

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 6W

HS6C

Alternative C: Reform in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1765–1790

Friday 23 June 2006 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 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 HS6C.
- Answer **all** questions.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- 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 part (c).

Answer **all** questions.

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

Source A Joseph was incapable of seeing beyond his own vision of the world. Authoritarian and convinced that his reforms were fundamentally right, he thought that the people should simply obey without criticism. He wanted to be, not just the sovereign, but also the great educator of his peoples. An
5 ardent patriot, like his role-model Frederick the Great, he devoted himself entirely to the state. The word liberty had a special meaning for Joseph: it was synonymous with order. He took an interest in everything and supervised in minute detail the execution of his decrees.

Adapted from J BERENGER, *A History of the Habsburg Empire, 1700–1918*, 1997

Source B Despite the Hungarian nobility's refusal to grant her fiscal requests, Maria Theresa had gone out of her way to disarm their distrust by pandering to their national pride, and to their egos, by appointing Magyar nobles to high military, diplomatic and court positions. This policy of gentle
5 coercion had created considerable goodwill between the Magyar nation and their 'benevolent queen'. Nor did Joseph damage his own reputation in Hungary when he reincorporated Transylvania into Hungary and transferred the royal capital from Pressburg to Buda in 1784. Both moves were, however, merely for administrative efficiency. By then he was ready
10 to undertake radical administrative and agrarian reforms that all but destroyed the mutual trust which had existed.

Adapted from C INGRAO, *The Habsburg Monarchy 1618–1815*, 1994

Source C The Habsburg Monarchy was not so much a country as a continent all by itself. Joseph, by seeking to impose standardisation – and all the other 'isations' associated with modernisation – was attempting the impossible. The Habsburg Monarchy was not a state, it never became a state and it
5 never could have become a state. The only way forward to political stability, social harmony, economic prosperity and cultural vitality was to recognise that fundamental fact and make a virtue out of a necessity.

Adapted from TCW BLANNING, *Joseph II*, 1994

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

Assess the validity of the view in **Source A** about Joseph II's motives for reform.
(10 marks)

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

How useful is **Source C** as evidence about the difficulties of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in reforming the Habsburg monarchy?
(10 marks)

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

'Only in areas of reform where he continued Maria Theresa's policies did Joseph II achieve any success.'
Assess the validity of this statement with reference to the years 1765 to 1790.
(20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: J BERENGER, *A History of the Habsburg Empire, 1700–1918*, Addison Wesley Longman, 1997.

Question 1 Source B: C INGRAO, *The Habsburg Monarchy 1618–1815*, Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Question 1 Source C: TCW BLANNING, *Joseph II*, Longman, 1994.

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