

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2
Alternative T: The Emergence of Democracies,
1787–1832

HS2T

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 HS2T.
- 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 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 Few among the propertied classes wished to tear down the existing system and begin again. The strength of the unreformed system was that it did represent and support wealth, very directly and reasonably efficiently. MPs were required to fulfil a property qualification and, while the franchises may have been

5 confusingly different, most were based on property ownership in some form. The system was not exclusive in the sense that anyone could purchase a rotten borough providing they had the money.

Adapted from C BEHAGG, *Labour and Reform: Working Class Movements 1815-1914*, 1991

Source B

A brief text extract adapted from a speech by Robert Peel, 6 July 1831, in which he states his opposition to the Reform Bill, giving his reasons for this as; its failure to protect Crown rights, its undermining of the system of government in which there is personal liberty and protection of property and because it will not assure prosperity for the people. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source C Only Henry Hetherington, editor of *Poor Man's Guardian*, whose central campaigning platform was 'one man one vote', saw the real implications of the £10 borough franchise. It would give the vote to small shopkeepers and tradesmen but not most working men. Working-class radicals like Bronterre

5 O'Brien and John Doherty urged working people to support the bill as a necessary first step towards the reform from which they would directly benefit. Hetherington, however, opposed it on the grounds that it would be used not to promote but to block more radical change.

Adapted from EJ EVANS, *The Great Reform Act of 1832*, 1983

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

Explain briefly the meaning of ‘MPs were required to fulfil a property qualification’ (lines 3–4) in the context of opposition to reform. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence of Tory reasons for opposing the Reform Bill? *(7 marks)*

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

‘Opposition to parliamentary reform was based on the belief that there was no need for reform as the existing system worked.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER

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

The three-fifths compromise represented a compromise between the interests of different states. It was the first of several crucial compromises made during the Philadelphia Convention.

Adapted from FD COGLIANO, *Revolutionary America*, 2000

- (a) Comment on ‘the three-fifths compromise’ in the context of the USA in 1787. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why several compromises were necessary at the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the desire to prevent tyranny the most important factor in explaining the terms of the US Constitution of 1787? Explain your answer. (15 marks)

OR

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

One of the first acts of the National Assembly was to decide not to challenge the peasants; it issued the 4 August Decrees, formally abolishing the feudal regime.

Adapted from EJ EVANS, *Liberal Democracies*, 1990

- (a) Comment on ‘the National Assembly’ in the context of France in 1789. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why feudalism was abolished in the 4 August Decrees. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of winning the support of the French peasants, in relation to other factors, in explaining the reforms of the French Revolution in the years 1789 to 1792. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: C BEHAGG, *Labour and Reform: Working Class Movements 1815–1914*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1991. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.

Source C: E J EVANS, *The Great Reform Act of 1832*, Routledge, 1983, p31.

Question 2: F D COGLIANO, *Revolutionary America 1763-1815*, Routledge, 2000, pp121-122.

Question 3: E J EVANS, *Liberal Democracies*, JMB, 1990.