavery. However, those audiences were more moved when a former slave stood up and lectured about his life. It had considerably more impact and disproved the stereotype of the African slave as a savage. 20 25

Olaudah Equiano's biography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*, indicated to literate society that there was no meaningful difference between black and white, free person and slave. Given an education and a chance in life, Africans could be successful, despite the pro-slavery propaganda that suggested the opposite. 30

Acknowledgements:**Extract 1 from:** *A Short History of Slavery*, By James Walvin © Penguin, 2007**Extract 2 from:** <https://archives.history.ac.uk/history-in-focus/Slavery/articles/ullathorne.html>

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the slave trade was abolished in 1807 because the political climate favoured abolition?

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

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Michael Taylor, *The Interest: How the British Establishment Resisted the Abolition of Slavery*, published 2020.

Under the repressive rule of Pitt's Tories, and in the context of the execution of Louis XVI in France, anything that threatened the social order and the safety of property was labelled revolutionary. As a consequence, after the abolitionists' third bill was rejected in 1793, the abolitionists were forced into inactivity.

However, the political climate that had equated abolition with treason in 1793 changed again in 1805. Abolition could now be used as a patriotic weapon. Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, and the failed attempts to subdue the slave rebellion in Haiti, meant that France was no longer seen as a threat to Britain's West Indian colonies. Abolition would allow Britain to show moral superiority over the pro-slavery Napoleon. With Lord Grenville leading the liberal coalition known as the Ministry of All the Talents the abolitionists tried again.

This time the humanitarianism of the abolitionists coincided with British imperial interests and the bill to abolish the slave trade was passed by a landslide of two hundred and eighty-three votes for abolition with just sixteen against. Curiously, given the fierce resistance that Wilberforce had faced for twenty years, abolition was celebrated as the triumph of the whole nation.

Extract 2: From Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, published 1944.

To disregard the humanitarianism that destroyed the slave trade would be a serious historical error. It would ignore one of the greatest propaganda movements of all time. The abolitionists were the humanitarian spearhead of the attack on the slave trade.

The abolitionists were a brilliant group of campaigners. Thomas Clarkson personified the best of the humanitarianism of the age. He was a tireless worker who conducted endless and dangerous researches into the conditions and consequences of the slave trade. Clarkson was also a prolific pamphleteer whose history of the abolition movement is still a classic.

William Wilberforce, despite a certain smugness, was a persuasive and eloquent speaker with a melodious voice, which earned him the description of 'the nightingale of the House'. His reputation for saintliness and selflessness was a powerful factor in his leadership of the parliamentary crusade.

Along with others like Macaulay, Wesley, Thornton and Brougham, these men raised abolitionism to the status of a religion. They were likened to 'hyenas' and 'tigers' by the planters, but were more popularly referred to as 'the Saints'.



BLANK PAGE**Acknowledgements:**

Extract 1 from: *The Interest: How the British Establishment Resisted the Abolition of Slavery*, By Michael Taylor
© Vintage, September 2021

Extract 2 from: *Capitalism and Slavery*, By Eric Williams, © Lulu Press, September 2015



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that fear of a slave revolution led to the abolition of the slave trade?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Claudius K. Fergus, *Dread of Insurrection: Abolitionism, Security, and Labor in Britain's West Indian Colonies, 1760–1823*, published 2009.

Some historians see the moral campaigning and mass petitioning of the abolitionists, especially after 1802, as the decisive factor in the abolition of the slave trade. However, this view fails to understand the process by which MPs had been converted from being opponents of abolition to supporters of it. Fear of slave rebellions was at the centre of this change in attitude. 5

The Haitian revolution had changed Europe's perception of Africans as mere slaves. Fear of slave revolt greatly encouraged the abolitionists. For example, Wilberforce's first abolition bill of 1791 was debated in parliament in the context of the Haitian rebellion.

The government's fear of slave revolt also put pressure on slave owners in the colonies to manage their estates in a more humane way. The result was that by 1807 slave numbers in the Caribbean were increasing naturally. This decreased the need for fresh imports of slaves and meant that the slave trade itself was less profitable. In parliament, as fear of slave revolt diminished, abolition of the slave trade made economic sense as well. 15

Extract 2: From Seymour Drescher, *History's Engines: British Mobilization in the Age of Revolution*, published 2009.

British abolitionists appealed to the minds as well as to the emotions of both the government and the public. Thomas Clarkson worked hard to gather statistical evidence and eyewitness accounts of the horrors of the slave trade. Every Briton became aware of the inside of a slave ship through mass-produced prints. Doctors and common seamen testified in parliamentary committees about the brutality suffered by slaves and crews. 20

From 1791 to 1807, abolitionists in and out of Parliament emphasised moral reasons for the total abolition of the slave trade. By 1807 the moral argument had triumphed over those who thought abolition would lead to economic ruin. In no other country was the inhumanity of the transatlantic slave voyage so widely publicised. In 1806, when the Foreign Secretary, Charles Grey, opened the discussion on abolition, he referred to the moral arguments for abolition. Not a single member of Parliament showed any concern about slave rebellions or the economic arguments in favour of abolition. 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: "Dread of Insurrection": Abolitionism, Security, and Labor in Britain's West Indian Colonies, 1760-1823, Claudius Fergus, Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, The William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 66, No. 4, 2009

Extract 2 from: Pages 742-747, *History's Engines: British Mobilization in the Age of Revolution*, Seymour Drescher, Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, The William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 66, No. 4, 2009



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the slave trade was abolished mainly because it 'coincided with changing attitudes in Britain' [Extract 1, line 3]?

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

(20)



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. 5

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. 10

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. 15

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. 20

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. 25

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. 30

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



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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether pressure from outside parliament was the main reason for reform of parliament in the years 1852-70. Evidence to support the view that pressure from outside parliament was the main reason for the reform of parliament in the years 1852-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Chartist demand to extend the franchise became a goal of the New Model Unions from 1851, and carried the support of many skilled workers • The role of the National Reform Union (1864) in bringing the middle class and intelligentsia behind the demands for parliamentary reform • The founding of the Reform League in 1865 and the widespread meetings and demonstrations called by them • The May 1867 Hyde Park demonstration of 200,000 clearly alarmed the government, and could be argued as a significant cause for the 1867 Reform Act being passed by mid-August 1867 Reasons for the reform of parliament from within parliament should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reform movement was pushed by the work of key parliamentarians, e.g. John Bright and Gladstone from 1864: 'Every man ... is entitled to come within the pale of the constitution' • The death of Palmerston in 1865 changed the reform debate in parliament, many politicians came to the view that increased working class voting would favour their 'natural masters' rather than lead to class conflict • Both Liberal and Conservative politicians came to see that reform was inevitable with Disraeli thus framing the 1867 Act so that the Conservatives would take the credit for reform Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Was economic distress the main factor driving the growth of Chartism in the years 1832-48 Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether economic distress was the main reason for the growth of Chartism in the years 1832-48. The importance of economic distress as the main reason for the growth of Chartism in the years 1832-48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The evils of factory discipline, low wages outside factories and periodic unemployment (as depicted in Friedrich Engels's <i>The Condition of the Working Class in England</i>) figured in most Chartist protests in the North • The three Chartist petitions were presented at times of increasing economic distress, e.g. 1839, 1842, 1848 • The Chartist Land Plan was a recognition of the need to redistribute economic resources in favour of the working class to alleviate distress • The price of bread was a driving issue for Chartism, making Chartism a 'knife and fork question'. Other reasons for the growth of Chartism in the years 1832-48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Disappointment with the 1832 Great Reform Act which gave political influence to the 'haves' and denied it to the 'have nots' • The six points of the Charter show that the demand for a 'peoples' democracy' was a major drive of Chartism, e.g. the demand for universal suffrage • The actions of women Chartists show that fear of family break-up, health and housing were important and drove the movement forward, e.g. the <i>Women's Manifesto</i> of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne • The demand for education for the working class was a powerful factor for many Chartists who organised lectures and classes in their spare time. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the continued lack of parliamentary reform in the years 1785-1820 is best explained by government fear of revolution. The role that government fear of revolution played in preventing parliamentary reform should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The French Revolution used terror against the king and aristocrats prompting the defence of the unreformed parliament, e.g. Burke's <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i> • Pitt who had supported reform became fearful of revolution and hence the repressive acts of the 1795 parliament • The development of an extensive spy network and their activities against groups who wanted to reform parliament • The use of excessive force at Peterloo against peaceful demonstrators demanding reform was followed by six repressive acts of parliament. The role that other factors played in preventing parliamentary reform should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Rotten boroughs and pocket boroughs maintained the political power of the elite, and they were unwilling to give it up • The monarchy strongly opposed reform to maintain the status and authority of the Crown • The war with France from 1793 made the government less willing to consider reform • The growth of patriotic sentiment reduced support for those demanding reform. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree with the suggestion that in the years 1838-48 the Chartists failed to achieve the Charter because its demands were too ambitious. Evidence and argument to support the suggestion that in the years 1838-48 the Chartists failed to achieve the Charter because its demands were too ambitious should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The demand to enfranchise all men over the age of 21, if passed, might hand political power to the working class, which was unacceptable to industrialists and land-holders • The demand for equal constituencies was a threat to the landed gentry as the number of urban constituencies would increase at their expense • The removal of the property qualification for MPs threatened the monopoly of political power held by the elite • The demand for annual elections would, in the minds of the elite, disrupt government and give too much say to those with insufficient education. Evidence and argument to suggest that other factors in the years 1838-48 were the main reason why the Chartists failed to achieve the Charter should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The divisions in the Chartist movement, e.g. physical force and moral force Chartism • Government legislation undermined Chartism by offering reform, e.g. the passing of the Ten Hours Act in 1847 • Government determination to defeat Chartism, and the use and extension of state powers, e.g. the use of the army and courts • The British economy was growing with some workers becoming prosperous, and therefore unwilling to commit to Chartism. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether popular pressure in the years 1820-32 was the main reason for the passing of the Great Reform Act. Evidence and argument that popular pressure in the years 1820-32 was the main reason for the passing of the Great Reform Act should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Outrage at the repressive 'Six Acts' raised demands for a more democratic constitution but support failed to mobilise until 1829 • Widespread rural unrest and the Swing Riots made the landed interests fearful and weakened their opposition to reform • Widespread support for Thomas Attwood's Birmingham Political Union brought working- and middle-class campaigners together and increased government awareness of the need for reform • The riots in Bristol and Nottingham made the government appreciate more clearly that reform could provide a containment strategy for popular unrest • The 'Days of May' in 1832 added the economic power of the industrial middle classes to hasten the passing of the Great Reform Act. The role of other factors that contributed to the passing of the Great Reform Act should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of the middle classes and the new industrial areas made constitutional reform increasingly necessary for administrative as well as democratic reasons • The increased appeal of the Whig party and Tory divisions after the resignation of Lord Liverpool removed some parliamentary obstacles to reform • The 1831 election produced a Whig majority giving more impetus to the demands for reform from the middle classes • The prospect of the creation of enough Whig peers to prevent the Lords blocking further reform after Wellington was unable to form a government, was the final parliamentary change to enable the act to be passed. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate is it to say that, in the years 1852–67, the most significant factor driving parliamentary reform was campaigning by the Reform League. The significance of campaigning by the Reform League in driving parliamentary reform in the years 1852–67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The disparate post-Chartism campaigns for parliamentary reform were given a clearer focus by the formation of the Reform League in 1865 • The League drew in significant numbers of supporters with over 100 branches in London alone by 1867 • The League had significant support from trade unions and trades councils, middle class reformers and some MPs, thus presenting a united front for reform • The League organised huge demonstrations in favour of reform with the 1866 Hyde Park protest lasting for three days • The League maintained pressure right up to the passage of the 1867 Act which threatened consequences in the event of government backsliding. The significance of other factors that drove parliamentary reform and/or that the significance of the Reform League was limited should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Attempts to achieve parliamentary reform were under way throughout the 1850s, e.g. Russell's proposed bills of 1852 and 1854 • The National Reform Union formed in 1864, organised significant support for reform from the middle classes and some Liberal MPs • Party rivalry between Liberals and Tories to claim the mantle of the party of reform was significant • The death of Lord Palmerston in 1865 removed a significant obstacle to change • Disraeli's role was significant in arguing for reform, e.g. his 1858 attempt to get the Cabinet to go for radical reform and his decisive role in 1867. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which campaigning for electoral reform changed in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which campaigning for electoral reform changed in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tom Paine advocated revolutionary changes to the constitution, e.g. the abolition of monarchy, which was far more radical than campaigning in the 1860s • Campaigning in the early period was largely against 'Old Corruption' and unrepresented towns, whereas in the later period the focus was on extending the suffrage • Chartism marked a distinct change in campaigning for electoral reform by presenting a six point charter that would give greatly increased electoral influence to the working class • Campaigning in the 1860s was different from the Chartist period as working- and middle-class campaigners showed willingness to work together to extend the suffrage, e.g. the National Reform Union. The extent to which campaigning for electoral reform saw continuity in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Campaigning for electoral reform throughout the period tended to confront elitism and vested interests, e.g. by the industrial middle classes pre-1832 and the working classes thereafter • Mass demonstrations featured in all the major campaigns, e.g. St Peter's Fields in 1819, Bristol in 1831 and Hyde Park in 1866 • Campaigning was generally motivated by the notion that social injustice could be remedied by political empowerment, e.g. opposition to the Corn Laws fed demands for an extension to the suffrage. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that parliamentary reform occurred mainly because of political attitudes within parliament in the years 1820–67. Evidence and arguments about the extent to which parliamentary reform occurred mainly because of political attitudes within parliament in the years 1820–67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The corruption and venality of the 1820s faced rising criticism from within parliament and found expression in Lord John Russell's First Reform Bill in 1831 and the Great Reform Act of 1832 • The spread of views among Whig aristocrats and some Tories that some reform was desirable on condition it could be managed, hence the extension of the suffrage in 1832 was hedged in by continued property qualifications • Russell championed electoral reform in the 1840s and 1850s with a view to giving adequate representation to the developing industrial centres, which fed into a wider Liberal parliamentary campaign to extend the suffrage • The electoral reform bill proposed by Gladstone and Russell in 1866 was a direct result of increased support for electoral reform in the House of Commons, the proposals going beyond what the movers thought wise • Disraeli led the demand for electoral reform in the Conservative party from 1857 and finally moved the 1867 Act with the support (and further additions) from some Liberals. Evidence and arguments about other factors that led to parliamentary reform in the years 1820–67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of vast industrial cities demanded electoral reform at borough and national level and made some form of change to the suffrage inevitable, e.g. Manchester gained two MPs in 1832 and borough status in 1838 • The 1832 Act was passed in the context of pressure from without parliament, e.g. the Bristol riots of 1831 and the 'Days of May', which brought economic pressure on government to reform • The campaigning activities of Attwood's reform union in 1830 and the National Reform Union and the Reform League in the 1860s • Popular demonstrations brought pressure on government to commit to electoral reform, e.g. the Chartist demonstrations involved thousands in support of the Charter and the huge Hyde Park demonstration in 1866. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the political demands of the manufacturing interest were the main reason for pressure for electoral reform in the years 1785-1832. The extent to which the political demands of the manufacturing interest were the main reason for pressure for electoral reform in the years 1785-1832 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The manufacturing interest began to demand greater influence over government policy during the Napoleonic wars and the aftermath • The growth of industrial towns prompted the manufacturing interest to demand more representation, e.g. Lord John Russell's 1822 bill for electoral reform was backed by industrialists desiring their own MP • The industrial middle class gained increased social and political weight and by 1829 used their wealth to campaign for reform, e.g. Attwood's Political Union • The 'days of May' showed that the industrial middle class would use their financial power to influence the government to reform and was a reason for the 1832 Great Reform Act. The importance of other reasons for pressure for electoral reform in the years 1785-1832 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The need for radical reform was popularised by revolution in France and the USA and their advocates in Britain, e.g. Tom Paine, while the manufacturing interest looked on fearfully • The need for electoral reform was strongly felt in the industrial towns where social ills moved working-class protest, e.g. the Manchester campaigns that culminated in the 1819 demonstration in St Peter's Field • The Swing riots, while not directly about electoral reform, fed the perception that change was needed and boosted those campaigning for electoral reform • The 1831 riots in Bristol, Nottingham and Derby exerted popular pressure for reform on government. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that Chartism failed in the years 1838-48 largely due to divisions over methods of protest. The extent to which Chartism failed in the years 1838-48 largely due to divisions over methods of protest should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Centres of Chartist activity were divided from each other over tactics, e.g. smaller industrial towns dominated by one employer tended to favour more militant tactics, as was the case with Halifax in 1842 - The decision to separate Chartist demands from the cause of Irish independence limited the size and potency of Chartist protests - The split between 'Physical Force' and 'Moral Force' Chartism became increasingly important after the failure of the Newport Rising, allowing an opening for the government to exploit - Divisions about tactics in 1848 meant that despite a mass petition and demonstration there was no agreement about how to follow it up, and thus led to a dead end. Other reasons for the failure of Chartism in the years 1838-48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The Charter may have been too ambitious to be considered by parliament, e.g. annual parliaments were seen as disruptive - Government was mindful that concessions to the working class might result in more demonstrations and further demands and therefore held firm by not even accepting some of the giant petitions to parliament - General prosperity was rising, e.g. food became cheaper after 1846, and this took the urgency from the Chartist movement - Chartist activity faced effective government repression including the use of military force, e.g. in 1842 24 Chartists were killed at Newport and 56 Chartists from the Potteries were transported to Australia - Government legislation effectively made the case that reforms were happening without the need for protest and this undercut the Chartist's propaganda about the need to protest, e.g. the 1847 Ten Hours Act. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether government fear of major democratic change was the main reason for the failure of Chartism in the years 1838-48. The importance of government fear of major democratic change in the years 1838-48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Chartist demand to enfranchise all men over the age of 21 would give too much political influence to the working class, in the minds of those who feared a 'tyranny of the majority' • Chartist demonstrations of thousands prompted fearful memories of the French Revolution and the conflation of radical democracy with terror that, in turn, prompted government intervention • The Chartist demand for the removal of the property qualification for MPs suggested social levelling that was unacceptable to the government whose role was to defend the rights of property • The demand for annual elections was a form of political accountability that was unacceptable to the elite, who were aware of the disruptive effects of elections, e.g. three different governments 1838-48. The importance of other reasons for the failure of Chartism in the years 1838-48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The divisions in the Chartist movement, e.g. physical force and moral force Chartism • Government legislation undermined Chartism by offering reform, e.g. the passing of the Ten Hours Act in 1847 • Government determination to defeat Chartism using the state, the army and the courts, e.g. the role of General Napier in the north • The British economy was growing with some workers becoming prosperous, and therefore unwilling to commit to Chartism. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



