



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2014

History

HIS2S

Unit 2S Liberal Democracies: Power to the People?

Thursday 22 May 2014 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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 **Paper Reference** is HIS2S.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.

Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

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

Source A Adapted from the journals of Arthur Young, an Englishman in Paris in the summer of 1789

As tension rages due to the shortage of bread, the pamphlet shops of Paris are doing incredible business. Nineteen out of every twenty pamphlets criticise the king, nobility and clergy and are in favour of liberty. The court has done nothing to restrain the publication of revolutionary principles that aim at the overthrow of the monarchy. Crowds in the coffee houses clamour and listen open-mouthed to these pamphlets being read. I am amazed at the authorities allowing such hot-beds of sedition, violence and revolt, but Paris has reached a point of desperation, for food supplies are exhausted and prices are at their highest since 1709. 5

Source B Adapted from a contemporary newspaper in the summer of 1789

The poor of Paris were in a dire, desperate and pitiable state. This was the consequence of the shortage of food. Crowds attacked every baker's shop and fears were doubled by the complaints of people who had waited all day and received nothing. They could think of nothing else. There was frequent bloodshed; food was snatched from the hand as people came to blows; workshops were deserted as workmen queued for bread and so were unable to pay for the next day's supply of food. What bread was available was of a poor quality. Hunger made them apathetic and unable to see any way of improving that position. 5

Source C Economic, social and intellectual developments led to change, even rapid change, and in 1789 there was a financial crisis. But politics itself was the major cause of the revolution. The political institutions were so bound up with social and financial privilege that reform was a dangerous enterprise, likely to arouse fierce opposition. The political elite was closely identified with the monarchy and stood in the way of reform. The king and queen and their ministers badly mismanaged the situation. Once reform was attempted from 1787, the political crisis snowballed, until cries for the Estates General to meet were too loud to resist. 5

Adapted from P Campbell, *The Origins of the French Revolution*, 2005

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 situation in Paris in the summer of 1789.

[12 marks]

and

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

How far were the political changes in France in 1789 due to economic distress?

[24 marks]

Either

Question 2

0 3 Explain why the Declaration of Independence was issued in 1776.

[12 marks]

and

0 4 'The Philadelphia Convention of 1787 was concerned with the establishment of strong government.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

Or

Question 3

0 5 Explain why there was some support for the existing system of representation in Britain in 1830.

[12 marks]

and

0 6 'Fear of revolution was the main reason for parliamentary reform in the years 1830 to 1832.'
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: Adapted from P Campbell, 2005, *The Origins of the French Revolution*, reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan

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