

History HIS2S

Unit 2S Liberal Democracies: Power to the People?

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the new numbering system and new AQA answer book

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 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.
- 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.

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3

Question 1

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

Source A Adapted from a speech in 1832 by Thomas Macaulay, a Whig MP, defending the Parliamentary Reform Bill

I oppose universal suffrage and support the bill before us. Universal suffrage would produce a destructive revolution. This bill would be the country's best protection against a revolution. It is not by mere numbers but by ownership of property and intelligence that the nation ought to be governed. Yet, up to now, we have excluded

- from a share in government a great many of those with property and intelligence, who are most interested in preserving peace and who know best how to preserve it. If these men are shut out of power then they will turn to revolution. The purpose of government is the happiness of the people; and I do not believe that, in a country like this, the happiness of the people can be promoted by a form of government in which the middle
- 10 classes place no confidence.

Source B Adapted from a petition to Parliament from the county of Middlesex, presented by a radical MP, Joseph Hume, in December 1830

Ills and evils of the country will only be resolved through a thorough reform of Parliament. This includes granting the vote to every individual who pays taxes and rates. Furthermore, this will prove to be beneficial only if it is accompanied by voting by secret ballot.

Source C

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0 1 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 the demand for parliamentary reform in the years 1830 to 1832. (12 marks)

0 2 Use Sources A, B and C and your own knowledge.

How far did the Whigs' desire to protect propertied interests shape the terms of the 1832 Reform Act? (24 marks)

EITHER

Question 2

- 0 3 Explain why supporters of states' rights were happy with the Articles of Confederation.

 (12 marks)
- 'At the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 the Founding Fathers were mainly motivated by the desire to create a democratic system of national government.'

 Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR

Question 3

- **0 5** Explain why the Estates-General became the National Assembly in the months May–June 1789. (12 marks)
- 'The ideas of the Enlightenment was the major cause of political change in France from July 1789 to September 1791.'

 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: EJ EVANS, The Great Reform Act of 1832, Routledge, 1992

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