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2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Chartist demands for electoral reform were the main consequence of the Great Reform Act in the years 1832-52. The importance of Chartist demands for electoral reform in the years 1832-52 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Chartism was the first national working class movement for parliamentary reform and arose partly because the 1832 Act excluded most workers from the vote • The demands in the People's Charter attacked the property-based right to vote offered in the 1832 Act, e.g. extending the vote to every man of twenty-one years, if he was of sound mind and at liberty • The People's Charter was targeted at the corruption in the system that the 1832 Act did not address, e.g. through the Chartist demand for a secret ballot and equal constituencies • Chartist disappointment at the 1832 Act led to increased forms of popular democracy, e.g. mass meetings, demonstrations, petitions, standing candidates in elections, widely-circulated newspapers. The importance of other consequences of the Great Reform Act in the years 1832-52 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1832 Act ended rotten boroughs and enfranchised 67 new constituencies, which ended much corruption in the electoral system and gave fairer representation to new industrial cities • The 1832 Act limited the ability of the Crown to interfere in politics, e.g. by increasing the weight of the House of Commons against the House of Lords • The increased political weight of the industrial middle classes shifted economic policy in favour of free market thinking, e.g. the ending of subsidies on sugar and corn • The 1832 Act gave a boost to the two-party system that led to the development of party organisations and more adversarial politics in parliament throughout the period. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which unequal representation was the most significant feature of the unreformed parliament in the years c1785-1820. The extent to which unequal representation was the most significant feature of the unreformed parliament in the years c1785-1820 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • County seats gave each county the right to two MPs regardless of the size of population and caused unequal representation of the people, e.g. Bedfordshire and Yorkshire both returned two MPs each • The growth of industrial towns made the issue of unequal representation more significant, e.g. Manchester and Birmingham were not even parliamentary boroughs • Freeman boroughs based on property qualification varied from borough to borough and led to unequal suffrage, e.g. the City of London had 7,000 voters compared to some 30 boroughs with fewer than 200 voters • Pocket boroughs were easily bought by wealthy families and led to aristocratic domination of the House of Commons, e.g. the purchase of Gatton in Surrey at auction in 1801. The extent to which unequal representation was not the most significant feature of the unreformed parliament in the years c1785-1820 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Elections that took place in public and without a secret ballot were open to intimidation and bribery, e.g. of landlords against their tenants • In parliament, sinecures were given to a layer of functionaries and hangers-on with a tax-free income and a role that produced few tangible results, e.g. those whom Cobbett called 'idle, rich men without merit' • Pre-reform parliaments were open to the charge of nepotism, e.g. pensions and government contracts were given by Ministers to their associates as favours for services rendered • Resistance to calls for reform became an increasingly significant feature of the unreformed parliament, e.g. the passage of the 'Six Acts' in 1819 that strengthened the hand of government in dealing with dissent. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which attitudes to poverty changed in the years 1834-70. The extent to which attitudes to poverty changed should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A comparison of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act and the 1867 Metropolitan Poor Act shows a shift from punishing the poor to caring for them • Utilitarian ideas on issues such as population growth and large families developed understanding of the causes of poverty • Henry Mayhew's sympathetic writing about the poor brought the issue to a wider readership, and increased the pressure for reform • The publication of Samuel Smiles's Self Help offered the idea that poverty could be overcome The extent to which attitudes to poverty stayed the same should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Government attitudes were consistent in blaming poverty as the responsibility of the individual • Belief in the free market and minimal state interference limited government intervention throughout the period • Acceptance of the adage that 'the poor are always with us' pertained • The preferred solutions of charity and self-help in the 1860s showed only a partial understanding of the causes of poverty Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far ideas about poverty changed in the years 1785-1834. The extent to which ideas about poverty changed should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Joseph Townsend criticised the existing system of poor relief in 1786 • The views of Robert Owen marked a departure by focussing on 'raising up' the poor through education and well paid work • The ideas of Jeremy Bentham and Utilitarianism established a new set of criteria by which to judge the effectiveness of reform, e.g. the principle of the 'greatest happiness for the greatest number' • The report of the Royal Commission in 1834 showed a desire to stem pauperism as a perceived social evil through the introduction of the principle of 'less eligibility'. The extent to which ideas about poverty did not change or were only slightly modified should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The idea that poverty was inevitable because of human nature and the growing population was little changed between the writings of Malthus and 1834 • There was considerable continuity in the belief in Christian charity and the obligation of the rich to relieve suffering • The industrial middle classes were hostile to the idea that their wealth was responsible for the poverty of others and opposed increased poor rates, and this held back progressive views on how to tackle poverty • The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 maintained the idea of deterring the poor from seeking relief through the establishment of the work house system. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that harsh treatment of the poor was the most significant response to poverty in the years 1834-70. Evidence and argument that harsh treatment of the poor was the most significant response to poverty in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Poor Law Amendment Act, a significant government response, was harsh to the poor through the principle of 'less eligibility' • The workhouse regime is significant as it was deliberately made to be unpleasant and workhouses were feared as 'bastilles' • The dominance of free-market ideology encouraged the response that those in poverty were to blame and should bear the consequences • The concept of self-help, although sympathetic to the plight of the poor, still put the responsibility to end poverty on the shoulders of the poor. The extent to which other responses to poverty were significant in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The work of Henry Mayhew highlighting low wages as being the main cause of poverty could be argued as a clear shift towards society taking responsibility for poverty • The work of individuals like Charles Dickens and Elizabeth Gaskell highlighted the social causes of poverty and therefore the folly of less eligibility • The revelation of a high percentage of young paupers in workhouses who could not be responsible for their own poverty led to the demand for better educational and medical facilities for the poor • The foundation of the Charity Organisation Society in 1869 shows a willingness to help rather than blame the poor. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the Andover workhouse scandal was the main reason for changed attitudes to poverty in the years 1845-70. Evidence and argument that the Andover workhouse scandal was the main reason for changed attitudes to poverty in the years 1845-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The scandal exposed the harsh treatment of the poor to the middle classes, e.g. through John Walter's detailed publication of the case in <i>The Times</i> • The scandal marked a change of attitude in the Anglican Church, e.g. to advocate charity as a religious duty • The scandal seems to have had an effect on government attitudes to poverty, e.g. the replacement of the Poor Law Commission with the Poor Law Board in 1847 • The scandal seems to have raised the possibility of increased social unrest to the middle classes unless they took responsibility for the poor, e.g. the article <i>Charity and Pauperism</i>, in the <i>Saturday Review</i> 1869. Evidence and argument that the Andover workhouse scandal was not the main reason for changed attitudes to poverty in the years 1845-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The scandal did not deflect the government's fundamental policy towards the poor as a further 100 workhouses were built and scandals still occurred, e.g. the Huddersfield workhouse scandal in 1848 • Campaigners who exposed the causes of poverty did much to change attitudes, e.g. Henry Mayhew's work on exposing low pay and irregular work as factors causing poverty • Angela Burdett Coutts helped change attitudes to poverty by showing how prostitutes could be reformed if they were lifted out of poverty, e.g. her work at Urania Cottage • Samuel Smiles and 'self-help' came to dominate thinking about how poverty might be remedied. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that campaigning individuals did more to help those in poverty than government did in the years 1834–70. Evidence and argument to support the suggestion that campaigning individuals did more to help those in poverty than government did in the years 1834–70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Individuals provided data about the causes of poverty which brought solutions to light, e.g. Mayhew's research showing that low wages caused poverty • Individuals brought the scale of poverty and its horrors to the attention of the public, e.g. Charles Dickens in <i>Oliver Twist</i> • Angela Burdett-Coutts did pioneering work on the relationship between poverty and prostitution and offered a prototype to remedy this in Urania Cottage • Samuel Smiles offered a solution to poverty through the publication of <i>Self Help</i>. Evidence and argument to challenge the suggestion that campaigning individuals did more to help those in poverty than government did in the years 1834–70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Poor Law Amendment Act allowed for a centralised system for dealing with poverty and led to the first examples of medical care being given in workhouses • The replacement of the Poor Law Commission with the Poor Law Board in 1847 saw government take responsibility in the light of the Andover scandal • The Union Chargeability Act of 1865 moved responsibility for funding poor relief from parishes to the Union thus ending the variations in funding • The Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867 required separate medical facilities to be provided for workhouse inmates suffering illness which was an important government intervention. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which attitudes to the poor changed in the years 1785–1834. The extent to which attitudes to the poor changed in the years 1785–1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The attitude of the industrial middle classes towards the poor changed in terms of demanding a cheaper solution than the Speenhamland system, and resulted in the principle of less eligibility • The attitudes of the industrial middle classes intensified their conviction that the poor were responsible for their poverty, as the emerging industrial economy flourished • The sympathetic thinkers concerning the poor in the eighteenth century, e.g. Tom Paine, lost the argument to the adherents of <i>laissez faire</i> in the nineteenth century • Government attitudes to the poor, while remaining indifferent to their plight, moved towards a national system of relief as parish relief became widely criticised • The conditions in industrial cities changed the paternalistic view of the poor as unfortunates to one of contempt, e.g. Townsend's depiction of the poor as animals that might be tamed by poverty. The extent to which attitudes to the poor in the years 1785–1834 remained the same or changed little should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Anglican Church maintained the view that the poor were a constant feature of life, which was largely unalterable, and charity might ameliorate • The distinction between so-called deserving and undeserving poor was constant • The idea that sobriety, religion and hard work was the method by which the poor might remedy their situation was a constant for many thinkers, e.g. from Malthus to Nassau Senior • The elites continued to oppose forms of collective action by workers that might address poverty through gaining increased wages, e.g. opposition to trade unions. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that utilitarianism was the most significant influence on attitudes to poor relief in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which utilitarianism was the most significant influence on attitudes to poor relief in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bentham's ideas appealed to, and fitted in with, government proponents of <i>laissez-faire</i> and efficiency, e.g. they formed the basis for reform of the Poor Law and poor relief after 1815 • Bentham's 'happiness principle' justified poor relief through the workhouse system by putting the poor to gainful employment and securing the happiness of the greatest number of rate payers • Bentham exerted a strong influence on Edwin Chadwick, the architect of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, e.g. Bentham's panopticon prison model was used as a guide for the construction of workhouses • Opposition to the workhouse system did not end it, and thus Bentham's vision continued to influence the provision of poor relief to the end of the period and beyond. Other significant influences on attitudes to poor relief in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Considerable pressure to reform poor relief and make it uniform came from parishes, e.g. the 1795 Speenhamland System • Thomas Malthus put forward the economic argument that poor relief did more harm than good by preserving unproductive life and increasing population at the expense of resources • The 1845 Andover scandal influenced thinking about the shortcomings of poor relief through the workhouse system, e.g. the pressure resulted in the replacement of the Poor Law Commission with the Poor Law Board in 1847 • The works of campaigning individuals against the workhouse system changed middle-class attitudes to poor relief, e.g. Charles Dickens's <i>Oliver Twist</i>. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the most significant factor shaping poor relief in the years 1834-70 was its cost. The extent to which cost was the most significant factor shaping poor relief in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, in force to 1870, was driven by middle- class concerns over the direct cost of outdoor relief, e.g. some parishes were burdened with a disproportionate number of paupers • The 'iron law of wages' reasoned that the Roundsman system was an indirect cost to the ratepayers by subsidising the wages of the poor and this view dominated attitudes to the poor throughout 1834-70 • Investigations into workhouse scandals in Andover and Huddersfield revealed that the appalling conditions were a direct result of maintaining poor relief at as low a cost as possible • The workhouse regime in the years 1834-70 was designed to incentivise the poor to work hard to escape poverty by making the cure worse than the complaint • The 1865 Union Chargeability Act placed funding for poor relief on the Union instead of the parish, which shaped poor relief for considerations of cost. The significance of other factors shaping poor relief in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Whig thinking was in favour of an efficient national system that equalised and regulated the administration of poor relief, e.g. through the creation of Poor Law Unions • Utilitarianism, through the works of Edwin Chadwick who wanted to ensure a free market for labour, shaped poor relief throughout the period • The influence of individual campaigners gave voice to the moral objections to the way poor relief was administered and affected the views of many of the voting public, e.g. the publication of Dickens' <i>Oliver Twist</i> • Poor relief was shaped increasingly by public awareness and opposition to the way it was administered, e.g. the 1867 Metropolitan Poor Act requiring separate facilities for men and women was influenced by moral concerns • Thinking about what caused poverty shaped the nature of poor relief, e.g. that work was the remedy for those who were alleged to have chosen idleness, and were thus undeserving.

