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Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option B: Politics, Protest and Revolution

Friday 10 June 2016 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

6HI03/B

You must have:

Source Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** Question from Section A and **ONE** Question from Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in **all** your responses
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ONE question in Section A on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section A on page 3.

Section B begins on page 11.

B1 – France, 1786–1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 ‘Robespierre fell from power in 1794 mainly because of his desire to establish a personal dictatorship in France.’

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

- 2 ‘Napoleon’s domestic reforms, in the years 1799 to 1807, were primarily designed to consolidate the changes introduced during the French Revolution.’

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3 How far do you agree with the view that, before 1785, the reform movement in Britain possessed neither support nor influence?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

- 4 Why did the Tory governments of the 1820s first oppose, and then support, Catholic Emancipation?

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section B on page 13.

B1 – France, 1786–1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 Use Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge.

'Foreign threats to the Revolution brought about the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792.'

How far do you agree with this view?

Explain your answer, using Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)

OR

6 Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that the French Empire collapsed, in the years 1807 to 1814, because Napoleon 'had taught his enemies important lessons'?
(Source 4, lines 31 and 32)

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)

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B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.

EITHER

7 Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that only firm government action prevented a serious challenge to the British political system in the years 1815–20?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)

OR

8 Use Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years c.1780–1830, the labouring classes in Britain benefited from ‘the wealth and opportunities created by new industry’? (Source 10, lines 8 and 9)

Explain your answer, using Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option B: Politics, Protest and Revolution

Friday 10 June 2016 – Morning

Sources Insert

Paper Reference

6HI03/B

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PEARSON

Sources for use with SECTION B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

B1 – France, 1786-1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration

Sources for use with Question 5

SOURCE 1

(From J. H. Shennan, *The Bourbons: The History of a Dynasty*, published 2007)

News of the king's flight to Varennes (July 1791) heightened the sense of foreign threat. It confirmed two disturbing facts. First, Louis was revealed as the leader of the opposition, pursuing a revisionist policy to restore at least some of the monarchy's lost rights. That put him firmly with the *emigres* plotting counter-revolution. Secondly, the ruling houses of Europe were more likely to come to Louis' aid now his unwilling participation in the Revolution had been revealed. In July 1792 the Brunswick Manifesto provided the spark for the explosion which finally destroyed the Bourbon monarchy. The effect of this document was to strengthen the already widely held belief that Louis and his queen were involved in an international conspiracy to bring the Revolution down. 10

SOURCE 2

(From Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Revolution 1789–1848*, published 1973)

The monarchy could not accept the new regime. The Court intrigued for a crusade of royal cousins to expel the governing commoners and restore the King of France to his rightful place. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790) alienated most of the clergy and their faithful and helped to drive the king into a suicidal attempt to flee. He was recaptured at Varennes (July 1791) and henceforth republicanism became a mass force: kings who abandon their peoples abandon the right to loyalty. The uncontrolled free enterprise economy linked food price fluctuations to the militancy of the urban poor, especially in Paris. Bread prices registered the political temperature of Paris like a thermometer. The Paris masses were the decisive revolutionary force. The outbreak of war brought matters to a head and led to the second revolution of 1792. 15 20

SOURCE 3

(From Albert Soboul, *A Short History of the French Revolution 1789–1799*, published 1977)

The threat posed by the outbreak of war, at a time of renewed economic crisis, sharpened the masses' revolutionary fervour. Class hostility intensified patriotic feeling. The nobles set loyalty to the crown above loyalty to the nation; at home they prepared to welcome the invaders and abroad, as *emigres*, they fought in the enemy's ranks. For the revolutionary patriots of 1792, therefore, the issue was to defend the achievement of 1789 and continue the anti-aristocratic direction of the Revolution. Even more than in 1789, the bourgeoisie grew alarmed. The rich were forced to make contributions to arm the Volunteers. Inflation grew worse and food shortages threatened. 25 30

B1 – France, 1786-1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4

(From T. C. W. Blanning (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century: Europe 1688–1815*, published 2000)

The allied victory by 1814 came about because Napoleon had taught his enemies important lessons. They had adopted the advantages of the new military system encapsulated in the popular conscript army, as Russia, Austria, and, particularly Prussia undertook military reforms in response to battlefield defeat. Napoleon also demonstrated the impact of the 'key event' war. Furthermore, he taught his enemies the problems inherent in traditional balance of power politics, not by imitating him but by opposing him. Thus, the other great powers finally realised that they could overpower Napoleonic France only by setting aside their own predatory interests and banding together for as long as it was necessary to defeat their common enemy.

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SOURCE 5

(From Timothy Wilson Smith, *Napoleon*, published 2007)

In Russia, Napoleon was fighting a different war. Previously, his forces had lived off the land but this was a country of few people, hardly any fields, not much livestock and vast distances between towns. He was an expert in mountain warfare but here the plains stretched to the distant horizon, making ambushes difficult. His lines of communication grew longer, making it harder to transport food, clothing, ammunition and reinforcements. His troops grew demoralised and began to desert in large numbers. Napoleon chased Russian forces without ever luring them to confront him when they did not want to. When the Russians adopted a strategy of persistent withdrawal, Napoleon had no new plan. He went for Moscow rather than the modern capital and centre of government, St. Petersburg. Consequently, Napoleon could not impose his will on Tsar Alexander and, having achieved no diplomatic success, he faced military failure. In October 1812, with about 100,000 troops left (about a quarter of the force he had had in June), Napoleon ordered a withdrawal.

