

General Certificate of Education  
June 2007  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 1**

**HS1D**

**Alternative D: Revolution and Conservatism in France  
and Europe, 1789–1825**

Wednesday 6 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1D.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise relevant information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** The reforms of the Constituent Assembly were to become the most radical and the most lasting of the Revolution. The France of the *ancien régime* was torn apart and then rebuilt according to new Revolutionary principles. Most of the institutions of the *ancien régime* were abolished, never to  
5 return. The legal distinction between Estates disappeared, as did the privileges of nobles. The Church was drastically transformed by losing its tithe and its lands.

Adapted from D REES and D TOWNSON, *France in Revolution*, 2001

**Source B**

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**Source C** Robespierre valued political freedom and regarded the Revolutionary dictatorship as a temporary measure to save the Revolution. Robespierre was not a political tyrant. He did not have dominant authority in the Committee of Public Safety; others signed many more decrees. He was not  
5 solely responsible for the intensive terror of 1794. He agreed the enemies of the people deserved death but he opposed the execution of Danton.

Adapted from DG WRIGHT, *Revolution and Terror in France 1789–95*, 1990

(a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the importance of ‘the Constituent Assembly’ (line 1) in the context of the French Revolution. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source C** challenges the views put forward in **Source B** about Robespierre’s dictatorship. (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of the Terror, in relation to other factors, in explaining the political changes in France in the years 1789 to 1794. (15 marks)

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**EITHER 2** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Napoleon's imperial coronation, which took place at the end of 1804, created a dictatorship. But this was no ordinary dictatorship; Napoleon enjoyed a large measure of public support and he could claim that his regime continued the principles of the Revolution.

Adapted from PM JONES, *The French Revolution 1787–1804*, 2003

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'imperial coronation' (line 1) in the context of Napoleon's rule of France. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Napoleon's rule of France was popular in the years 1804 to 1814. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Napoleon's rule of France defended the principles of the Revolution in the years 1804 to 1814.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this opinion. (15 marks)

**OR 3** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Although Britain agreed in 1820 that Austria had the right to intervene in Naples, Britain objected to Austria doing so in Italy, or anywhere else, in the name of the Quintuple Alliance.

Adapted from E WILMOT, *The Great Powers 1814–1914*, 1992

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'the Quintuple Alliance' (line 3) in the context of Great Power co-operation in the years after 1815. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Britain wanted to limit Austrian intervention in the Italian States. (7 marks)
- (c) 'The pursuit of national self-interest was the main reason for the breakdown of the Congress System by 1825.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this opinion. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source B: S WALLER (ed.), M COLLIER and E LEWIS, *France in Revolution 1776–1830*, Harcourt Education, 2002. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Education.

Question 1 Source C: DG WRIGHT, *Revolution and Terror in France 1789–95*, Pearson Education Limited, 1990.

Question 2: PM JONES, *The French Revolution 1787–1804*, Pearson Education Limited, 2003.

Question 3: E WILMOT, *The Great Powers 1814–1914*, Nelson Thornes, 1992.

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