	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: indicative content



4	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether economic and social distress was the main cause of pressure for electoral reform in the years 1820-32. The importance of economic and social distress as the main cause of pressure for electoral reform in the years 1820-32 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Agitation for electoral reform in textile producing areas suffering economic and social distress grew in the years 1815-21 but died out thereafter as the economy improved, e.g. in Manchester • Economic and social distress in the countryside after 1828, e.g. the Swing Riots, persuaded political commentators like Cobbett to see parliamentary reform as a way of alleviating rural distress • The economic downturn after 1829 led to agitation for political reform by weavers in Lancashire and miners in South Wales in 1830 • Economic and social distress was a factor in the riots in Bristol, Nottingham and Derby in 1831 which all demanded electoral reform. The importance of other factors which caused pressure for electoral reform in the years 1820-32 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tory divisions over Catholic emancipation after 1823 saw their hegemony decline and led to crisis in 1827, which in turn encouraged Whig demands for reform • Economic growth gave the industrial middle class increasing confidence to demand more political representation • The rejection of the Second Reform Bill by the House of Lords in 1831 led to rioting in Bristol, Nottingham and Derby leading to the pressures for reform • The 'Days of May' in 1832 showed the financial power of the middle class and brought significant pressure for reform. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the founding of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was the main reason for the development of New Model Unionism in the years 1835-70. The importance of the founding of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the development of New Model Unionism in the years 1835-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The GNCTU (1834) proved in practice that a general union antagonistic to employers was not going to be successful in a period of economic growth, and which prompted the formation of the ASE in 1851 • The ASE was narrowly focused on wages and the conditions of employment, giving it a more distinct purpose than the general unions, offering a model for future organisation • The ASE prioritised defending skills from dilution, which inspired further craft unions in other industries, e.g. the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in 1860 • The ASE promoted professional trade unionism based on gaining recognition and negotiation from employers which led to the founding of the TUC in 1868. The importance of other factors in the development of New Model Unionism in the years 1835-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Government intransigence to Chartism prompted a more moderate and considerate approach to gaining the political reforms trade unionists wanted and NMUs became part of the movement for reform in the 1860s • Increased literacy and numeracy and the emergence of a white-collar proletariat enabled trade unions to manage their affairs more expeditiously and offered a new model • The growth of trade councils, e.g. London 1860 and Birmingham 1866, supported the development of NMUism in the localities • Both Liberals and Tories showed more interest in trade unions after 1867 and positively encouraged NMUism in the light of the Royal Commission's findings, e.g. concerning the 'Sheffield outrages'. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the response of governments to working conditions in factories and mines changed little in the years 1833-64. The extent to which the response of governments to working conditions in factories and mines changed little in the years 1833-64 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The dominance of laissez-faire ideology throughout the period inhibited government intervention in the way business was conducted, and thus all reforms might be seen as minimalist • Child and female labour in factories and child labour in mines were continuous throughout the period, despite government being in possession of evidence of the detrimental effects on health and family life • Although acts were passed to regulate working hours for women and children in factories and mines, the inspection regimes to enforce the acts were insufficient, and partly reflect government doubts about interference • Health and safety at work was left almost entirely in the hands of employers despite research into the issue revealing shocking facts, e.g. Ashley Cooper's 1842 report on child labour. The extent to which the response of governments to working conditions in factories and mines changed significantly in the years 1833-64 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1833 Factory Act put a framework in place from which further reforms could be made • The 1842 Mining Act made it illegal for women and children under nine to work underground • The 1847 'Ten Hour Act' showed deliberate government action against the abuse of child labour by limiting the working hours of children in the textile industry • Between 1847 and 1864 acts were passed extending the provisions of previous textile industry legislation to other industries, e.g. the 1864 Factory Act included the pottery and paper industries. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the work of Samuel Smiles was most significant in challenging attitudes towards the poor in the years 1834-70. The significance of the work of Samuel Smiles in challenging attitudes towards the poor, in the years 1834-70, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Smiles' challenge to prevailing attitudes to the poor was well received among former Chartists in the north, whose cause he had previously championed as a journalist • Smiles' speech to the Mutual Improvement Society in 1845 argued that education was the best means of raising people from poverty as through education they realised their full humanity • <i>Self-Help</i> became an immediate best seller, e.g. the first edition reached 20,000 sales, and thus helped shape attitudes among the reading public • <i>Self-Help</i> became the bible of mid-Victorian liberalism, partly because his ideas chimed with prevailing laissez-faire doctrines, and was read enthusiastically by many MPs. The significance of other works/developments that challenged attitudes towards the poor in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Other writers made a significant challenge to the workhouse regime, e.g. Dickens' 1837 publication of <i>Oliver Twist</i> • In 1843 Thomas Carlyle offered the view that poverty was caused by the greed of employers rather than the indolence of the poor, making his <i>Past and Present</i> a significant challenge • The 1847 Urania Cottage project offered support for women who had fallen into prostitution because of poverty and challenged the social stigma attached to prostitutes • Social commentators offered research into the effects of low wages and other causes of poverty, e.g. Henry Mayhew's <i>London Labour and London Poor</i>. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that, in the years 1834-70, the most significant feature of the workhouse system was its harshness. The extent to which the most significant feature of the workhouse system, in the years 1834-70, was its harshness should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The workhouse regime was designed to deter all but the most needy from seeking relief and this led to scandalous mistreatment of inmates, e.g. the Andover workhouse scandal • The furnishings and food supplied to the poor in the workhouse was kept to the bare minimum, e.g. a diet of bread, cheese and gruel in the Southwell workhouse • Inmates were often forced to work ten hours a day wearing uniforms of coarse but hardwearing material • Families were split up on arrival, husband from wife, and parents from their children, thus denying the inmates emotional and familial comfort. The extent to which other features of the workhouse system, in the years 1834-70, were significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The workhouse system was cost effective. Although workhouse construction was expensive many poor people chose not to enter them, and thus ratepayers were protected from the full cost of assisting the poor • A pioneering system of Poor Law management was put in place and this contributed to making the system standardised and efficient, e.g. boosting the numbers of workhouses built (350 1834-9) • The workhouse system provided a base for some health reforms, e.g. the development of hospitals attached to workhouses with a nurse and a doctor on call • A by-product of the workhouse system was that it opened up a debate about social provision that fed into other areas where reform was needed, e.g. sanitation. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.

4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the influence of utilitarianism was the main cause of changing attitudes to Poor Law reform in the years 1785-1834. The importance of the influence of utilitarianism as a cause of changing attitudes to Poor Law reform in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Utilitarianism offered a less drastic attitude to Poor Law reform than the prescriptions of Malthus, and provided the basis of an intellectual solution that might overcome the weaknesses of the existing system • Bentham's National Charity Company offered a blueprint for workhouse reform that influenced the PLAA • The pleasure or pain calculation prompted the PLAA to recommend poor relief that was as unpleasant as possible and deterred those seeking relief based on the less eligibility principle • The Poor Law amendment campaign that took place after 1815 was strongly influenced by Bentham's utilitarianism, e.g. through the inclusion of Edwin Chadwick on the Royal Commission. The importance of other causes of changing attitudes to Poor Law reform in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parish-based poor relief became increasingly ineffective as industrialisation progressed, e.g. the concentration of poor people in towns and the consequent danger of rioting • Joseph Townsend and Thomas Malthus provided the rationale for reducing / abolishing poor relief in order to encourage poor people to seek work as the only remedy for poverty • The upsurge in pauperism after 1815 stimulated more interest in Poor Law reform from the industrial middle class, e.g. the cost of poor relief had risen by seventy-five per cent during the French Wars • The PLAA was influenced by the economic theories of David Ricardo. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the nature and extent of opposition to the Poor Law changed little in the years 1834-70. The extent to which the nature and extent of opposition to the Poor Law changed little in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Christian opposition to the PLAA changed little across the period, e.g. most Christians believed that charity was the moral duty of the better off and rejected the breakup of families 'whom God hath joined together' • Opposition expressed in literature generally conformed to a pattern of moral outrage at the unnecessary harshness of the system, e.g. Dickens' <i>Oliver Twist</i> • Tory paternalists continued to object to the harsh treatment of 'the poor unfortunates' whom they saw as objects of pity, e.g. Richard Oastler • Wealthier opponents of the Poor Law rarely went beyond respectable forms of protest, e.g. the MP John Fielden acquiesced after a Select Committee to hear his complaints rejected them. The extent to which the nature and extent of opposition to the Poor Law changed in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Chartist opposition to the Poor Law, very strong in West Yorkshire, abated as Chartism declined • Violent opposition to the Poor Law gave way to more peaceful protest, e.g. there were riots in Buckinghamshire and East Anglia where workhouses were attacked in 1837, but the rioting died down thereafter • Opposition to the Poor Law was given renewed energy after the Andover and Huddersfield workhouse scandals were given national publicity in the 1840s • Opposition to the Poor Law abated somewhat after legislation to reform some of its harsher features, e.g. the 1867 Metropolitan Poor Act requiring separate medical facilities for workhouses • Opposition to the Poor Law became more informed after research into the causes of poverty revealed that the poor were not to blame for their poverty, e.g. Mayhew's research into low wages and poverty. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the main reason for factory reform in the years 1819-48 was parliament's concern for the suffering of working children. The extent to which parliament's concern for the suffering of working children was the main reason for factory reform should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1819 Cotton Mills Act legislated in favour of working children • The conditions of work which children endured in mines, factories and mills • The broader concern of government with the plight of working children, e.g. the 1842 Royal Commission into working conditions in the mines • The 1847 Factory Act introduced the Ten Hour Day for children The importance of other factors in bringing about factory reform should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • It could be argued that moral concerns about working women were uppermost in the minds of reformers • The government acts allowed children to continue working, and only ameliorated the worst excesses children endured, therefore showing less concern for their plight • Protest movements, Chartism and the Ten Hour Movement, put pressure on the government to reform Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether an expanding electorate was the main reason for government attempts to improve living conditions in the years 1832-70. Evidence and argument that an expanding electorate was the main reason for government attempts to improve living conditions in the years 1832-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The enfranchising of new industrial towns in 1832 gave an impetus to the development of local government and brought issues of public health to the attention of parliament • Extending the vote to the industrial middle classes in 1832 led to the formation of pressure groups, e.g. the Health of Towns Association founded in 1839 • The development of a two-party political system after 1832 made politicians keen to deliver benefits to the electorate • The 1867 Reform Act extended the vote to more of the working class which in turn increased the demand for reform of living conditions in industrial towns. Evidence and argument that other reasons were important for government attempts to improve living conditions in the years 1832-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • An expanding press and a more literate society helped to spread knowledge about the need for health reform, e.g. <i>The Lancet</i> presented research on a range of issues connected to urban living conditions throughout the period • Individual reformers played an important role in securing improvements in public health, e.g. Edwin Chadwick's report helped to produce the 1848 Public Health Act • Scientific knowledge about the causes, prevention and cure of diseases led to towns adopting strategies to improve health, e.g. the work of Doctor John Snow which connected the 1854 cholera outbreak to contaminated water • The availability of loans for local authorities led to the setting up of Public Health Boards in towns across Britain in the 1860s, which recommended reforms in housing, water supply and sanitation. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that working-class living conditions in urban areas hardly changed in the years 1848-70. Evidence and argument that working-class living conditions in urban areas hardly changed in the years 1848-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pollution from smoke and the chemicals used in production was a continuous feature of city life • Low wages and high rents continuously blighted the lives of the lower working class leading to poor diet and continuing poor health • Overcrowding and slum housing was a continuous feature of working-class life as house building failed to keep up with population growth • Limited access to fresh, clean water led to regular outbreaks of disease such as typhus and dysentery. Evidence and argument that working class living conditions in urban areas changed to a significant extent in the years 1848-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Social mobility occurred for skilled workers as industrialisation progressed, opening up opportunities as foremen and managers • The mid-Victorian boom saw a sharp rise in wages for skilled workers and the building of better suburban houses • The Sanitary Act 1866 made corporations responsible for sanitation and was enforced by government inspectors, which dramatically affected the scourge of cholera • Some new-builds saw industrial sites developed along with laid out housing for the workers, e.g. Silvertown and the model village of Saltaire. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether effective leadership, in the years 1831-47, was the main reason for the success of the Ten Hours Movement. Evidence and argument that effective leadership, in the years 1831-47, was the main reason for the success of the Ten Hours Movement should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The movement was led by MPs and industrialists who understood the need for factory reform and could influence government, e.g. John Fielden was both an industrialist and a MP • The persistence of the parliamentary leadership increased the knowledge of MPs and the public about the worst conditions of employment, e.g. 'Sadler's' Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry, which led to the 1833 Factory Act • The leadership wisely made the Ten Hours Movement a single issue campaign for sensible reforms, and therefore did not stir the fear of revolution • Working-class supporters felt safe in protesting a cause led by leaders such as Ashley (Lord Shaftsbury). Other reasons for the success of the Ten Hours Movement in the years 1831-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The government was increasingly willing to legislate on social issues that were horrifying the electorate, e.g. the 1842 report on women and children working in mines • The growth of educational provision for factory children overcame middle-class fears that if children were not employed they would be undisciplined and dangerous • The protests led by Chartists could be defused by the passing of reforms, e.g. the 1847 Act was partly responsible for the winding down of Chartism • The growth in moral sentiment helped to create a consensus between the middle and working classes on the need for reform • The downturn in the economy meant that when the 1847 Act was passed, many mills were only working for 10 hours a day. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether regional economic diversity was the most significant feature of industrialisation in the years 1785-1870. Evidence and argument that regional economic diversity was the most significant feature of industrialisation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The creation of textile producing areas in the north, e.g. cotton in Lancashire and wool in Yorkshire, strengthened by access to coal • The south west remained mainly agricultural (with the exception of Cornish tin mining) and never drew the investment for manufacturing that the centres of textile and engineering enjoyed • Steel and shipbuilding developed on the Clyde and Tyne where ores and centres where supplies of coal were abundant • Population densities reflected the growth of industry with migration to the big towns from declining rural areas, and, with the exception of London, created a north-south divide. Evidence and argument about other significant features of industrialisation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of banking, and the reform of national banking in 1826, to fund investment that enabled all sectors of the economy to modernise, e.g. threshing machines and cotton mills • The growth of the new industrial middle classes who sought to modernise the political and economic infrastructure, e.g. their role in campaigning for electoral reform • The necessary growth of infrastructure, e.g. railways and civil amenities including clean water supply • The growth of sprawling urban housing with consequent social and public health ills. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which reforms passed by parliament in the years 1833–48 were driven by a desire to improve life for the working classes. Evidence and arguments about the extent to which reforms passed by parliament in the years 1833–48 were driven by a desire to improve life for the working classes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A desire to improve life for the working classes was expressed in parliament throughout the period by MPs such as Lord Shaftesbury, who campaigned for factory and health reforms, e.g. for those suffering mental illness • The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act was passed because MPs, to an extent, believed that wages were being depressed because of the provision of relief under the Speenhamland system • The 1842 Mines Act disallowed women and boys under ten to work underground • The 1847 Ten Hours Act limited the number of working hours, and stopped children under nine from working • The 1848 Public Health Act was brought in to reduce the death rate and improved the living conditions of towns, which showed concern about the worst (poorest) areas. Evidence and arguments that counters parliamentary reforms being driven by a desire to improve life for the working classes, or about other reasons for the reforms passed by parliament in the years 1833–48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1832 Great Reform Act had left most working-class people disenfranchised and parliament rejected the Chartist petitions to remedy this, which shows indifference to working class demands • Parliament left the terms of the 1833 Factory Act open to interpretation by employers as it was not supplemented by an inspection regime to oversee and enforce it, showing disregard for the working classes • The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act was perceived as showing more concern for middle-class rate payers than the suffering of the poor • The Ten Hours Act, although welcomed by campaigners on the whole, was not enforced and employers often evaded it, which shows the effectiveness of the campaign rather than government concerns for the workers • Both Whig and Tory MPs believed in the beneficence of the free market and were reluctant to legislate in favour of the working classes if it might prevent the market from functioning to the benefit of all. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether humanitarian concerns for children were the main reason for factory reform in the years 1833-47. The importance of humanitarian concerns for children should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Humanitarian arguments for the abolition of slavery were applied to the working conditions of children, e.g. the petitioning of John Fielden for reduced working hours for children • Richard Oastler's strong humanitarian arguments against child labour, e.g. his letters in the <i>Leeds Mercury</i> and <i>Leeds Intelligencer</i> • Friedrich Engels's study of Manchester working conditions in 1844 drew attention to the lack of humanity that working children endured, e.g. the increased death rate of children working in mills • The work of Lord Ashley throughout the period, e.g. supporting the factory movement, campaigning against the use of 'climbing boys', and his humanitarian work around the case of William Dodd. The importance of other reasons for factory reform in the years 1833-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic arguments for factory reform became influential, e.g. if children suffered injury their economic usefulness declined • Moral arguments objecting to young men and women working together in confined spaces shocked respectable opinion, e.g. reports of young workers removing clothing because of heat and humidity • Renewed interest in trade unions in the 1830s gave Michael Sadler's Factory Movement additional support from the working class • After the 1832 Great Reform Act, government itself was more disposed to carry through progressive reform. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the growth of banking was the most important consequence of industrialisation in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which the growth of banking was the most important consequence of industrialisation in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Banking provided capital to fund further industrial development – a primary function for industrial capitalism • The spread of banks across Britain facilitated the growth of local business and extended the influence of the industrial middle class by taking deposits and guaranteeing payment • The growth of local Savings Banks encouraged the skilled working class to become savers, e.g. small deposits in local banks more than doubled in the years 1829-70 • Banking growth led to the creation of larger joint-stock banks, which in turn facilitated access to larger amounts of capital and the use of cheques, e.g. the creation of the Lancashire Banking Company in 1826 • Capital intensive projects, e.g. the building of railways, were facilitated by the growth of banking and the safe transfer of assets. Other important consequences of industrialisation in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The creation of a new middle class injected entrepreneurial energy into the economy, which the traditional landed elite had largely failed to produce • Life expectancy increased along with a dramatic growth in national wealth, e.g. the population of England and Wales increased from 10.1 million in 1811 to over 21 million in 1870 • Britain became a centre of machine production leading the world in mechanised technology, e.g. already by 1850 machine manufacture had replaced textiles as the most profitable sector of the economy • Industrialisation fed the north/south divide as investment was concentrated in the centres of industrial production in the North and the Midlands • The growth of industrial towns and cities changed the British landscape for ever. Other relevant material must be credited.



