



General Certificate of Education
January 2010
Advanced Subsidiary Examination

History

HIS2S

Unit 2S Liberal Democracies: Power to the People?

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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 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.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

HIS2S

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 Adapted from the resolutions proposed by Edmund Randolph in the Philadelphia Convention, 29th May 1787, in support of the Virginia Plan

The Articles of Confederation ought to be changed and enlarged to achieve the objects of common defence, security of liberty and general welfare.

The suffrage and representation in the National (Federal) Legislature ought to be granted in proportion to the population of free inhabitants within each state.

5 The National Legislature should consist of two branches.

Source B In an effort to ensure that the smaller states would not be overwhelmed, William Patterson of New Jersey presented an alternative scheme providing for a single legislative chamber in which each state was to have one vote. The New Jersey Plan envisaged merely the amendment of the Articles of Confederation. Though

5 Congress was to be given enlarged powers, including authority to tax and to regulate trade, state sovereignty would be largely preserved. Disagreement about representation threatened for a time to wreck the Convention, but after a month's debate compromise was reached.

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

Source C What, above all, helped the business of the Philadelphia Convention along was the fact that the delegates wanted their revolution to succeed forever. However, there were disagreements and the delegates represented differences within America as well as unity; probably each of them had to sacrifice some cherished belief or

5 proposal before agreement was possible. Only by long discussion could it become clear whether a particular idea would be acceptable throughout the republic. It had to be discussed by men from the north as well as from the south, by men from small states as well as men from large, by men from the country as well as men from towns. What finally emerged after four months of debate stood a good

10 chance of being acceptable to the people, for it had been thoroughly tested in argument by those who were truly their representatives.

Adapted from H BROGAN, *The Pelican History of the United States of America*, 1987

(a) 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 proposals discussed at the Philadelphia Convention regarding the structure of American government. (12 marks)

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

How far was the success of the Philadelphia Convention due to shared ideals amongst the delegates? (24 marks)

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why many members of the landed classes resisted parliamentary reform in Britain by 1832. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'Radicalism was the main reason why there was a demand for political reform in Britain in the years 1830 to 1832.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why French peasants were so discontented in 1789. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'By the end of 1792, France had become a liberal democratic state.'
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 C: H BROGAN, *The Pelican History of the United States of America*, Pearson Education, 1987

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