

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 1

HS1D

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

Monday 2 June 2008 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 black ink or black 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.

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

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

Source A The French Revolution was a bourgeois revolution, as the bourgeoisie were its main beneficiaries and provided all its leaders after 1791. Many of the reforms of the Constituent Assembly were supposed to apply to all citizens equally but only the bourgeoisie could take full advantage of them. Workers and peasants benefited
5 little when careers became open to talent, as they were not educated. The voting system also favoured the bourgeoisie, as voting was limited to property owners. During the Revolution, the bourgeoisie also took over the highest posts in the judiciary and administration, which previously had all been held by nobles.

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

Source B In the society based on merit that the Constituent Assembly had created, it was men of means and education who enjoyed a head start. The revolutionaries may have believed that they were acting in the interests of all, but it was clear that the bourgeoisie stood to benefit the most. ‘The Declaration of the Rights of Man
5 and the Citizen’ protected private property, but this was of little relevance to the great majority of Frenchmen who had no property. But did these changes promote only the bourgeoisie? The nobles were also men of means and education, indeed men of more means and better education than most of the bourgeoisie. In exchange for abandoning a number of privileges, nobles were now offered
10 limitless opportunities to gain wealth and political power.

Adapted from T BLANNING, *The French Revolution: Class War or Culture Clash?*, 1998

Source C There is no doubt that the period of the Terror (1793–1794) gave men opportunities for upward social mobility. The Terror gave men a chance to rise from obscurity to positions of power and authority. In general terms it involved a transfer of political influence from the upper to the lower ranks of *ancien régime* society.

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

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

Explain briefly the importance of ‘privileges’ (line 9) in the context of the French Revolution in 1789. (3 marks)

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

Explain how **Source B** challenges the views expressed in **Source A** about the impact of the Revolution on French society. (7 marks)

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

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

EITHER

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

Although there was a strongly militaristic aspect to his rule, Napoleon – first as Consul, then from 1804 as Emperor – offered not so much military dictatorship as strongly authoritarian personal rule.

Adapted from C JONES, *The Cambridge Illustrated History of France*, 1994

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Consul’ (line 1) in the context of Napoleon’s rule. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Napoleon was made Emperor in 1804. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Napoleon’s domestic reforms restored many aspects of the *ancien régime* to France.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

OR

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

The breakdown of the Congress System had been inevitable since 1820. This was because the views of Britain, and possibly France, towards revolutions in minor states were not in line with the attitude of the three eastern powers.

Adapted from J LOWE, *The Concert of Europe: International Relations 1814–70*, 1990

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘the three eastern powers’ (line 3) in the context of international relations in the years 1815 to 1822. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Britain objected to the eastern powers’ intervention in revolutions in minor states. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The Congress System was doomed to fail because it lacked a clear structure.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Source B: T BLANNING, *The French Revolution: Class War or Culture Clash?*, Palgrave Macmillan, 1998. Reproduced by permission of Palgrave Macmillan

Source C: D G WRIGHT, *Revolution and Terror in France 1789–95*, Pearson Education, 1990

Question 2: C JONES, *The Cambridge Illustrated History of France*, Cambridge University Press, 1994

Question 3: J LOWE, *The Concert of Europe: International Relations 1814–70*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1990. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton

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