

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option B: Politics, Protest and Revolution

Monday 2 June 2014 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

6HI03/B

You must have:

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** How far do you agree with the view that the Directory (1795–1799) was a complete failure?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

- 2** ‘The collapse of the Bourbon Restoration in 1830 was primarily due to the influence of royalist extremists.’

How far do you agree with this view?

(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** ‘The main effect of the French Revolution on Britain in the 1790s was to encourage ferocious government repression.’

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

- 4** How far did the reconstruction of Liverpool’s cabinet in 1822 lead to a new direction in Tory policy?

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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P 4 1 6 9 7 A 0 7 2 4

(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.

‘War brought about the downfall of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792.’

How far do you agree with this view?

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.

‘The French Empire declined in the years 1807–14 because Napoleon overstretched his military resources.’

How far do you agree with this view?

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 with the view that Britain was on the brink 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 in the years c1780–1830 the labouring classes in Britain experienced a decline in living standards?

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)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS



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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)

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(Section B continued)

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



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Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option B: Politics, Protest and Revolution

Monday 2 June 2014 – 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 William Doyle, *The French Revolution*, published 2001)

War was a great divisive issue of the Revolution and forced everybody to take sides on everything else. It identified the defeat or survival of the Revolution with that of the nation itself, so that critics of anything achieved since 1789 could be defined as traitors. Most vulnerable to this charge was the king himself, who persisted in his vetoes of laws against refractories* and émigrés. His resolution was strengthened by news of disasters from the front, as Prussia entered the war and prepared to invade French territory. Even French generals called for peace negotiations. But this too looked like treason, and the Assembly decreed reinforcement of the line army by National Guard volunteers. As the National Guard arrived in Paris, the Prussian commander threatened to destroy Paris if the king was harmed. That completed the identification of Louis XVI with the enemy. 5 10

*refractories – priests who refused to take the oath of loyalty to the constitution

SOURCE 2

(From Colin Jones, *The Great Nation: France from Louis XV to Napoleon*, published 2002)

The economic trends of the 1790s were discernible by late 1791 and early 1792: decay in the booming sectors of the pre-1789 economy; government shortage of money, which even the sale of church lands could not remedy; a paper currency failing to command public support; and the collapse of business confidence. The growth of popular protest was both a cause and consequence of this sorry economic situation. These included provincial subsistence and anti-seigneurial riots, and popular protests within Paris. The voice of extra-parliamentary radicalism in the capital, which was clearly growing, well-organised and articulate, was more significant. Parisian popular pressure had contributed to the king's sense of being kept a prisoner in the city after October 1789. By early 1792, many deputies were also starting to feel a sense of entrapment. 15 20

SOURCE 3

(From Roger Price, *A Concise History of France*, 2nd edition published 2005)

While he might make concessions under pressure, Louis XVI remained an unwilling participant in the process of political reform. He probably could not have conceived of anything more radical than an aristocratic monarchy on the British pattern. His disillusionment grew. On 23 June 1791 the royal family tried to escape from France leaving behind them a memorandum complaining about the limits imposed on the royal right of appointment to office, on the king's ability to veto legislation, on his freedom to conduct diplomacy, and about the growing influence of the radical clubs. For many, this flight to Varennes finally broke the spell of monarchy. Evidently, the king was willing to conspire not only with the internal opponents of the Revolution, but with émigrés and foreign rulers. 25 30

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

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4

(From David A. Ball, *The First Total War: Napoleon's Europe and the Birth of Modern Warfare*, published 2007)

The logic of total war began to tell against Napoleon. As the war spread, the sheer scale of combat grew relentlessly. By 1809, France's armies were stretched across theatres of operation that ranged from Iberia to Italy to the north German coast, and there was also the major campaign against Austrian regulars. Napoleon had to entrust more and more authority to subordinates who lacked his talent as a commander. The battles swelled dangerously in size. At Marengo (1800) roughly 60,000 soldiers had taken part on both sides, but at Leipzig (1813) the total number exceeded 500,000. By the time of Wagram (1809), the battles were too large and uncontrollable for one man to oversee. Worse, just when Napoleon needed his abilities the most, he began to lose them.

SOURCE 5

(From David Thomson, *Europe Since Napoleon*, published 1957)

The Napoleonic Empire was doomed because of its inherent and self-defeating contradictions. Its programme of conquest ensured remorseless British resistance. Napoleon resorted to the Continental System in an effort to undermine naval power by economic weapons – undermining British trade and her commercial prosperity. To make the system effective he had to extend his territorial conquests and gain control of more and more of the continental coastline. But such further aggressions only intensified British resistance and threw more of Europe into active hostility. It was a vicious circle of conquest and resistance, which British trade could survive so long as the other continents of the world were open to it. The Continental System had to be virtually abandoned in 1813 because it was a failure.