3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which living conditions in urban areas changed in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which living conditions in urban areas changed in the years 1785-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 1785-1800, rapid industrialisation in industrial urban areas saw rapid population growth and led to the 'urban penalty' of high mortality among children, e.g. notably in Manchester • Some new-builds saw industrial sites developed along with laid out housing for the workers, e.g. Silvertown and the model village of Saltaire, which was a sharp departure from the norm for less well off workers • By the 1850s infrastructure improvements were benefiting living conditions, e.g. clean water supplies reduced contagion, and rail transport brought a greater range of fresh foods to urban centres • The Sanitary Act (1866) made corporations responsible for sanitation and was enforced by government inspectors, which improved living conditions, e.g. it dramatically affected the scourge of cholera. The extent to which living conditions in urban areas did not change in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pollution from smoke and the chemicals used in production was a continuous feature of city life, e.g. in dye works, paint and polish manufacturing, and smelting • Low wages and high rents continuously blighted the lives of the unskilled working class leading to poor diet and continuing poor health • Despite some fluctuations overcrowding and slum housing was a continuous feature of working-class life as house building consistently failed to keep up with population growth • Continued limited access to fresh, clean water led to regular outbreaks of diseases such as dysentery caused by drinking water supplied by wells and streams. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the main outcome of industrialisation, in the years c1785-1870, was the growth of a new industrial middle class. The extent to which the main outcome of industrialisation, in the years c1785-1870, was the growth of a new industrial middle class should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of a new industrial middle class changed political attitudes considerably, e.g. people increasingly rejected political entitlement based on land ownership to one of wealth gained through effort • The growth of a new industrial middle class gave a dynamic to industrial change in terms of innovation, business practices and finance, e.g. Britain rejoiced in being the 'workshop of the world' by 1850 • The economic and philosophic doctrines of liberalism and the free market came to dominate (though not entirely) ruling class thinking, e.g. Disraeli urged conservative thinkers and statesmen to 'embrace change' • The growth of a new industrial middle class helped lead to the reform acts of 1832 and 1867, and the extension of the suffrage, e.g. their role in the 'Days of May' in 1832 and through the Liberal Party in the 1860s. The extent to which the main outcome of industrialisation, in the years c1785-1870, was not the growth of a new industrial middle class should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of industrial towns was an important outcome of industrialisation that changed across the period to include systems of sanitation, parks and substantial housing • The growth of banking was an important outcome at different levels, e.g. from the growth of small savings banks to investment operations funding business ventures • Industrialisation changed government attitudes and led to more government intervention in business and society, e.g. through the various factory acts that limited the hours worked by child labour • Industrialisation led to diverse economic regions, often developed around a particular industry or resource, e.g. the coal and steel industries in Wales and the boot and shoe industries of Northampton. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether trade unions had no significant impact in Britain in the years 1834-70. The extent to which trade unions had no significant impact in Britain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The attempt and failure of the GNCTU to organise a general strike in 1834 and its collapse thereafter • The Model Unions formed after 1851 catered for a small minority of skilled workers • Employers were hostile to trade unions and could defeat strikes by locking workers out as in the Engineers strike of 1852 • The concessions granted to trade unions by government in the 1860s reveal that they were not considered to be a threat The extent to which trade unions did have a significant impact in Britain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade unions grew despite strong opposition from employers and the government, e.g. the fate of the Tolpuddle Martyrs did not stop trade union growth • The launch of the ASE in 1851 provided a 'new model' for other trade unions and other trades became unionised • Trade unions were increasingly well funded and better managed which attracted new members • The formation of trades councils and then the TUC meant labour was organised at both regional and national levels Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the cooperative movement did more to improve the lives of the working class than the trade unions did in the years 1799-1870. Evidence and argument that the cooperative movement did more to improve the lives of the working class than did the trade unions in the years 1799-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Rochdale Pioneers dedicated a percentage of their profits to funding education, which offered a way for workers to achieve social mobility thus improving lives • The Cooperative Wholesale Society was established to promote collective ownership which in turn helped to alleviate the worst effects of social inequality • The Cooperative Wholesale Society was successful in bringing good quality and inexpensive food imports into their stores and gave workers a better diet • The trade unions remained relatively small scale and had little impact. Evidence and argument that the trade unions did more to improve the lives of the working class than did the cooperative movement in the years 1799-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade unions offered a measure of protection against exploitation in the factory system through collective action • Trade unions were in part responsible for the repeal of the Combination Acts in 1824 and helped establish government recognition of workers' rights and of the need for factory reform. • The growth of New Model Unionism in the 1850s led to the organisation of skilled workers resulting in better pay and working conditions for some trades, e.g. engineers • The founding of the Trades Union Congress in 1868 gave workers a stronger voice nationally, and provided a national body to champion the cause of the workers. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the shift to factory production was responsible for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785-1834. Evidence and argument that the shift to factory production was the most important reason for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Factories brought larger numbers of workers together and overcame some craft divisions making collective organisation easier • New industrial towns based on factory production facilitated trade union growth across industrial centres, e.g. the Manchester Weavers • Factories were dangerous workplaces in terms of unguarded machines and long working days, and trade unions organised to confront these issues • As factory employment came to dominate entire trades it led to the formation of general unions, e.g. John Doherty's general spinners union. Evidence and argument that trade union growth occurred for reasons other than the shift to factory production should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade unions grew in workplaces without factories throughout the period, e.g. mining and agriculture • The war with France created price inflation putting pressure on wages, and workers joined trade unions to increase their pay • Free market competition tended to drive wages down in some trades and required a collective response from workers • Aggressive tactics by employers led to the combinations of trade unions, e.g. the formation of the GNCTU in 1834. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Chartist campaigns on behalf of the working class were different from those employed by trade unions in the years 1838-70. The extent to which Chartist campaigns were different from those of trade unions in the years 1838-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Physical force Chartism sought revolutionary change, whereas New Model Unions sought reform and this was reflected in the methods used • Chartists sought to campaign for political change through the Charter, whereas the trade unions campaigned more for economic justice through strikes • Some Chartists, unlike most trade unions, campaigned for the redistribution of wealth, e.g. the Land Plan of 1845 • The Chartist campaigns led to direct confrontation with the government, e.g. the demonstration of 1848, something avoided by most trade unions. The extent to which methods of protest were similar to those of the trade unions should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both trade unions and Chartists sought to organise the working class as an agency of change • Both Chartists and the trade unions campaigned for constitutional reform, e.g. trade union support for the Liberals and their role in the Reform League in 1866 • Both Chartists and trade unions campaigned for working-class children to receive education • Both Chartists and trade unions campaigned for workers to be given legal rights, e.g. the right to organise in the workplace. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on 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. Evidence and argument to support the suggestion that Luddism, in the years 1811–17, was remarkably similar to the Swing riots that took place in the years 1830–31 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both Luddites and the Swing rioters were protesting against the use of new technology by the employers that reduced wages and changed working practices • Both Luddites and Swing rioters used threatening letters under a <i>nom de guerre</i>: Ned Ludd and Captain Swing • Both Luddites and Swing rioters broke machinery, e.g. stocking frames and threshing machines • Both Luddites and Swing rioters were a community form of protest rather than a display of individual grievances. Evidence and argument that Luddism was different from the Swing riots should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Luddites protest was aimed at defending traditional skills and work practices, e.g. cottage industry, whereas Swing rioters were more concerned with wages • The Luddites used violence and attacks on individuals, e.g. the murder of William Horsfall, whereas the Swing riots were well ordered • The Luddites were more informed by political ideology than were the Swing rioters with their opponents labelling them as 'Paineites' • The Luddite protest was against the factory system and they attacked mills, e.g. Rawfold's mill in 1812, whereas the Swing rioters merely burned ricks and targeted machines that denied them winter work. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the development of the New Model Unions was the most important achievement of trades unions in the years 1785–1870. Evidence and argument that the development of the New Model Unions was the most important achievement of trades unions in the years 1785–1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the NMUs successfully defined the role of trade unions and ended a long period of virtual irrelevance, and provided the model for trade union organisation after 1851 • The NMUs gained legal status for trade unionism and negotiation and arbitration became accepted practice in industrial relations • The NMUs capitalised on the booming economy to organise most of the staple industries, e.g. the ASE and the important engineering sector of the economy • The NMUs' membership across national economic sectors paved the way for the growth of trades councils and ultimately the formation of the TUC • The NMUs offered meaningful solidarity to other sections of the trade union movement due to their high subscription rate and their employment of national officers, e.g. the London Builders' strike in 1860. Evidence and argument in favour of other important achievements of trades unions in the years 1785–1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Early trade unions pioneered the notion that workers should have a voice and be able to defend their standard of living which was recognised by the government's repeal of the Combination Acts • Despite government hostility to unions in the 1820s the formation of the GNCTU in 1833 pioneered the idea of national trade union organisation for workers • The trade union campaign in defence of the Tolpuddle Martyrs helped gain their full pardon in 1836 and kept the ideals of trade unionism alive • Trade union support for Chartism presented a serious threat to the government and developed a coherent voice for workers' rights, e.g. through the General Strike of 1842 and the three petitions to parliament • The founding of the TUC as a recognised national voice for trade unionists was a considerable achievement in its own right. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether an increase in respect for trade unions was the most important consequence of New Model Unionism in the years 1850-70. Evidence and argument that an increase in respect for trade unions was the most important consequence of New Model Unionism in the years 1850-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Employers in the staple industries of engineering and shipbuilding were willing to engage with NMU because they saw the chance to avoid damaging industrial disputes • More government respect for trade unions was an important consequence of NMU because the state was less inclined to use repressive legislation to limit the effectiveness of the unions • More government respect for trade unions was an important consequence because it, in turn, earned increased respect for Parliament, e.g. the trade union involvement in the campaign for electoral reform in the 1860s • More government respect for trade unions was an important consequence because it led to the Royal Commission of 1867 and the recommendation that trades unions be given full legal rights • More government respect for trade unions encouraged further shaping of trade unionism as respectable and politically reformist, e.g. the founding of the TUC in 1868 with a commitment to negotiated solutions. Evidence and argument about the importance of other consequences of New Model Unionism in the years 1850-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The NMU organisation was national and professional and was able to use resources to provide solidarity, e.g. with the London Builders' strike of 1859 • NMU took up the call for electoral reform, e.g. within the Reform League in the 1860s • NMU gave a powerful voice for the working class and as such was able to influence politicians who wanted credibility with an expanding electorate, e.g. Gladstone's admiration of Lancastrian cotton workers • NMU made trade unionism more practicable by revolutionising the collection of subscriptions and their system of financial management • NMU was partly responsible for the rise in living standards in the 1850s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the principle of self-help was the most significant feature of the cooperative movement in the years c1800–70. The extent to which the principle of self-help was the most significant feature of the cooperative movement in the years c1800–70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The principle of self-help was a founding feature of Robert Owen's New Lanark mill, e.g. taking the responsibility for good behaviour away from overseers and giving it to the workers • The stress on self-improvement and educational attainment was central to Owen's New Lanark experiments, e.g. the founding of the New Lanark infant school in 1816 • The first Cooperative Congress in 1831 urged members to take the advice of Robert Peel and 'take the management of their affairs into their own hands' thus promoting self-help • The Rochdale Principles (1844) encouraged the members to participate in the running of their movement through the scrutiny of the business and democratic decision making, thereby taking responsibility for themselves • Cooperative economics encouraged members to pool resources together in order to empower each member and protect them from the negative influences of the free market. The extent to which other features of the cooperative movement in the years c1800–70 were as, or more, significant than the principle of self-help should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The principle of solidarity was a key feature of Owenite thinking, e.g. workers at New Lanark worked together rather than in competition with each other • Robert Owen's support for trade unionism was a significant feature of cooperative thinking, e.g. his role in the Grand Consolidated Trade Union in 1834 • The desire to create communal living was a significant feature of early cooperative activity, which led to the creation of cooperative stores, e.g. 500 stores by 1832 • The commitment to honesty in business was a significant departure from the norm, e.g. the commitment to supply the best quality provisions at full weight and measure • The idea of profit sharing was a significant alternative to the economics of the free market, e.g. members enjoyed a dividend from shopping at the cooperative stores, which was unique in mid-Victorian Britain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which trade unionism changed in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which trade unionism changed in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade unionism in the early period changed from protecting the skills of handcraft workers to defending the interests of factory workers • Trade unionism turned towards campaigning for electoral reform in order to seek redress of their grievances through parliament between 1815 and 1832 • Trade unionism changed with the creation of the GNCTU by attempting to create a general union for the working class • The New Model Unions saw trade unionism change towards a professional, well-defined model, representing mainly skilled workers • The creation of the TUC in 1868 saw trade unionism become an organised national force. The extent to which trade unionism did not change in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade unionism continued to be organised around the bread and butter issues of pay and working conditions • Trade unionism continued to be organised along sectional lines • Trade unionism consistently sought to get change through parliament by petitioning in the early period and lending support to Liberal Party candidates towards the end of the period • Trade unionism consistently operated on the basis of seeking negotiations with employers while organising to press their case through taking strike action if it was needed • Trade unionism continued to oppose the various government-imposed restrictions on their right to organise. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that support for trade unions was the most significant feature of working-class protest in the years 1785-1834. The extent to which support for trade unions was the most significant feature of working-class protest in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The significance of early trade union formations as a response to industrialisation was not lost on government who saw them as a threat to the economic order and banned them, e.g. the Combination Acts 1799/1800 • Trade unions in Lancashire mobilised their supporters for the demonstration in favour of electoral reform at St. Peter's Field in 1819, which was a significant protest in terms of its size and repression • Support for trade unions was a significant feature of protest against working conditions in the factory system, e.g. the formation of the Association of Weavers in Lancashire • Support for trade unions continued to be a significant feature of the struggle for improved wages and to avoid the insecurities offered by laissez faire economics • Support for the GNCTU in 1834 was significant because it recruited on a mass scale and mobilised significant protests in support of the 'Tolpuddle Martyrs', e.g. in Copenhagen Fields on 21 April 1834. The extent to which other features of working-class protest were significant/or the limitations of support for trade unions in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Workers joined trade unions for economic reasons and not necessarily as a form of protest • Support for trade societies was a significant feature of the struggle of skilled workers to defend their craft, e.g. the London Printers Association • The destruction of machinery was a significant feature of the protests of the Luddites and the Swing rioters • Demonstrations and petitions were a significant feature of working-class pressure for electoral reform, e.g. the Blanket March in 1817 • The radical press made a significant contribution to working-class protest, e.g. Henry Hetherington's 1831 <i>Poor Man's Guardian</i> and its declaration: 'Published in Defiance of the Law, to try the Power of Right against Might' • Working-class support for campaigns led by the middle classes were

