

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



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

HS2T

Wednesday 7 June 2006 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 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.
- All questions carry 25 marks.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

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 Whigs supported parliamentary reform because they thought of it largely in terms of party advantage. The old system could no longer be defended and if the landed class was to preserve any part of its old dominance, concessions had to be made to popular demand. It will never
 5 be possible to say how near to revolution England was in 1832, but it would be hard to argue that reform could have been postponed for much longer without an explosion. The party that successfully introduced reform was bound to secure great benefits.

Adapted from R BLAKE, *The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher*, 1985

Source B Adapted from a speech by the Prime Minister, Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, 7 October 1831.

We found ourselves forced to propose a Reform Bill, upon which men's opinions were united. I speak not of the opinions of the mob, but of the middle classes – of the great mass of intelligence and property throughout the country whose opinions are firmly in favour of this reform. But we are
 5 told by the Tory Party that the state of public opinion is the result of agitation and that the people are not qualified to form a correct judgement upon such matters. What! Not qualified to draw a correct conclusion upon a question that is of such great concern to them? I must say, such a statement is an insult upon the people of England.

Source C Political corruption was widespread in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1826, it was said that in East Retford in Nottinghamshire packets of money had been left at the homes of voters at the dead of night. When this was debated in Parliament, a member of the House of Lords stated: 'There is
 5 hardly a place in England where it is not necessary for a candidate who seriously intends to succeed to spend a considerable sum of money'.

Adapted from R DU CANE, *Sicklesmiths and Spear Carriers*, 2002

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

Explain briefly the meaning of 'party advantage' (line 2) in the context of the passing of the 1832 Reform Bill. (3 marks)

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

How useful is **Source B** as evidence of Whig reasons for passing the Reform Bill in 1832? (7 marks)

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

'Reform was introduced in 1832 solely to create a more democratic system of government.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

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

It is with pleasure I inform you that the people here continue to be federalists. The new Constitution has the advantages of all great truths. The more it is studied, the more it is admired.

Adapted from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 2 January 1788

- (a) Comment on 'federalists' (line 1) in the context of the USA in the years 1787 to 1789. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the 'new Constitution' was admired by federalists. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the desire to create a liberal democracy 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.

Since 1789 an ecclesiastical committee of the Assembly had been working on reforms for the church.

Adapted from W DOYLE, *The Oxford History of the French Revolution*, 1989

- (a) Comment on 'reforms' (line 2) in the context of the changes to the church brought about by the French Revolution in the years 1789 to 1791. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the church needed to be reformed in the years 1789 to 1791. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the desire to create a liberal democracy the most important factor in explaining the nature of the reforms of the French Revolution in the years 1789 to 1791? Explain your answer. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: R BLAKE, *The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher*, Fontana, 1985.

Question 1 Source C: R DU CANE, *Sicklesmiths and Spear Carriers*, The Village and Family History Project, 2002.

Question 3: W DOYLE, *The Oxford History of the French Revolution*, Oxford University Press. 1989. By permission of Oxford University Press.

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