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**Edexcel GCE**

**History**  
**Advanced**  
**Unit 3**  
**Option B: Politics, Protest and Revolution**

Tuesday 12 June 2012 – Morning <b>Time: 2 hours</b>	Paper Reference <b>6HI03/B</b>
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<b>You must have:</b> Sources Insert (enclosed)	Total Marks
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### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in **all** your responses  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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**PEARSON**

**6HI03/B – Politics, Protest and Revolution**

**SECTION A**

**Answer ONE question in Section A on the topic for which you have been prepared.**

**You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section A on page 3.  
Section B begins on page 11.**

**B1 – France, 1786–1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration**

**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

**EITHER**

- 1** ‘The political instability in France in the years 1794–99 arose from the bitter political divisions created by the events of 1793.’ How far do you agree with this opinion?

**(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)**

**OR**

- 2** ‘Charles X inherited a favourable political position in 1824 and only his own remarkable political ineptness led to the loss of the throne six years later.’ How far do you agree with these judgements?

**(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)**

**B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830**

**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

**EITHER**

- 3** How far did radical reformers threaten the existing political system in the years 1789–1815?

**(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)**

**OR**

- 4** ‘The years 1822–30 were marked by significant but not sweeping reforms.’ How far do you agree with this opinion?

**(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS**



SECTION A

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question you have chosen to answer .  
If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

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**(Section A continued)**

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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**SECTION B**

**Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.**

**You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section B on page 13.**

**B1 – France, 1786–1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration**

**Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.**

**Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.**

**EITHER**

**5 Use Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge.**

How far do you agree with the view that the downfall of the monarchy in August 1792 was brought about by a Jacobin minority?

Explain your answer, using Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)**

**OR**

**6 Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

How far do you agree with the view that Bonaparte himself was responsible for the decline and fall of the French Empire?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)**



**B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830**

**Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.  
Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.**

**EITHER**

**7 Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

How far do you agree that Lord Liverpool's Government over-reacted to the threat of revolution in the years 1815–20?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)**

**OR**

**8 Use Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge.**

How far do you agree with the view that the industrial revolution 'spread its blessings' to a majority of the population (Source 10, lines 37–38)?

Explain your answer, using Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

**Put a cross in the box indicating the second question you have chosen to answer .**  
**If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then put a cross in another box .**

Chosen Question Number:

**Question 5**

**Question 6**

**Question 7**

**Question 8**

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**(Section B continued)**

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Section B continued)

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**(Section B continued)**

Dotted lines for writing.



(Section B continued)

Handwriting practice area consisting of 28 horizontal dotted lines.



(Section B continued)

Ruled writing area for Section B with horizontal dotted lines.

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS**



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**Edexcel GCE**

# History

**Advanced**

**Unit 3**

**Option B: Politics, Protest and Revolution**

Tuesday 12 June 2012 – Morning

**Sources Insert – Section B**

Paper Reference

**6HI03/B**

**Do not return the insert with the question paper.**

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**PEARSON**

**Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.**

**B1 – France, 1786–1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration**

**Sources for use with Question 5**

**SOURCE 1**

(From Rodney Allen, *Threshold of Terror: The Last Hours of the French Monarchy in the French Revolution*, published 1999)

1 The radical press depicted the King not only as a despot but also unfairly as a traitor owing to his inescapable family connections with the émigré army. The Jacobins continued to stoke up the campaign against the King and the Court and took the first steps towards an insurrection. From July 1792 onwards, two further channels became available to the  
5 Jacobin faction. The first were units of National Guards arriving in Paris from provincial departments. The second channel was the forty-eight Sections into which Paris' 650,000 inhabitants were divided for voting purposes. The Jacobins sought to use the Paris Sections to counterbalance the provincially dominated National Assembly.