	increasingly significant at the end of the period, e.g. the support for Attwood's Birmingham Political Union in the run-up to 1832. Other relevant material must be credited.
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2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the factory system was the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785-1834. The importance of the factory system as the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The factory system broke the paternal relationship between 'master and man' that existed in home-based industry and workers turned to trade unions to secure their interests • The factory system meant long working hours, shift work, the disciplining of the workforce and poor safety. This encouraged workers to consider joining trade unions to fight for reforms in working conditions • The factory system encouraged the growth of industry-wide trade unionism rather than craft trade unionism, e.g. the Manchester Spinners Union • Owen's Grand Consolidated National Trades Union was developed partly to encourage workers to demand a greater say over the mechanised conditions of work in factories. The importance of other reasons for the growth of trade unions in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Early union organisation was strongly linked to late eighteenth century radical beliefs in political freedoms and the right to 'combine' • Factories based on waterpower were in rural settings, e.g. Arkwright's mill at Cromford in Derbyshire, and their isolation was not conducive to trade unionism • The passing of the Combination Acts and later government attempts to hinder trade union activity encouraged political activists to organise friendly societies in opposition • Trade union growth was stimulated by other forms of protest that aimed at social and economic justice, e.g. the Luddite and Captain Swing riots. Other relevant material must be credited.

4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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4	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether popular pressure to extend democracy was the main reason for electoral reform in the years 1852-67. The importance of popular pressure to extend democracy in the years 1852-67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rise of the New Model Unions, and their increasing strength, brought pressure to bear on governments. They continued to agitate for universal suffrage after the Chartist movement faltered • The National Reform Union campaigned for increased manhood suffrage under Liberal leadership and played a part in changing the intellectual context for the 1867 Reform Act • The Reform League mobilised hundreds of thousands to public meetings and demonstrations and channelled the enthusiasm of ex-Chartists and trade unions, which put pressure on government • The huge Hyde Park demonstration of May 1867 mustered 200.000 protesters despite government attempts to ban it. The government were alarmed and parliament was more amenable to reform. The importance of other reasons for electoral reform in the years 1852-67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Population growth presented government with the need to both redraw the electoral map and consider electoral reform, and was championed by prominent individuals, e.g. Joseph Hume and Peter Locke King • The Liberal Party, averse to Russell's proposals for electoral reform under Palmerston's premiership, began to lead parliamentary opinion towards electoral reform more boldly after 1865 • The Conservatives embraced electoral reform as part of their plan to modernise and improve their electoral fortunes, e.g. Disraeli's bill of 1858 • In the context of inter-party competition, where both Liberals and Conservatives fought to claim the mantle of reform for themselves, Disraeli emerged as the decisive force in 1867. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement whether the Andover workhouse scandal was the main reason for changing national opinion about the poor in the years 1834-70. The importance of the Andover workhouse scandal in changing national opinion about the poor in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Andover workhouse scandal exposed serious defects in the administration of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, e.g. Colin McDougal's actions had been allowed to go unchallenged until 1845 • The Andover scandal confirmed the view of Chartist campaigners, many of whom were Christians, that the PLAA was an attack on the sanctity of family life and it re-energised their opposition to it, e.g. in West Yorkshire • McDougal's thievery and sexual assaults on female inmates informed the public that the poor were victims of immorality rather than instigators of it, and thus changed opinions about the poor • The press covered the Andover scandal in great detail in the months of the enquiry into it and gave the public knowledge that changed opinions about the poor. The importance of other factors in changing national opinion about the poor in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1847 Poor Law Commission that replaced the Poor Law Board hardened the opinion of campaigners that the PLAA was flawed and should be abolished • Charles Dickens' <i>Oliver Twist</i>, which predated the Andover scandal, popularised antipathy to the workhouse system • Individuals changed opinions about the poor by analysing the causes of poverty and making alternative recommendations as to how the poor should be treated, e.g. Samuel Smiles, <i>Self Help</i> • The growth of charitable organisations made a broad appeal for a more humane attitude to the poor throughout the 1860s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that Luddism was the most significant form of industrial protest in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which Luddism was the most significant form of industrial protest in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luddism was significant as a very militant form of industrial protest that was prepared to attack property and people, e.g. Luddites battled the British army at Burton's Mill and Westhoughton Mill in Lancashire • Luddism was a significant form of industrial protest in that it attempted to create a tightknit brotherhood based on a sworn oath and dedicated to what they perceived as fighting economic injustice, e.g. machine breaking • Luddism was a highly significant form of industrial protest that alarmed government enough to order its military and judicial suppression, e.g. the hanging of Luddite leaders at York Castle in 1813 • Luddism gave a significant push to other forms of industrial protest, e.g. the Pentrich Rising in 1817 and the trade unions. The significance of other forms of protest and / or the limited significance of Luddism in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Luddism was confined to particular industrial areas which limits its significance, e.g. northern industrial areas where handloom weavers were being displaced by machines • The Captain Swing movement was a significant protest against the mechanisation of agriculture, e.g. the wrecking of threshing machines • Industrial protests in favour of factory reform in the 1830s gained favour with broad numbers of people and attracted some prominent middle class campaigners, e.g. Michael Sadler and the Ten Hours movement • Chartism included significant forms of industrial protest, e.g. the Chartist Grand National Holiday of 1839, or call for a general strike. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that trade unionism failed to achieve its aims in the years 1785-1834. The extent to which trade unionism failed to achieve its aims in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade unionism failed in its aim to bring together skilled and unskilled workers by organising along sectional lines. Only in 1833-4 was a general trade union, the GNCTU, formed with anything approaching success • Trade unionism largely failed in its aim to keep up with the pace of industrial change and to defend wages and conditions, e.g. the deskilling of the spinning and weaving trades in the face of new technology • Trade unions mostly failed in their aim to convince government and employers that negotiation over wages and conditions was better than conflict, e.g. the Combination Act of 1799 was not repealed until 1824 • The trade unions mostly failed to overcome the use of the 'Document' that workers were forced to sign, and which forbade trade union activity, and was used by employers after 1824. The extent to which trade unionism achieved its aims in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The aim of trade union recruitment was achieved with more success when economic conditions favoured it, e.g. full order books and rising food prices at the onset of war with France • Trade unionist aims of developing new unions was achieved (even if they were short-lived), e.g. the Wigan weavers Association set up in 1799 • Trade unions that represented skilled workers were successful in some areas, e.g. representation for shipyard workers in London and Tyneside • The aim of creating general trade unions was achieved with the short-lived Philanthropic Hercules (1818) and the later, and more successful, GNCTU (1833-4). Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far they agree that the Ten Hour Movement was the most significant form of protest against industrialisation in the years 1785-1852. The extent to which the Ten Hour Movement was the most significant form of protest against industrialisation in the years 1785-1852 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The origin of the Ten Hour Movement was significant as a collaboration between the short-time committees and trade unions that raised objections to the demands that industrial labour made on workers • The Ten Hour Movement was significant in gaining support from some prominent Tories who objected to the demands that industrial labour made on children, e.g. Lord Shaftesbury • The Ten Hour Movement campaigned for government intervention on moral grounds, e.g. industrialisation seemed to be destroying the nuclear family through the demands made on women workers in mines and mills • The Ten Hour Movement was significant for combining middle class and working class supporters to moderate working conditions in factories, e.g. the successful campaign that secured the 1847 Factory Act. The significance of other forms of protest against industrialisation and / or limits to the significance of the Ten Hour Movement in the years 1785-1852 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Machine-breaking was a popular response to industrialisation in the years 1785-1830, e.g. the breaking of woollen cloth making machines in the West Country and the breaking of textile machinery in Lancashire in 1785-6 • Luddism was significant in that it used extreme methods beyond breaking machines, e.g. the murder of William Horsfall and the threatening letters under the name of Ned Ludd • Captain Swing made a significant contribution to changing attitudes about industrialisation and mechanisation causing poverty, e.g. investment was going to machines rather than wages • Chartism was a widespread protest against the effects of industrialisation. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that cooperative activities changed little in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which cooperative activities changed little in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mutualism was a continuous feature of cooperative activities, e.g. as the reason for founding friendly societies in the eighteenth century and as part of the Rochdale Principles • Self-help through education and moderation was a consistent feature of cooperative activities, e.g. at New Lanark and as part of the Rochdale Principles • New Lanark's model of cooperative production did not provide an alternative to profit-driven production that was in full flow by 1850, and in that sense never brought about the change hoped for • Attempts to overcome the vagaries of the market was a consistent feature of cooperative activities, e.g. the Hull Anti-Mill in 1795 and the commitment to full weight and measure in the Rochdale Principles. The extent to which cooperative activities changed in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Friendly societies grew to the extent that the government legislated to oversee their registration, e.g. the 1855 Friendly Societies Act • The Rochdale Pioneers added the model of cooperative shops that became the blueprint for further shop building after 1844 • The cooperative movement developed its own economic outlook that was to take in wholesale and retail policy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the factory system was the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years c1785-34. The extent to which the factory system was the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years c1785-34 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Factory work was unregulated in terms of hours worked and the tasks workers were required to perform, and caused workers to defend their interests collectively, e.g. at Stockport in 1785 • The often brutal working conditions in factories affecting men, women and children encouraged trade union organisation, e.g. as shown in the manifesto of the Association of Weavers in 1799 • The factory system undermined the distinctions of craft-based production and made the common interests of workers apparent. The growth of trade unions in industrial cities led to the Combination Acts of 1799 • The domination of factory-based production after 1819 left factory workers vulnerable to changes in prices and demand and caused the growth of general trade unions, e.g. the GNCTU of 1834. The extent to which the factory system was not the main reason for the growth of trade unions in the years c1785-34 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The factory system tended to break the mutual and paternalistic relationship of master and man, and set the interests of employers and their workers against each other. Trade union growth expressed this conflict • Early trade unions were formed in response to the movement of workers from area to area, e.g. early friendly societies that gave members a ticket that validated their skills was produced to find employment • The repression of the Luddites led many workers adversely affected by technological advance to seek redress through the development of trade unions, e.g. John Doherty and the Manchester spinners in the 1820s • The repeal of the Combination Acts in 1824 stimulated the growth of general trade unions, e.g. the Grand General Union of the Operative Spinners of Great Britain and Ireland in 1829. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that slave uprisings 'must be placed alongside the work of European abolitionists' in the ending of the slave trade. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The tendency of European historians to overlook the role played by Africans in ending the slave trade • Slave uprisings were more than random violence, but were a conscious protest against slavery and the slave trade • Africans acted against the Transatlantic Slave Trade before European abolitionists Extract 2 • The importance of William Wilberforce in leading the abolitionist campaign in parliament • The importance of Thomas Clarkson in taking the campaign to the country at large • The changing knowledge and understanding of slavery within the British public Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the extent to which slave uprisings were of equal importance to the work of European abolitionists. Relevant points may include: • The slave uprising in Haiti led to slave revolts across the British West Indies • Slave revolts put extra pressure on Britain's military forces diverting them from the war with France • British governments were influenced by fear of revolution at home as they thought successful slave rebellion may affect the industrial working class Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the extent to which slave uprisings were of less importance than the work of European abolitionists. Relevant points may include: • The revolution in Haiti led to a Conservative backlash against the abolitionist cause • The work of Clarkson and Wilberforce in winning support of powerful government figures, e.g. William Pitt
	• The extent and success of campaigning in Britain including the work of Clarkson, the Quakers and the Evangelical churches. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the slave trade ended because of the opposition of British industrialists. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • That British industrialists and the planters had opposing economic interests • The attack on the slave trade was an attack by the free market against the monopoly power of the planters • The slave system is argued to have been inefficient and increasingly unprofitable. Extract 2 • The value of the slave trade and its products to the British economy was peaking at the time of abolition • The slave system is argued to have been extremely profitable and to not have reached its full potential • Britain needed the economic benefits of slavery because trade with Europe had been damaged by war and therefore should not have abolished the slave trade. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address to what extent the slave trade ended because of the opposition of industrialists. Relevant points may include: • The belief that free labour was more productive and motivated than slave labour • The rum and sugar boycotts initiated by abolitionists were aimed at attacking the monopoly on these commodities • The political objections of the industrial middle class to the power the slave owners had over government and the economy. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other factors which explain the ending of slavery. Relevant points may include: • The difficulty of maintaining the slave system in the light of slave revolts, e.g. in Haiti • The role of humanitarianism in ending the slave trade • The role of individuals from Christian and non-industrial backgrounds who fought to abolish the slave trade, e.g. Thomas Clarkson. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the abolition of the slave trade was achieved through the campaigning of Nonconformist Christians. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The extent of Nonconformist Christian endeavour in the Caribbean and newly industrialising areas of Britain • The extent to which Nonconformist Christianity was transforming worship in Britain and linking Christian duty to the abolitionist cause • The audience for Christian Nonconformity felt a common bond with black slaves. Extract 2 • The importance of the work of Africans such as Olaudah Equiano as writers and speakers • The impact Equiano had on other abolitionists including John Wesley and Thomas Clarkson • The importance of the boycott of West Indian sugar. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the abolition of the slave trade was achieved through the campaigning of Nonconformist Christians. Relevant points may include: • The importance of the Quaker movement in organising speakers and publications for the abolitionist cause, e.g. the 1784 publication of 10,000 pamphlets • The role of Evangelism in the abolitionist movement and their belief that sins had to be fought • The role of individual Nonconformists in persuading prominent politicians to support the anti-slavery movement • The joining together of Nonconformists to found the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the abolition of the slave trade was achieved through the campaigning of Nonconformist Christians. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the American War of Independence and the French Revolution on the political climate in Britain, for both rulers and ruled • The significant role of determined individuals, e.g. William Wilberforce and Granville Sharp • The publicity generated by legal proceedings involving the slave trade, e.g. the 1783 Zong case.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the role of William Wilberforce was crucial in the abolition of the slave trade. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The abolition of the slave trade by Parliament was moved by moral argument and not national self-interest • Wilberforce worked tirelessly for 20 years to change parliamentary attitudes to slavery • Wilberforce and his followers were the indispensable ingredient in finalising abolition in Parliament. Extract 2 • The abolition argument in Parliament could not be down to the work of one individual • The economic argument for abolition has the merit of linking British industrialisation and the strong abolitionist movement • Any explanation of abolition that does not factor in economic considerations is weak. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address to what extent the slave trade ended because of the crucial role of William Wilberforce. Relevant points may include: • Wilberforce was a skilled parliamentarian who built alliances with important figures such as Pitt, and after his death, the Whigs • Wilberforce acted as a parliamentary figurehead for a wide group of abolitionists • Wilberforce showed great determination in presenting the abolitionist case to Parliament, driven by his Christian principles. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other factors which explain the ending of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • The economic and financial arguments for abolition • The role of other important abolitionists, e.g. Thomas Clarkson • The role of Africans in campaigning for abolition and publishing their case, e.g. Olaudah Equiano. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning how convincing they find the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to 'the desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The slave trade was not abolished because of problems arising from the slave economy • The middle-classes were actively shaping British values and saw the slave trade as anathema to those values • The Abolitionists enjoyed broad public support and they used this to pressure the Westminster elites • The desire for humanitarian reform was more important than fear of revolution in ending the slave trade. Extract 2 • Slave rebellions in the Caribbean were more responsible for shifting opinion about the slave trade than parliament was • The voice of former slaves had more impact on public opinion than that of white abolitionists • Books by former slaves broke down the image of black people as inferior. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the abolition of the slave trade was largely due to 'the desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform' • The American War of Independence had strengthened democratic ideals among British radicals and encouraged reform • The economic prosperity accruing to the industrial middle-classes encouraged them to offer a lead in the political field • The industrialisation of Britain had produced a more literate culture, especially among the emerging industrial middle-classes and they used this to popularise their ideas. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 was largely due to the 'desire of the middle-classes for humanitarian reform'. Relevant points may include: • The economic arguments against slavery were strengthened by slave revolts on one in ten slave ships • The effectiveness of the rum and sugar boycotts in hitting planter incomes