SOURCE 6

(From D. G. Wright, *Napoleon and Europe*, published 1984)

The 'Battle of the Nations' cost the French 38,000 casualties and 30,000 prisoners. The allies lost 54,000 killed and wounded, but they had wrested control of Germany from the French, who could only retreat rapidly to the Rhine, leaving 100,000 soldiers besieged in German fortresses. The battle of Leipzig therefore marked a stunning defeat for the French. Decimated by typhus, they were now pushed back to the 'national frontiers' and to the defence of France itself. The only hope for Napoleon was that Austria, Prussia and Russia would quarrel over the future of Germany and Poland and undermine their own alliance. Napoleon's hope was Britain's fear. Intense British diplomatic activity at the allied courts, led by the Earl of Aberdeen, resulted in a treaty whereby the allies agreed to continue the war until Europe was free of French control. With the allies resolved to continue the war, Napoleon was 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 R. Strong, *The Story of Britain*, published 1996)

The five years following 1815 brought Britain nearer to the brink of revolution than at any other time in history. In the new industrialised areas, working-men's associations – Hampden Clubs – sprang up. These were replaced just before 1820 by Political Unions which held open-air meetings and sent huge petitions to Parliament. At one meeting, on St Peter's Field in Manchester, the local yeomanry dispersed the crowd and 11 people were killed, immediately billed as martyrs to the cause. Another group in London plotted to blow up the Cabinet in the Cato Street Conspiracy. They failed, but all this was evidence that a revolutionary underground was clearly active. In 1819, the government passed the Six Acts to suppress revolutionary movements. No revolution occurred. The radical groups were diverse and divided, but more significant was the fact that 1820 saw a sharp upturn in the economy.

SOURCE 8

(From John E. Archer, *Social Unrest and Popular Protest in England 1780–1840*, published 2000)

Some of the weaknesses, lack of leadership and a lack of revolutionary vision and ideology, were evident in the post-war revolutionary crises, not least the Pentrich Uprising of 1817. This episode, however, did confirm the existence, albeit small, of a revolutionary underground tradition. The talk of insurrection and revolution, which was widespread throughout the North at this time, had not been initiated by Oliver the Spy. Moreover, it could be argued that the government, with its repressive legislation and over-reaction to such episodes as the March of the Blanketeers, contributed significantly to popular disenchantment and forced moderate reformers underground.

SOURCE 9

(From J. Plowright, *Regency England: The Age of Liverpool*, published 1996)

The prospects for revolution during Liverpool's premiership were not good. Some radicals tried to copy the tactics and symbols of their French counterparts. For example, the Spencean revolutionaries at Spa Fields in December 1816 spoke of a Committee of Public Safety and they paraded the tricolour of the future British Republic. But what is more remarkable is the way most radicals preferred to speak in traditional terms of the 'ancient constitution' and the rights due to a 'freeborn Englishman'. They tended not to adopt the abstract philosophical language of the *Rights of Man* which was more commonly used in France. Moreover, when Britain emerged as the victor against France this not only enhanced the regime's prestige (despite the problems brought by peace), but also deprived potential revolutionaries of outside assistance. The threat of revolution in Britain, therefore, was greatly reduced by 1815. Furthermore, although there was much discontent among the demobilised, the armed forces remained loyal.

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

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10

(From Eric Evans, *The Forging of the Modern State: Early Industrial Britain 1783–1870*, 3rd edition published 2001)

Against contested evidence for a rise in real wages after 1790, stands evidence of environmental deterioration, lowered standards of public health and the psychological shock of a revolution in work patterns and way of life, all of it supported by many contemporary statements both of alarm and concern. The importance of these less quantifiable areas is increasingly acknowledged. One historian, Professor Flinn, has indeed asserted that no one 'interested in the impact of the momentous changes in agriculture, commerce and industry that occurred between the mid-eighteenth and the mid-nineteenth centuries believes that 'standards of living' can be assessed solely in cash terms'. Quite. The first generation of workers in industrial Britain, though their real wages probably improved slightly, laboured in worse conditions than their parents had known. The rewards of industrial progress were first enjoyed by the middle and upper classes. Skilled workers, whose jobs were not threatened by machines and whose skills were created by industrialism, had to wait longer to see any benefits.

SOURCE 11

(From an article by T. H. Ashton, *The Standard of Living of Workers in England, 1790–1830*, published 1975)

One of the merits of the factory system was that it offered regularity of employment and hence greater stability of consumption. During the period 1780–1830 factory production increased rapidly. A greater proportion of people came to benefit from it both as producers and as consumers. The fall in the price of textiles reduced the price of clothing. Boots began to take the place of clogs, and hats replaced shawls. After 1820 such things as tea and coffee and sugar fell in price substantially.

SOURCE 12

(From E. P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class*, published 1963)

In fifty years of the Industrial Revolution the working-class share of the national product had almost certainly fallen relative to the share of the property-owning and professional classes. The 'average' working man remained very close to subsistence level at a time when he was surrounded by the evidence of the increase of national wealth, much of it transparently the product of their own labour, and passing, by equally transparent means, into the hands of his employers. In psychological terms, this felt very much like a decline in standards. His own share in the 'benefits of economic progress' consisted of more potatoes, a few articles of cotton clothing for his family, soap and candles, some tea and sugar.

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Acknowledgements

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