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SOURCE 6

(From John Darwin, *After Tamerlane: the Rise and Fall of Global Empires 1400–2000*, published 2007)

Napoleon's 'continental system', designed to exclude British trade, leaked like a sieve. It also destroyed any chance that Europe would accept Napoleon's version of empire. His former secretary caustically wrote, 'To ensure its success it was necessary to conquer and occupy every country, and never to withdraw from any.' Despite his magnetic appeal for those discontented with the old European regimes, Napoleon's empire became intolerably burdensome. Russia rejected her commercial obligations and demanded that the Poles should never regain their kingdom. By 1812, Napoleon concluded that only Russia's conquest would guarantee peace. Catastrophe followed. In the 'battle of nations' at Leipzig in 1813, Napoleon's Grand Army, ravaged by its winter retreat from Moscow, was decisively beaten by the Austrians, Russians and Prussians.

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Sources for use with SECTION B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830

Sources for use with Question 7

SOURCE 7

(From Norman Gash, *Aristocracy and People: Britain 1815–1865*, published 1979)

Lord Liverpool's legislation, both in 1817 and 1819, was designed to isolate and muzzle the agitators. If he over-reacted, it was because of lack of reliable information on the exact extent of seditious activities and a prudent desire to run no risks. Firmness at the outset would make unnecessary more drastic action later on. Evidence provided to the Cabinet from magistrates, army officers and their own spies, indicated networks of local political reform societies, the circulation of inflammatory literature, the constant movement of people between the provinces and London, some purchase and manufacture of arms, and secret military drilling. Liverpool's government could be excused for thinking there was a real danger, that additional powers were necessary, and that they should be used firmly. 10

SOURCE 8

(From Kenneth O. Morgan (ed.), *The Oxford History of Britain*, published 1984)

Did the fears of the gentry – of Jacobin mobs baying at their gates – and the revolutionary ideas of some leaders of the working classes, constitute a real threat to overthrow the regime? They might have done had action been coordinated, had a common economic cause existed to bind industrial workers to the parliamentary radicals and skilled trades of the capital, and had the governing classes really lost their nerve. But this would have been very difficult to achieve. London was not an 'absolute' capital like Paris; there were few vital levers of power to be grasped – had the London radicals mobilised en masse. The parliamentary opposition disowned and condemned violence, and the Home Office, under Viscount Sidmouth, and his local agents cowed resistance. Repression – the gallows and transportation – was sharp, savage and effective. 20

SOURCE 9

(From E. P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class*, published 1963)

The Pentrich Rising was an attempt to mount a wholly working class revolution, without any middle class support. The attempt throws light on the extreme isolation into which the northern and Midlands workers had been forced during the French Wars. Even without Oliver the Spy's obvious provocation, some kind of uprising would probably have been attempted, and perhaps with a greater measure of success. This offers a shred of justification for the actions of Sidmouth and the government. Believing some outbreak was inevitable, they determined to handle it in such a way as to exact an example of terror and punishment which would silence the monstrous sedition of the 'lower orders'. But this is not to suggest that in 1817 a working class uprising had any chance of success. Every detail of the story illustrates the weakness of the revolutionary organisation, and the lack of an experienced leadership.

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B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10

(From an article by R.M. Hartwell, published 1961)

The failure of living standards to rise much before 1815 was not due to industrialisation but to war. One index of consumer goods prices – for food, fuel and light and clothing, the most important items in working class budgets – show a downward trend from about 1813-15 to 1845, as does another index for 22 articles of food and drink. The conclusion from consumption figures is unquestionably that the amount and variety of food consumed increased between 1800 and 1850. 5

It is as foolish to ignore the sufferings of the period as to deny the wealth and opportunities created by new industry. Misconceptions about England before the Industrial Revolution, for example, that rural life was naturally better than town life, that self-employment was better and more secure than working for an employer, that child and female labour was something new, and that the domestic system was preferable to the factory system, represent a mythical golden age. 10

SOURCE 11

(From G.M. Young, *Victorian England: Portrait of an Age*, published 1936)

Industrialism came over England like a climactic change. Any possibility of an orderly evolution from rural village to industrial town had already been lost in the change-over from water to steam power, in the consequent growth of the great urban centres, and the visible splitting of society into possessors and proletariat. The mixed multitude of labour was huddled in slums and cellars. One can hardly imagine the horror in which thousands of families, a century ago, were born, dragged out their ghastly lives and died: the drinking water brown with faecal particles, the corpses kept unburied for a fortnight in a festering London August; and sleeping dens afloat with sewage. 15
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SOURCE 12

(From Edward Royle, *Modern Britain: A Social History 1750–1985*, published 1987)

It is true that for an increasing minority of the working population engaged in the new industrial processes real wages were rising, especially from the 1820s. It is probably true that real wages overall were rising despite a setback between 1793 and 1820. Data for life expectancy and death rates also suggest an unsteady but unmistakable improvement. Nevertheless, there is also plenty of evidence of decline. The standard of living of cotton handloom weavers of 1830, earning around 6 shillings a week, had certainly fallen. Similarly, the family incomes of agricultural labourers fell by as much as 30 per cent in parts of southern England between the 1780s and the 1840s. The expansion of manufacturing employment contributed to an improvement in the standard of living, but the associated urbanisation led to some deterioration in living conditions, as measured by mortality figures. 15
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