Question	Indicative content
	The changing political climate in Britain's industrial centres caused fear of revolution in government who saw abolition as an opportunity to garner support against the French.

Question	Indicative content
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	counter the view that the slave trade ended mainly due to the political talents of William Wilberforce. Relevant points may include: • The parliamentary efforts to secure abolition relied on the mass of information about slavery provided by Thomas Clarkson, e.g. his <i>Plan of a Slave Ship</i> • The appeals of Wilberforce to Parliament became more compelling in the context of slave revolts in the Caribbean, which made the trade more expensive and uncertain • The French Revolution had led to radical political arguments about the need for reform and the abolition of slavery gave the government credibility as a defender of liberty. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the slave trade ended because of the fear of slave rebellions. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 - British abolitionists made a stand against the slave trade using writing, preaching and petitioning - The struggle of slaves against the slave trade was far more intense and prolonged than that of the abolitionists - The beacon of liberty for slaves was provided by the Haitian Constitution of 1805 - The slave trade was dealt a serious blow by a slave rebellion, which was transformative, and abolition has to be seen in this wider context. Extract 2 - The eighteenth century saw a revolution in the thinking about philosophy, politics and economics - The philosophers' argument of a shared humanity forced the defenders of slavery to portray Africans as not fully human - Economic arguments were key in defeating those presented by the defenders of slavery - Adam Smith argued powerfully that the slave system was a waste of money and a barrier to productive investment. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the slave trade ended because of fear of slave rebellions. Relevant points may include: - The Haitian rebellion acted as a call to arms for slaves across the Americas and proved that Africans were not naturally slaves as their owners argued - Although British troops contained slave rebellions on British territory, e.g. in the Virgin Islands, this proved costly and made the slave trade less economically attractive - Slave rebellions were revolutionary and overturned the relationship of master and slave, which in turn could connect with workers in the industrial heartlands of Britain and gave the government food for thought - The success of the Haitian rebellion meant that further revolts were inevitable, and this, combined with pragmatic economic arguments, made a strong case for abolition. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the slave trade ended because of fear of slave

Question	Indicative content
	rebellions. Relevant points may include: • The immediate effect of slave rebellion in Haiti was to make the government intransigent to the demands of the abolitionists and could thus be argued to be counterproductive • A strong argument against the slave trade in Britain was based on humanitarian appeal, and thus the slave rebellions with the bloodshed of White Europeans could be seen as counterproductive • The slave colonies provided wealth-creating commodities that Britain could sell on and gain taxable revenue from, e.g. sugar and rum, and this provided a strong counter argument to the abolitionists • The slave trade was ended in 1807 when there was no immediate threat of slave rebellion and Wilberforce never alluded to slave rebellion as being a reason to abolish the trade.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the slave trade was abolished due to economic considerations. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The motives that drove abolition were economic, and in line with Adam Smith's doctrine, but the language used was humanitarian and moral • British abolitionists were aware of the vast profits coming from the West Indian slave trade • Abolition was carried by a parliament dominated by landowners who may have been hostile to the profits from the slave trade • Economic stability was of prime importance when Britain was at war with France. Extract 2 • The abolitionist movement should not be reduced to the cold calculation of profit • The arguments used by Clarkson and Wilberforce swung opinion decisively in favour of abolition by making the debate one of good versus evil • Abolitionists used humanitarian arguments to turn parliament in favour of abolition and to ease concerns about the economic consequences. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether the slave trade was abolished due to economic considerations. Relevant points may include: • The apparent indifference to the poverty within the British working class, shown by some prominent abolitionists, suggests it was economic considerations and not humanitarianism that motivated them • Free market thinkers objected to slavery because it was based on forced rather than free labour and thus inhibited what they believed was a

virtuous economic system

- The rising industrial middle class objected to the political influence that the wealth of the West India lobby could buy, e.g. the money spent on the navy in the Caribbean could be better spent in Britain.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include:

- Christian abolitionists were clearly very strongly motivated by their religious principles, e.g. Quakers saw God in every life and therefore slavery was an attack on God
- Thomas Clarkson's tremendous efforts to educate the public about the evils of slavery created a knowledgeable public that were prepared to boycott West Indian produce, e.g. sugar and rum
- The determined parliamentary campaign for abolition led by Wilberforce only referred to economic considerations in terms of compensation for slave owners, his overall argument was humanitarian.

Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the abolition of the slave trade happened in 1807 primarily because of the part played by William Wilberforce. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Wilberforce has come to be seen as the prime mover of abolition • Wilberforce presented the 1792 Bill to Parliament based on the evidence provided by Sharp and Clarkson • Only parliament could abolish slavery and this is where Wilberforce played a key role • Wilberforce was single-minded and influential. Extract 2 • The role of Wilberforce cannot explain why abolition was passed in 1807, it could have passed earlier • Revolutions in France and Haiti affected attitudes to abolition in Parliament • Slaves were starting to shape their own futures • Peace with France reduced fears about slave revolts in the Caribbean, and this accounts for why abolition was speedily passed thereafter. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the abolition of the slave trade happened in 1807 primarily because of the part played by William Wilberforce. Relevant points may include: • Wilberforce shared the importance of religion, morality and education with the abolitionists outside Parliament, making him the ideal parliamentary campaigner for abolition • Wilberforce let his house in Westminster be used as a campaign headquarters for the abolitionists • Wilberforce worked hard to allay the fears of the Planters, e.g. his work on compensation to slave owners when their human capital was

Question	Indicative content
	liberated • After Pitt's death Wilberforce wisely began to work with Whigs in Parliament, e.g. Charles Fox and Lord Grenville. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the abolition of the slave trade happened in 1807 primarily because of the part played by William Wilberforce. Relevant points may include: • The economic opinion about the value of slavery to the country was changing in favour of abolition, e.g. the spread of Adam Smith's free trade doctrine • A mass movement of abolitionists outside Parliament set the scene for changing attitudes to slavery within it • Revolts on one in 10 slave ships were increasingly threatening profits from the Caribbean and thus Parliament became convinced that it would not be economic suicide to ditch the slave trade • There was growing international opposition to the slave trade, and when France moved back in support of slavery Britain could support abolition and claim to be the leader of progress.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to humanitarian campaigning. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The ending of the war with France made the chance of persuading Parliament to abolish the slave trade more likely • After 1804 the likelihood of abolition depended on timing and favourable circumstances • The abolitionists added to their humanitarian arguments and had persuaded most MPs in favour of abolition before 1807 through their determined efforts • Middle class campaigners brought together Christians, humanitarians and economic thinkers. Extract 2 • Abolition of the slave trade would improve the slave economy in the West Indies • With careful management the slave population would increase naturally, as it had in Jamaica • The slave trade was no longer necessary and its abolition would not interfere with the production of sugar • The government argued that the slave economy would improve with abolition because slave rebellions would be less likely, and this was a convincing argument. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether the abolition of the slave trade was due to humanitarian campaigning. Relevant points may include: • The work of Thomas Clarkson in travelling the country showing the evidence of the cruelty involved in slave trading • The Clapham Sect, with Wilberforce at its centre, was founded on practical Christian principles, and offered humanitarian solutions to slavery and the slave trade • The work of SEAST which was made up of many humanitarian campaigners, e.g. Benjamin Rush and Granville Sharp