**SOURCE 2**

(From Peter McPhee, *The French Revolution*, published 2002)

10 In newspapers, songs, plays and broadsheets, the period 1789–92 was the great age of savage satire, especially licentious attacks on political opponents, because of the ending of political censorship. Popular literature was already marked by its mix of obscene mockery, anticlericalism and political slander. The King and Queen were the most vulnerable of all targets for revolutionaries. In particular, Marie-Antoinette was relentlessly attacked for her alleged sexual depravities. In such a situation, the military crisis made the King's position  
15 impossible. In using his suspensive veto to block critical pieces of legislation (ending pay for non-jurors, ordering émigrés to return, seizing émigré property and calling volunteers to Paris), the King seemed to be acting in the interests of his wife's nephew, the Emperor of Austria. Could not the military defeats since April be seen as proofs of this, as well as his attempted flight in June 1791?

**SOURCE 3**

(From P. M. Jones, *The French Revolution, 1787–1804*, published 2003)

20 What no one anticipated was the extent to which war would alter the social contract on which the revolution had rested up to this point. If the regenerated nation was about to ask ordinary Frenchmen to make a blood sacrifice, something would have to be offered in return. From the spring of 1792 devices such as the 'active/passive' distinction that were designed to keep the 'people' at arm's length began to look out of place. And so  
25 too did the approach to government that concentrated on 'high politics' to the exclusion of everyday concerns such as food shortages and hoarding, inflation, taxation and land hunger. Ordinary Parisians were already democratising the lower-level institutions of local government (the Sections, the National Guard), and the crisis of the summer would demonstrate that they alone possessed the energy to move the revolution forward.

**B1 – France, 1786–1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration**

**Sources for use with Question 6**

**SOURCE 4**

(From Corelli Barnett, *Bonaparte*, published 1978)

30 The helter-skelter decline and fall was caused by the continued destruction of the military strength which alone maintained Bonaparte's unstable empire. And that destruction, in turn, was caused by Bonaparte himself. But it was not, as some historians have argued, that his military talents and energies had decayed. His performance as a strategist and a commander in 1813–14 was neither better nor worse than in 1796–97. His vigour  
35 (measured by correspondence and strenuousness of activity) was even greater. Rather it was that he failed to perceive that he was now operating in a fundamentally different political and military environment and failed therefore to adapt himself accordingly. Instead, he went on stubbornly repeating his old formulas of diplomacy and strategy like a gambler sticking to a system even though the game has swung persistently against him,  
40 even though each further throw leads to fresh calamitous loss.

**SOURCE 5**

(From Clive Emsley, *Napoleon*, published 2003)

Britain was to be Napoleon's most consistent enemy. Her maritime and colonial supremacy, together with the products of her developing industries and her highly efficient fiscal system, enabled Britain to act as the major paymaster of the five major coalitions, first against Revolutionary France and then against Napoleon's France. Napoleon's recognition  
45 of the need to prevent British gold from being used to fund continental armies against him led to his blockade. But the blockade, in turn, generated friction with other powers in Europe and contributed significantly to his entanglement in Spain, and to his decision to embark on the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812.

**SOURCE 6**

(From David G. Chandler, *On the Napoleonic Wars*, published 1994)

In the new year of 1813, a mere 25,000 frost-bitten and emaciated survivors of the Central  
50 Army Group came out of Russia, to be joined by about 68,000 from outlying corps. In seven months, Napoleon had lost 570,000 men and over 1,000 cannon. For their part, the Russians had lost at least 150,000 soldiers, besides unknown numbers of civilians; but the survivors could console themselves with the knowledge that the soil of Holy Russia was clear of the invader and that a great strategic victory had been won. No such consolations  
55 could be offered the French, as one ally after another (led by Prussia) began to desert them. Napoleon's insatiable ambition and gross miscalculation of the staying power of the Russian armies and people in general, and of the Tsar's character in particular, had resulted in a terrible catastrophe on a scale without precedent in military history. The French Empire was now ultimately doomed.

**Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.**

**B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830**

**Sources for use with Question 7**

**SOURCE 7**

(From Edward Royle, *Revolutionary Britannia?*, published 2000)

1 There seems little doubt that revolutionary conspiracies did exist in Britain at various times in the thirty years following the revolution in France. More contentious are the interpretations given to these events: their scale and significance. Where outbursts occurred, these were generally small and badly led. The nature of the Governments' reactions, however, suggests a greater threat to public order than actually materialised. Were they just being cautious? Did their sources of information mislead them? Did the Governments' over-reactions cause them to drive legitimate reformers into the arms of the subversive minority, thus strengthening the latter and giving them credibility? Or were ministers rather better informed than sceptical historians have sometimes liked to think?

**SOURCE 8**

(From Paul Foot, *The Vote*, published 2005)

Ministers prepared yet another batch of repressive laws, chief among which was the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, rushed through the Commons in December 1819. Henry Hunt was imprisoned not long afterwards. So was the radical Richard Carlile – for publishing the works of Thomas Paine. So was Dr. James Watson, leader of the London militants. Six Acts followed, effectively banning what was left of the right to oppose the Government by speech or by publication. By the end of 1819, the chance to protest by mounting bigger and stronger demonstrations than at Peterloo was gone. As in the 1790s, after the publication of the Rights of Man, the British people were now held down by force.

**SOURCE 9**

(From John W. Derry, *Castlereagh*, published 1976)

20 If there was a real danger of revolution, Liverpool and his colleagues could hardly be blamed for taking all the precautions necessary to secure property and prevent insurrection. The sequence of events, from the Spa Fields Riot, the March of the Blanketeers, the Pentrich Rising, Peterloo and finally the Cato Street Conspiracy, seems continuous. However, it was much more the result of coincidence than coordination. Liverpool had no wish to act with unnecessary violence: although Brandreth and two others were hanged at Derby on 7 November 1817, a fourth man, George Weightman, was reprieved because of his youth and previous good character. It was important to show that high treason carried the penalty of death, for both the common people and the nobly born. However, there was a general reluctance to spill blood, although contemporary opinion believed capital punishment to be appropriate when acts of violence or offences against persons or property had been committed for political objectives.

## B2 – Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760–1830

### Sources for use with Question 8

#### SOURCE 10

(From Harold Perkins, *The Origins of Modern English Society*, published 1969)

Without the industrial and agricultural revolutions, a much larger proportion of the increased population would not only have been in poverty, but would have starved to death. Whatever the proportions at the beginning of these revolutions, there can be no  
35 doubt that the long term trend was, often ruthlessly, in the right direction, towards the extinction of the losing and the survival and expansion of the gaining groups. In this harsh sense of the survival of the fittest, the Industrial Revolution ultimately spread its blessings to what became a majority of the population.

#### SOURCE 11

(From Boyd Hilton, *A Mad, Bad, and Dangerous People: England 1783–1846*, published 2006)

Between 1783 and 1846 as a whole there was probably a modest increase in most  
40 people's material standards, although the quality of life often deteriorated with the move from countryside to town. Between 1825 and 1850, however, there was no overall improvement in real wages, while those of agricultural workers declined. The most successful workers were in leading-edge factory industries like textiles, but they were also the ones who suffered the worst in terms of gruelling conditions, disease, deformity and  
45 early death. If one indication of economic well-being is early marriage, it is noteworthy that, whereas the average age had been coming down steadily since 1750, after 1825 it shot up again, and by mid-century was back where it had been a hundred years earlier.

Trends in national physique tell the same story. The average height of 20-year olds in the Army rose steadily from 1770 to 1845, but in the next generation – those born between  
50 1826 and 1850 – it fell by about two inches before starting to rise again after 1870.

#### SOURCE 12

(From J. L. and Barbara Hammond, *The Town Labourer*, published 1949)

We have to remember that the population that was flung into the brutal rhythm of the factory had earned its living in relative freedom, and that the discipline of the factories was particularly savage. No economist of the day, in estimating the gains and losses of factory employment, ever allowed for the strain and violence that a man suffered in his  
55 feelings when he passed from a life in which he could smoke or eat, or dig or sleep as he pleased, to one in which somebody turned the key on him, and for fourteen hours he had not even the right to whistle. It was like entering the airless and laughter-less life of a prison.

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