



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

History

HIS2S

Unit 2S Liberal Democracies: Power to the People?

Wednesday 22 May 2013 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 **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.
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

The Declaration of Independence was a lengthy list of wrongs committed against the colonists since 1763. However, the Declaration's fame rests both on its preamble, a clear and eloquent statement of the political philosophy underlying the colonists' assertion of independence, and on what the Declaration came to mean later. The idea of equality and rights came to mean much to Americans. The Declaration was for Americans an inspiration, an ideal and a standard. It was a rallying cry which intensified the demand for action. The Declaration was enthusiastically greeted by those who wanted to break away from Britain, but it alienated those who could not bring themselves to renounce traditional loyalties. The number of active loyalists was significant; only in New England, Virginia and Maryland were their numbers small.

Adapted from M A JONES, *The Limits of Liberty*, 1995

Source B

Adapted from 'Thoughts upon the Declaration' by Thomas Hutchinson, a former governor of Massachusetts, published anonymously in 1776

The Declaration of Independence is a list of imaginary grievances and to support it is criminal, for these are frivolous objections against the King's authority. Every loyal subject must feel only resentment. The King has not exceeded the just powers of the Crown as limited by the constitution, nor has he been a merciless and cruel Sovereign. The Declaration is used to justify rebellion against British laws and it has been used to create a feeling of revulsion against the British. The purpose of the Declaration was not to resolve grievances but to reconcile the American people to independence and to make the governed the governors.

Source C

The very idea of republican government was a radical departure at the time. Americans began to see themselves in a new light. As free citizens of a republic, Americans would cast off the corruption of the Old World and bring in a reign of liberty and virtue for all. This was the hope and danger of the new American experiment in popular government. A revolution in government took place in the states. Each state retained its individual sovereignty. At the same time, the Articles of Confederation, introduced in 1777, gave powers to a federal Congress and brought the United States into being.

Adapted from G B TINDALL AND D E SHI, *America: A Narrative History*, 1999

0	1
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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 Declaration of Independence of 1776. (12 marks)

and

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

How far did the Declaration of Independence influence government in America in the years 1777 to 1787? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Whig Party introduced parliamentary reform after 1830. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'The main result of the 1832 Reform Act was to maintain the influence of the landed classes.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the Tennis Court Oath was taken in France in June 1789. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'The National Assembly played the main part in the French Revolution between June and December 1789.'
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 A: M A JONES, *The Limits of Liberty*, OUP, 1995

Source C: From *America: A Narrative History (5th Edition)* by George Brown Tindall and David E. Shi. Copyright © 1999, 1996, 1992, 1988, 1984 by W. W. Norton & Company Inc. Used by permission of W. W. Norton & Company Inc.

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