	• Prominent court cases were fought to insist that slaves were humans being wrongfully denied their humanity, e.g. the Zong case. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • The work of former slaves and their use of the written and spoken word, e.g. Olaudah Equiano • The fear of slave rebellions during and after the Haitian revolution of 1791-1804 • The changing political landscape in which enlightened ideals of liberty and fraternity blossomed • Changing agricultural practices in Britain which were increasing productivity and reducing costs, and were thereby offering an obvious alternative to slave-based agriculture. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4-7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8-12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13-16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17-20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that trade unionism changed significantly in the years 1834-70. The extent to which trade unionism changed significantly in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The founding of the ASE in 1851 that organised workers around one skilled section of the working class was a departure from the general trade unionism attempted by the GNCTU after 1834 • The involvement of trade unions in the Chartist strikes of 1842 for radical parliamentary reform saw a significant peak in political and industrial militancy • The New Model Unions changed trade unionism in the direction of professional associations through charging high subscriptions and the growth of a bureaucracy to manage and fund disputes • NMUs sought to work with employers through negotiation rather than confrontation after 1851 to secure the benefits of economic growth for their members • The founding of the TUC in 1868 was a highly significant change because it gave trade unionism a national united front from which to engage government, employers and the media. The extent to which trade unionism did not change significantly in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The changes affected mostly skilled workers and the trade unions of unskilled workers went unchanged, e.g. agricultural labourers' attempts to form a union after Tolpuddle came to nothing until 1872 • Many features of the NMUs were far from new, e.g. the old craft unions also charged high subscriptions to exclude unskilled workers and stop dilution of skills, this was a strengthening of the old model rather than a new one • The ideal of national trade unionism championed by the TUC had changed little from the aspirations of the GNCTU after 1834 • The willingness of unions to negotiate in the 1860s did not stop militant action, e.g. the 1866 'Sheffield outrages' (including blowing up a blackleg's house) that led to the Royal Commission on trade unionism. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that efforts to achieve parliamentary reform in the period 1852-67 were very different from efforts to achieve parliamentary reform in the years 1820-32. The extent to which efforts to achieve parliamentary reform in the years 1852-67 were very different from those in the years 1820-32 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The efforts of the earlier period were attacking Old Corruption in contrast to the later period where the issue was one of widening the suffrage • The efforts of the earlier period focussed on getting representation for the emerging industrial towns, e.g. Manchester, which was less of an issue in the later period • The efforts of the Liberal Party in the later period sought to extend the franchise to the 'respectable' working class, whereas the Whigs in the earlier period were generally content to confine it to the middle class • The later period had stronger parliamentary campaigners for reform than had the earlier one, e.g. John Bright and William Gladstone in 1864: 'Every man ...has the right to come within the pale of the constitution' • The Days of May (1832) was a dramatic use of economic power by some of the middle classes in the earlier period, that had no echo in the later one. The extent to which efforts to achieve parliamentary reform in the years 1852-67 were similar to those in the years 1820-32 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Riots contributed to the popular demand for parliamentary reform in both periods but varied in their strength of feeling, e.g. riots in Bristol and Nottingham in 1831 were more violent than the Hyde Park riots • The role of the middle class in campaigning for parliamentary reform was similar in both periods as it fitted with more liberal values, e.g. in the Reform Union after 1864, and influences on the Whigs in the earlier period • The trade unions campaigned for reform in both periods, although the work of the NMUs in the later period was more visible and effective • In both periods, middle class and working class reformers joined forces, e.g. in Attwood's Birmingham Political Union and the Reform League. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate is it to say that squalid living conditions were the main consequence of the growth of industrial towns in the years 1785-1848. The extent to which squalid living conditions were the main consequence of the growth of industrial towns in the years 1785-1848 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Workers' housing was often wretched, damp and filthy, laid out without reference to ventilation, at the cheapest cost to the owner as a consequence of the spread of the factory system - Back to back housing allowed one room downstairs for cooking, washing and sitting and one upstairs room to sleep the family. These cramped conditions might house a town population of thousands around one industry - Industrial towns were built with little thought to sanitation and features such as communal cesspits added stench and the constant threat of disease to living conditions, e.g. the major cholera outbreak in Sunderland in 1831 - A lack of fresh air, vegetation and any communal free space such as parks bedevilled working class districts that were often situated downwind from the factories, e.g. as in the case of Attercliffe in Sheffield. The extent to which other consequences of the growth of industrial towns were important in the years 1785-1848 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The housing of the industrial middle classes was a consequence that was essentially the opposite of that of the working class, e.g. spacious housing in leafy suburbs with parks and access to the country - The growth of industrial towns led to innovation in the field of infrastructure, with paved roads and the use of brick and stone for working class dwellings, whereas rural habitation was often of a much more squalid variety - The growth of industrial towns boosted railway and canal development to transport materials between coastal ports and the manufacturers, e.g. the Leeds-Liverpool canal and its extensions throughout the period - The growth of industrial towns led, albeit belatedly, to the idea of town planning, with better laid out streets and spaces, as well as improved sanitation - The visible divisions in industrial towns hardened social attitudes and encouraged snobbery among the elite who imagined that their better circumstances equated to some innate superiority. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which changing attitudes to the poor were shaped by the middle classes in the years 1834-70. The extent to which changing attitudes to the poor were shaped by the middle classes in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Middle class professionals criticised the Poor Law for undue severity combined with a lack of understanding of the problem of poverty, e.g. doctors • The Poor Law offended modernising middle class Tories, influenced by Peel, who sought to 'reform ills while conserving the good', e.g. the case put by <i>The Times</i> against the Poor Law in 1834 • Northern opposition to building workhouses was led by the likes of Michael Sadler, from the industrial middle class, who saw workhouses as both cruel and a waste of money • Workhouse scandals affected middle class humanitarians who felt anger that such things could be happening behind closed doors and felt the need to further expose them, e.g. Dickens' <i>Oliver Twist</i> • Middle class intellectuals and philanthropists responded through publication and charitable works to express their ire at the Poor Law, e.g. the 1869 Charity Organisation Society was founded. The extent to which changing attitudes to the poor were shaped by other factors in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Riots against the Poor Law in Bradford, Dewsbury and Todmorden, in 1837, prompted the Home secretary, Lord John Russell, to modify the Poor Law administration in Yorkshire • The Chartist campaigns against the Poor Law reached out into working class communities, especially in the northern industrial towns, and resulted in the election of a number of Chartists to the boards of Poor Law Guardians • The prosecutions of the offenders in the Andover and Huddersfield workhouse scandals shaped public opinion concerning the Poor Law and the way the poor were being treated • Better knowledge and understanding about the causes of poverty, e.g. low wages and insecure employment, began to change the perception of the poor from being responsible for their poverty, to victims of it. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the slave revolt in Haiti was a crucial factor in the abolition of the slave trade. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Haiti was a major sugar producer and the revolt there gave the British the opportunity to seize it • The British ruling class was divided over slavery with Adam Smith's supporters thinking slavery had had its day • The anti-slavery movement was less important than the chance to grab Haiti in the minds of the government • The casualties suffered by the British forces caused the British government to think again, and thereby hastened the vote for abolition. Extract 2 • The abolitionist movement in the 1770s had gained wide support from all classes • Evangelical Christians and humanitarians were among the most earnest campaigners for abolition • The moral argument for abolition was stronger than the economic argument • William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson powered the anti-slavery movement with their energy and determination. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the slave revolt in Haiti was a crucial factor in the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • The slave revolt in Haiti was a revolutionary movement imbued with the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity and there was a fear that British colonies would also succumb to this appeal • The slave revolt in Haiti produced a liberal constitution which abolished slavery and gave former slaves rights in law, this destroyed the arguments of the planters that slaves were less human • The prospect of further slave revolts was both a political and economic threat to British prospects in the Caribbean, e.g. the cost of policing the Caribbean and waging war with France was prohibitive • The Haitian Revolution was a major turning point in abolitionist history because it restructured the balance of power in the Caribbean, making further revolts seem likely, and strengthened the case for abolition.

Question	Indicative content
	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the slave revolt in Haiti was a crucial factor in the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • The slave revolt in Haiti had the effect of hardening anti-abolitionist opinion in Britain • Wilberforce was successful in persuading parliament with arguments that included the corrupting effects that slavery had on Africa, e.g. plundering the continent of human talent • The slave revolt in Haiti was over by 1807 and Napoleon had reinstated slavery in the French Caribbean. Therefore Haiti's impact on the abolition debate in Britain had been reduced • The slave trade was not essential to the slave economy in the Caribbean because slaves in the colonies had begun to produce a sustainable slave population through natural increase.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that economic arguments persuaded parliament to abolish the slave trade in 1807. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Adam Smith's economic argument was the strongest case for abolition of the slave trade • Wilberforce used ineffective arguments to persuade parliament because he focussed too much on the humanitarian and moral, rather than economic, aspects of the trade • The economic case for abolition became stronger as the war with France dragged on and Wilberforce missed the opportunity to make the economic case • Other parliamentarians were more effective than Wilberforce because they chose to concentrate on the effect that banning or continuing the trade would have on the British economy. Extract 2 • Wilberforce was unmatched as an orator in parliament as he debated courteously and persuasively and was effective in making the case for abolition • Wilberforce pointed out the detrimental effects the slave trade had on Africa • Wilberforce and Fox were motivated above all by the humanitarian and moral injustices of the slave trade, and this was the case they presented • Wilberforce's use of the moral argument against the slave trade proved successful because he forced his opponents to retreat into defending their own economic interests. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether economic arguments persuaded parliament to abolish the slave trade in 1807. Relevant points may include: • The slave economy in the Caribbean was dependent on guaranteed exports that made them vulnerable to oscillations in demand and inhibited the development of a modern economy based on manufactures • Slave rebellions in the Caribbean and on-board slave ships made the slave trade expensive to police • The market for sugar and rum was being affected by the boycott

	campaign organised by the abolitionist movement • Slave reproduction in the colonies through better treatment would remove the expense of transporting slaves from Africa. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons why parliament abolished the slave trade in 1807. Relevant points may include: • The abolitionist movement had growing support in Britain and the government had to take this into account • The British government wanted to gain the moral high ground over France after they committed to carry on with the slave economy in their Caribbean colonies • The death of Pitt and the formation of a new government moved the parliamentary arithmetic in favour of the abolitionists. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Chartism was the most significant campaign for electoral reform in the years 1832-67. The extent to which Chartism was the most significant campaign for electoral reform in the years 1832-67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Chartists led a working class insurgency into politics, which was formerly seen as the preserve of the well-to-do, and was therefore highly significant • The Six Points provided a significant focus on the limitations of the 1832 Act and post-reform government, e.g. payment for MPs would allow the working class to stand their own candidates to represent their interests • The Chartist demands for electoral reform and the support they had was significant enough to produce a robust response from the government, which made preparations to use military force against the Chartists • The Chartists were significant for drawing unprecedented numbers into the campaign for electoral reform, e.g. through mass petitioning and huge demonstrations. The extent to which other campaigns for electoral reform were significant and / or the limited significance of Chartism in the years 1832-67 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was a significant campaign for electoral reform in 1832, e.g. the 'Days of May' action after the Tories in the House of Lords blocked the Third Reform Bill • The significance of Chartism was limited to a great extent by the failure to get the Six Points passed into law in its own lifetime • A small number of radical Whigs, e.g. Joseph Hume and Peter Locke King, were significant in keeping electoral reform on the parliamentary agenda, promoting extension of the suffrage and the county franchise • The Reform Union was significant in influencing middle class radical opinion in the direction of reform in the 1860s • The Reform League was significant in that it brought middle and working class campaigners together and provided a lively campaign in the run-up to the passing of the 1867 Act. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that ideological pressure was the main reason for reforming the old Poor Law in the years 1785-1834. The extent to which ideological pressure was the main reason for reforming the old Poor Law in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Joseph Townsend's polemics in favour of using poverty as 'a spur and a goad' to urge the poor to labour (1786) clearly had an impact on the thinking behind the 1834 PLAA, e.g. the workhouse regime • Thomas Malthus (1798) had an enduring appeal among those who thought that keeping the poor alive would lead to a population catastrophe, and affected attitudes to 'outdoor relief' • Thomas Paine provided a vision of a welfare state that criticised the old Poor Law from a democratic perspective in his 1797 pamphlet <i>Agrarian Justice</i>. Indoor relief was supposed to address welfare in the 1834 Act • Robert Owen's New Lanark works influenced radical thinking about the Poor Law, and how to provide for the poor humanely and efficiently • Jeremy Bentham and Utilitarianism used the 'pain and pleasure' coefficient to urge reform of the old Poor Law in the name of efficiency. The PLAA was heavily influenced by this, e.g. the workhouse regime. The importance of other reasons for reforming the old Poor Law in the years 1785-1834 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A consistent response to poverty became increasingly necessary as provision became both more costly and uneven, e.g. the different provision offered by the Roundsman and Speenhamland systems • Population growth and the growth of urban centres made Poor Law provision too complex to be handled by the governance of JPs, e.g. illustrated by the 1818 and 1819 acts to create parish Poor Law committees • Poverty was greatly increased by unemployment after the end of the wars with France, and the existing Poor Law failed to cope, which intensified the need to reform • Industrialisation uprooted some craft industries and caused other social issues that fed poverty beyond the resources of the old Poor Law, e.g. farm labourers seeking work in towns through the 1820s • The 1832 Royal Commission of Nassau Senior and Edwin Chadwick used 'scientific methods' to address the issue of poverty that led to the 1834 PLAA. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the attitude of government to factory reform changed little in the years 1833-70. The extent to which the attitude of government to factory reform changed little in the years 1833-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Whig government of 1833 took up the issue of factory reform only because they believed some reform was going to be necessary, e.g. in light of the 1832 Select Committee's findings • The 1833 Factory Act was minimalist, e.g. giving sufficient reform on child labour to appease campaigners without upsetting the employers, this was a consistent attitude of government throughout the period • The 1842 Mining Act, passed by a Tory government, only limited female labour in mines on moral grounds, showing a continued reluctance to reform, even where working conditions were extremely hazardous • The 1844 Factory Act introduced reforms to working hours for women in the textile industry and brought in some safety legislation, but the legislation was not effectively enforced, and was therefore tokenistic • In 1856 a Factory Act was passed that actually repealed some of the safety requirements of the 1844 act, which shows that governments were still reluctant to act in favour of the workers if it hurt profits. The extent to which the attitude of government to factory reform did change in the years 1833-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1833 Factory Act indicated to both workers and employers that children should have their childhood respected, e.g. the educational provisions for working children • The 1844 Factory Act recognised the danger of physical impairment to working women in the textile industry by reducing their hours of labour to those of children under 18 years • The 1847 Factory Act (Ten Hours Act) introduced ten hours working to women and children in the textile industry, which shows openness to the cause of factory reform and state intrusion in the affairs of business • Safety legislation passed in 1860 was extended to cover other industries in 1864, showing that the government was willing to act in favour of workers' health and safety, e.g. the inclusion of the paper and pottery industries. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the aims of the co-operative movement were very similar to the aims of the trade unions in the years 1785-1870. The extent to which the aims of the co-operative movement were very similar to the aims of the trade unions in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Early trade union and co-operative ventures aimed to use the collective strength of the working class through combinations, e.g. The Society of Weavers in Finnick was part co-operative, part trade union • Both trade unions and co-operative activities were primarily defensive organisations to protect workers' wages in the face of rapid economic change, e.g. Hull's 'Anti-Mill' flour mill established in 1795 • Trade unions and the co-operative movement shared the aim of seeing the self-improvement of the worker, e.g. as seen in the role of Robert Owen in the New Lanark Mill and the GNCTU • Trade unions and the co-operative movement both had the aim of democratic governance, e.g. the Rochdale principle (1838) of 'one man one vote' and trade union member-led meetings • Trade unions shared the co-operative aim of achieving some degree of independence from the market for working people, e.g. through the idea of pooling resources and 'co-operative economics'. The extent to which the aims of the co-operative movement were different from the aims of the trade unions in the years 1785-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The trade union and co-operative movements differed in that the co-operatives aimed to represent workers' interests as consumers, and trade unions aimed to represent workers' interests as producers • The co-operative movement did not necessarily share the trade union aim of organising strikes to win wage increases, as they had the aim of being an effective business themselves • The aim of the co-operative movement was to create a society based on mutualism, whereas the trade unions aimed to create a brotherhood of workers prepared to take collective action • After 1852 and New Unionism, the spheres of interest between the co-operative and trade union movements became more distinct, e.g. building a network of shops and creating national, professional trade unions. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that 'free market arguments' played the main role in the abolition of the slave trade. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The industrialisation of Britain and the force of free market economic arguments led to the defeat of the Caribbean planters' defence of slavery • Many abolitionists were very much against economic monopolies, and this was their main objection to the slave trade • Free trade abolitionists criticised the slave trade for its cruelty and its inefficiency, because free labour is more productive than slave labour • Abolitionists used humanitarian arguments because it was the weakest point of defence for the planters, but their real motives were economic. Extract 2 • The slave trade and slave economy were of great value to Britain on the eve of abolition • The slave trade was at its most profitable, and Britain was dominating the trade and had a high investment of capital in it • British slave territory in the Caribbean was growing and compensating for economic difficulties, caused by war with France, in Europe • The economic arguments for abolition run contrary to the increasing prosperity Britain gained from the slave trade, and this makes humanitarianism the essential factor of abolition. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the strength of 'free market arguments' played the main role in the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • The economic theories of Adam Smith were gaining increasing influence on the new middle class and MPs • The slave trade was dependent on the Royal Navy to guarantee safe passage, and the army to put down slave rebellions, which was a state subsidy to the planters • Freedom of trade and labour were important values that resonated with the working class and gained the abolitionists much support in the industrial north. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the strength of 'free market arguments' played the main role in the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • Slave rebellions in the Caribbean, e.g. in Haiti, had changed the perception of Africans as naturally servile

