



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2011

## History

## HIS2S

**Unit 2S Liberal Democracies: Power to the People?**

**Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 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 HIS2S.
- 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 marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - 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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### Question 1

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

**Source A**      The colonists in 1787 did not wish to see their trade ruined or their property threatened by taxation and fought to protect themselves. Self-interest led to principles which helped to mould their future in a way they could not have anticipated. Most of the members of the Philadelphia Convention had invested in public businesses and wanted to prevent laws that would threaten their investment. They stood to gain by strengthening these investments. The members of the constitutional convention had a selfish interest in bringing about the public good. However, it is all but impossible to distinguish between private selfishness and the public good.

Adapted from E S MORGAN, *The Birth of the Republic, 1763–89*, 1992

**Source B**      At the Philadelphia Convention the revolutionary gentry wanted a unified republic which would span a continent and which would command the respect of the world. They wanted to create a truly national society in which the distinctions between New Yorkers, Marylanders and Virginians would be no more. Having developed a national consciousness themselves during their leadership of the war, their own pride and prestige became identified with those of the nation. As gentlemen, the delegates took it for granted that stable societies were hierarchical in form and, through what became known as the American Constitution, they offered a new hierarchy to direct the nation's affairs.

Adapted from M HEALE, *The American Revolution*, 1986

**Source C**      While ensuring that the will of the people would ultimately prevail, the delegates at Philadelphia sought to check and delay this. Hence a variety of election processes were adopted. Members of the House were to be elected directly by the voters for periods of two years and voting qualifications were to be decided by the state legislatures. Senators were to be elected indirectly, by the same legislatures, for periods of six years. The president, elected by electoral college, would at least be open to public influence. Along with this went a careful division of authority between executive, legislature and judiciary.

Adapted from M JONES, *The Limits of Liberty*, 1995

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 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. (12 marks)

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

How important were liberal democratic ideas in the framing of the American Constitution of 1787? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why the Civil Constitution of the Clergy was passed in France in 1790. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'The French monarchy was abolished in 1792 due to the rise of radicalism.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR****Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why there was opposition to parliamentary reform in Britain in the years 1831 to 1832. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'The 1832 Reform Act had limited effect.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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Question 1 Source A: E S MORGAN, *The Birth of the Republic 1763–89*, University of Chicago Press, 1992.

Question 1 Source B: M HEALE, *The American Revolution (p43–44)*, Methuen & co, 1986.

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