

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY

HS4D

Unit 4

**Alternative D: Nationalism and the State,
Europe, 1814–1914**

Monday 18 June 2007 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 HS4D.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- 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.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

SECTION A: POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN FRANCE, 1814–1914

You **must** answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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

- Source A** Why were two monarchies eliminated within eighteen years between 1830 and 1848? It has been suggested that Charles X committed political suicide in 1830, failing to take advantage of the possibilities of compromise. The same cannot be said of Louis-Philippe in 1848. He remained in central
- 5 Paris, in close touch with the crisis, and took pains to learn from his cousin's mistakes. At 75 years of age he was accused of being dodderly and dithering. He might have dismissed the Guizot government sooner, but in February 1848 the government was at its strongest in parliament, in contrast with 1830 when Polignac had no hope of military support.
- 10 Louis-Philippe's personal courage and determination, and his willingness to make changes during the days of the revolution, were of no benefit.

Adapted from P PILBEAM, *The Constitutional Monarchy in France, 1814–48*, 2003

- Source B** Louis-Philippe had considerable personal and political virtues. He was hardworking, vastly experienced and often shrewd in his judgements. But he was something of a bureaucrat, whose middle class manners and dress made him seem simply grey and dull. His facial likeness to a pear
- 5 (especially as in French slang pear means fool) proved irresistible to hostile cartoonists. If France was looking for greatness, the nation would not find it in Louis-Philippe. He knew all too well that any attempt to renew France's days of glory and conquest would lead to humiliation. His overthrow in 1848 was in part a reward for his caution.

Adapted from D COOPER, J LAVER and D WILLIAMSON, *Years of Ambition: European History 1815–1914*, 2001

Source C

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Source D The republican politicians of the Third Republic were moderates. Gambetta, who died young in 1882, was the most seductive of a set of grey mediocrities. The new constitution produced a series of weak presidents and governmental instability – there were some sixty governments between
5 1870 and 1914. Yet this instability was only an illusion. The constantly changing ministries in fact hid a deeper continuity among the political class as a whole. The parliament now acted as the mouthpiece for what Gambetta called ‘new social strata’ – merchants, provincial businessmen, doctors, lawyers and journalists. This class was a rung down from the
10 financial and business elites who had dominated national politics since 1830.

Adapted from C JONES and E LE ROY LADURIE, *The Cambridge Illustrated History of France*, 1994

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

How fully does **Source A** support the view put forward in **Source B** about the extent to which Louis-Philippe was personally responsible for the downfall of the Orleanist monarchy? (10 marks)

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

‘A lack of strong leadership was the primary cause of political instability in France during the years 1814 to 1914.’
Assess the validity of this statement. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: NATIONALISM AND THE STATE, EUROPE 1848–1881

Answer **one** question from this section taken from **either** Option A **or** Option B **or** Option C.

OPTION A: Italian Unification, 1848–1871

- 2 To what extent was the failure of the 1848–1849 revolutions in the Italian states caused by external rather than internal factors? (20 marks)
- 3 Who made the greater contribution to the unification of the Italian states in the years 1848 to 1861, Cavour or Garibaldi? (20 marks)
- 4 ‘The Risorgimento after 1861 failed to unite Italy either politically or economically.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)

OPTION B: Russia, 1848–1881

- 5 To what extent was the repressive nature of Nicholas I’s rule, in the years 1848 to 1855, a result of his reaction to external rather than internal threats to his autocracy? (20 marks)
- 6 To what extent do the political and social policies of Alexander II entitle him to be known as the ‘Tsar Liberator’? (20 marks)
- 7 ‘The most effective opposition to Alexander II came from the Polish nationalists rather than from the Russian liberal and radical movements.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)

OPTION C: The Unification of Germany, 1848–1871

- 8 ‘The failure of the 1848–1849 revolutions in the German states was due to the divisions within the ranks of the revolutionaries rather than to the strength of German conservative forces.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 9 ‘Bismarck’s success in uniting Germany in the years 1862 to 1871 owed more to his opportunism than to a grand design.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 10 ‘The unity of the new German Empire was myth rather than reality.’ To what extent do you agree with this view of the German Empire in 1871? (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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