Question	Indicative content
	• The mood in parliament towards abolition changed as the danger from revolutionary France lessened, and abolition would show the world that Britain was a progressive force • The determination of individuals like Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce to force the issue of abolition into the political life of Britain was extremely important.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the abolition of the slave trade was due to religious influences. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The growth of Nonconformist religious groups in the Caribbean, and among the working class in Britain, was stirring up passions that alarmed many Anglicans • The consequences of Nonconformist recruitment were that it created a bond between Nonconformists in Britain and the Caribbean, and that this in turn produced a network of abolitionists in Britain • The industrialising areas of Britain became increasingly in favour of abolition. Extract 2 • British abolitionists were less important in achieving abolition in 1807 than were slave rebellions and the testimony of freed slaves • The parliamentary case for abolition, led by Wilberforce, was largely unsuccessful • Abolitionist audiences were more moved by listening to a former slave than they were by the most eloquent white abolitionist, even someone with the appeal of Clarkson • Olaudah Equiano was able to convince people that racial differences were superficial and that education and freedom would bring about real equality and success, denied in pro-slavery propaganda. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether the abolition of the slave trade was due to religious influences. Relevant points may include: • Slavery went against Christian teaching and was regarded as unjustifiable, e.g. the religious justification for slavery involved denying that Africans were human, and therefore had no soul to save • The prominent parliamentary campaigner for abolition, William Wilberforce, was motivated by evangelical Christianity • The Quakers exerted a powerful influence in favour of abolition, e.g. Thomas Clarkson was inspired by the works of Anthony Benezet, a Quaker abolitionist • The founding members of SEAST were Christians, e.g. nine out of twelve were Quakers, and the other three were Anglicans. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to

	address other factors in the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • Abolition was driven by the passion and energy of some outstanding individuals, e.g. Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp • Women abolitionists played an important role in collecting money for the abolitionist cause, and were active in abolitionist circles, e.g. the Clapham Sect • Free market thinkers who followed Adam Smith brought powerful arguments to bear against slavery, e.g. arguments against monopoly and for free labour • Slave rebellions impacted the slave economy and the governance of the Caribbean, and won sympathy from abolitionists in Britain. This provided the political context in which abolition was discussed. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which demands for parliamentary reform changed significantly in the years c1785-1820. The extent to which demands for parliamentary reform changed significantly in the years c1785-1820 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Demands for annual elections, universal manhood suffrage and the secret ballot grew from the works of the Society for Constitutional Information (1780) and later the London Corresponding Society (1792) • Paine's <i>The Rights of Man</i> increased radical demands for reform considerably through the 200,000 copies sold, e.g. the abolition of the House of Lords and equal political rights • Government repression during the French War changed the demands for reform by equating them with treasonous support for the enemy. These efforts were partly successful, e.g. in the context of revolutionary terror • Demands for reform after 1815 connected economic hardship to the need for political reform in widely-read papers, e.g. <i>Cobbett's Political Register</i> and Thomas Wooler's <i>Black Dwarf</i> • The 1819 Manchester demonstration had banners with very radical demands for parliamentary reform, e.g. banners proclaiming 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' and numerous liberty caps. The extent to which demands for parliamentary reform did not change significantly in the years c1785-1820 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The demand for regular parliaments ran throughout the period, e.g. Major John Cartwright advocated them in the 1780s and Cobbett and Hunt were still demanding them in 1820 • Opposition to Old Corruption was a constant feature of reform agitation, e.g. opposition to the 'buying' of parliamentary seats • Demands for political equality were a consistent feature of reform literature, e.g. the London Corresponding Society's 'full and equal representation of the people' and the same sentiment in Cobbett's 'Two-Penny Trash' • There was continued hostility to the ludicrous contrast between unrepresented centres of industry and rotten boroughs, e.g. Manchester compared to Old Sarum • The industrial middle class were consistent in their disapproval of 'aristocratic privilege' at the expense of their own interests but hesitated to express their views strongly. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the exclusion of most of the working class from the democratic process continued to be the main feature of the electoral landscape in the years 1832-52. The extent to which the exclusion of most of the working class from the democratic process continued to be the main feature of the electoral landscape in the years 1832-52 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1832 Act gave the suffrage to just 18 per cent of the male population, the majority of whom were business owners. The property qualification to vote excluded most of the working class • The industrial middle-class used the exclusion of working class voters to pass unpopular legislation to further their own interests, e.g. the introduction of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act • Chartist demands to further extend the suffrage and reform the constitution were completely rejected by the government despite clear evidence of popular support for the Charter • Chartist-led demonstrations for reform alarmed the government, e.g. the 1848 demonstration and petition presented to parliament was threatened with charges of sedition and a vast police presence. The extent to which the exclusion of most of the working class from the democratic process was not the main feature of the electoral landscape in the years 1832-52 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1832 Act increased the size and dynamism of the Whig / Liberal party and led to a more developed two-party system • Political power shifted in favour of the industrial middle class by increasing the weight of the House of Commons against the House of Lords. This in turn impacted the ability of the Crown to interfere in politics • The increased political weight of the industrial middle classes shifted economic policy in favour of free market thinking, e.g. the ending of subsidies on sugar and corn • The 1832 Act excluded all women from the democratic process • The political landscape shifted slowly towards reforms affecting working conditions in mines, factories and foundries among other things • A small number of better off working class men, e.g. those living on property worth £10, got the vote. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the Rochdale Pioneers made the most significant contribution to cooperative activities in the years 1799-1870. The extent to which the Rochdale Pioneers made the most significant contribution to cooperative activities in the years 1799-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Rochdale Pioneers met the challenge of the hardship caused by three decades of industrialisation with physical and moral support that reflected their belief in self-help • The Rochdale Pioneers created a cooperative business model that acted as a template for the development of the movement in the future, e.g. based on the first shop that opened in 1844 • The Cooperative Principles, established by the Pioneers, led to shops with high quality provisions sold at full weight and measure that established trust between the retailer and customers • The Principles allowed for the redistribution of profits and the denial of credit, which was a significant attempt to achieve economic and social justice • The Principle of 'one member one vote', elected managers and the opening up of membership to women was highly significant at a time of restricted suffrage and the second-class status of women. The extent to which the Rochdale Pioneers did not make the most significant contribution to cooperative activities in the years 1799-1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Robert Owen's New Lanark project was significant in giving the world an example of the benefits of cooperative manufacturing, e.g. workers' productivity was high without the threat of punishment • New Lanark was significant in the value that was placed on working class education, e.g. education to improve technical skills and spiritual growth • New Lanark was significant in the development of cooperative thinking about self-help and the duty to be morally upstanding as the basis for co-operation with others • New Lanark laid the basis for developments in other important aspects of cooperative activity in the nineteenth century, e.g. responding to poverty and Poor Law reform, social housing and culture • Cooperative economics was significant in connecting social equality principles with economic practice and tried to offer an alternative to the vagaries of the free market. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the Poor Law Amendment Act provided an effective way to deal with poverty in the years 1834-70. The extent to which the Poor Law Amendment Act provided an effective way to deal with poverty in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The PLAA improved the efficiency of the system of poor relief by setting up a central authority to administer the legislation, the Poor Law Commission • The grouping of parishes together with a common workhouse overcame the unevenness of parish-based poor relief • Fear of the workhouse regime may have encouraged poor people to try harder to find work, and was therefore effective in promoting self-help to those in poverty • Some workhouses offered effective support to those in poverty through basic welfare provision, e.g. opportunities for education and training and basic hospital care • The workhouse regime was cost efficient in dealing with poverty, e.g. poorly furnished, cheap diet and an average ten hour working day that raised funds. The extent to which the Poor Law Amendment Act did not provide an effective way to deal with poverty in the years 1834-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The PLAA was ineffective in dealing with the causes of poverty, e.g. low pay • The PLAA was condemned by swathes of public opinion that considered it to be cruel rather than effective in dealing with poverty, e.g. attacks on the workhouse in Carmarthen during the Rebecca Riots • The PLAA was ineffective in alleviating the suffering caused by poverty, e.g. poor people often preferred to suffer in freedom and the workhouse poor suffered too • The workhouse regime could do nothing to disrupt cyclical poverty, e.g. the periodic unemployment caused by changing seasons • The workhouse regime sometimes encouraged harshness from overseers, corruption of officials and ineffective provision for those in poverty, e.g. at Andover and Huddersfield. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the slave trade was abolished in 1807 because the political climate favoured it. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The political context of the French Revolution coerced the abolitionists into inactivity • The changed political climate after 1805 revived the abolitionist movement • Once France was no longer perceived as a threat in the West Indies, Britain could claim moral superiority through abolition of the slave trade • Parliament passed the act to abolish the slave trade because British imperial interests and humanitarian concerns were no longer in conflict. Extract 2 • The British abolitionists formed the spearhead of the attack on the slave trade and to ignore that would be an historical error • Thomas Clarkson was a great humanitarian who worked tirelessly to find the evidence about the conditions and consequences of the slave trade • William Wilberforce brought his powerful gifts of oratory and eloquence to bear in his leadership of the parliamentary campaign for abolition • The humanitarians were subjected to dehumanising epithets by the planters, but the public extolled their saintly qualities. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the slave trade was abolished in 1807 because the political climate favoured it. Relevant points may include: • The rebellion in Haiti showed the world that slave freedom did not threaten civilised values, e.g. the former slaves produced an enlightened constitution that included the protection of human rights • The abolition of the slave trade was predicted to help British imperial interests by releasing troops and ships from patrolling the Caribbean • Charles James Fox was a longstanding supporter of abolition and was included in the Ministry of All the Talents, changing the political climate in Westminster and encouraging Wilberforce • The growing importance of India to Britain diminished the importance of the West Indies. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the slave trade was abolished in 1807 because the political climate favoured it. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The abolitionist campaign had huge support across the country and encouraged radicalism in the new industrial areas • Christian opposition to slavery and the slave trade focussed on the unchristian treatment of slaves by the planters and this resonated through the educated middle classes • Free market followers of Adam Smith resented the protection offered to the slave trade, e.g. the subsidy on British sugar • Slave rebellions on ships and plantations were costly and wasteful, and encouraged the natural replenishment of the slave population.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that fear of slave revolution led to the abolition of the slave trade. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Some historians underestimate the role that fear of slave revolt played in winning MPs to the side of abolition • The Haitian revolution changed the view of Africans as mere slaves and motivated Wilberforce's parliamentary efforts • Better management of slave estates and the natural increase in slave numbers mitigated the threat of rebellion and added to the force of the abolitionists' case in Parliament. Extract 2 • Abolitionists campaigned on moral grounds in the main • Thomas Clarkson was tireless in propagandising about the horrors of slave ships • By 1807 the moral argument triumphed, and Grey made no reference to anything other than the moral case for abolition when he moved the bill to abolish the slave trade • No MP raised slave rebellions or economic arguments as reasons for abolition. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that fear of slave revolution led to the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • One in ten slave ships sailing from Africa faced slave insurrections and this was costly in terms of lost cargo and the necessity for maintaining naval patrols • British attempts to take Haiti, after the rebellion there, ended in disaster with the deaths of British troops at the hands of a slave militia • The British government had taken a strong hand against British radicals and feared that workers in the industrial areas might make a common cause with enslaved labourers. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the abolition of the slave trade. Relevant points may include: • The new industrial middle class disliked the subsidies given to slave

	produced goods and supported abolition on free market principles • Dissenting churches, e.g. Baptists and Methodists, maintained opposition to the slave trade throughout the period and supported the boycott of slave-produced goods • When France committed to keep slavery in its Caribbean colonies, the British government saw the chance to take the high moral ground, and the chance to seize French ships • The Caribbean colonies were decreasing in value for Britain as Indian trade developed, and it made sense to focus naval activity on the Indian trade routes. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the slave trade was abolished mainly because it coincided with changing attitudes in Britain. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The slave trade did not fit with British self-belief in a nation of progressive cultural and moral values, and a Britain that stood up for freedom • British progress in industry and technology stimulated belief in Britain as a force for good in the world • Slavery and the slave trade were seen as obstacles to progress and efficiency because they went against free market thinking • Ending the slave trade would allow Britain to seize the high moral ground from France and the United States. Extract 2 • The slave trade was ended by a small band of abolitionists who successfully plotted its downfall • The abolitionist campaign was aimed at a literate audience. It was well funded and used a variety of printed media • The abolitionists held an advantage over their opponents, the West India lobby, because they could take their message to large audiences where they gave speeches and organised petitioning to parliament • The abolitionists attracted large numbers of women who added much to their campaigning tactics. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the slave trade was abolished mainly because it coincided with changing attitudes in Britain. Relevant points may include: • The French Revolution had stimulated a discussion about the rights of man that encouraged opposition to the slave trade • The increasing popularity of the ideas of Adam Smith encouraged middle class support for abolition, e.g. their opposition to government-funded monopolies and subsidies • Enlightened and humanist ideas were prominent among dissenting Christians that asked congregations to see God in every human being • The abolitionist message was well received by the workers in the developing industrial areas of Britain. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the slave trade was abolished mainly because it coincided with changing attitudes in Britain. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• Individuals who held strong beliefs about slavery and the slave trade campaigned tirelessly for the abolitionist cause, e.g. Thomas Clarkson • Rebellions of the enslaved brought into question the continued viability of the slave trade and many started to advocate better treatment of the enslaved on the plantations to encourage natural growth • Britain's imperial policy was focussing on India and the Far East and this brought into question the expense of troops and naval ships used to police the Caribbean • Supplies of sugar and cotton were increasingly available on the market at cheaper prices than the goods offered by the planters in the Caribbean.