

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY

HS4C

Unit 4

Alternative C: Monarchy in the Age of Enlightenment

Monday 18 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or 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 HS4C.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw upon an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

SECTION A: THE CRISIS OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY, 1688–1789

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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

Source A Louis XIV succeeded by making clear that all ministers could rely on his support so long as they did not question the decisions he made. Louis XV left everything to a prime minister, Fleury, until 1743. After that, Louis XV sought to protect his own authority by encouraging ministerial rivalries. By switching from one faction to another he kept himself out of the control of any; but this was at the cost of repeated reversals of policy which inevitably damaged the government's prestige and authority.

Adapted from W DOYLE, *Origins of the French Revolution*, 1999

Source B Adapted from Louis XV's *Flagellation speech* to the Parlement of Paris, 3rd March 1766

Remonstrances will always be welcome when they reflect the moderation expected of Parlement, and especially when they are not transformed into hateful attacks in which obedience to my will is treated as a crime and a matter of shame. If the Parlements continue in their refusal to submit and if they attempt to withdraw laws on their own authority then I shall be forced to use all the power I have received from God to protect my people.

Source C Adapted from the *Remonstrance* of the Parlement of Paris against Turgot's Six Edicts, 1776

The desire to ease the financial burden on the people is praiseworthy in a monarch, and Parlement could never imagine trying to persuade Your Majesty otherwise. But when such attempts lead to injustice and even threaten the constitution and the peace of the state, then it is our faithful duty to act.

Justice, sire, is the first duty of kings. Without it, even the best of intentions can produce the most unfortunate of results.

Source D

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- (a) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** in explaining the extent to which Louis XV and Louis XVI were able to assert the absolute power of the monarchy? *(10 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B, C** and **D** and your own knowledge.

‘It was the failure of the monarchs and of the Regent, the Duke of Orleans, to support reform that was the main cause of the crisis for the French monarchy.’
Assess the validity of this view of the years 1688 to 1789. *(20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: THE PRACTICE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Answer **one** question from this section.

Option A: Brandenburg-Prussia under Frederick II, 1740–1786

- 2 'Frederick II had no desire to reform the systems of government and of justice that he had inherited in 1740.'
How far do you agree with this statement? (20 marks)
- 3 'Frederick II's success in foreign policy between 1740 and 1763 was more the result of the weakness of his enemies rather than of his own military power.'
How far do you agree with this statement? (20 marks)
- 4 'Frederick II showed that he was committed to the ideas of the Enlightenment both as an individual and as a ruler.'
How far do you agree with this statement? (20 marks)

Option B: Russia under Catherine II, 1762–1796

- 5 'In her foreign policy, in relation to Poland and Turkey, Catherine II was an opportunist.'
How far do you agree with this statement? (20 marks)
- 6 To what extent did Catherine II's domestic policies increase the influence of the nobility whilst reducing the authority of the Crown? (20 marks)
- 7 'Catherine II showed that she was committed to the ideas of the Enlightenment both as an individual and as a ruler.'
How far do you agree with this statement? (20 marks)

Option C: Enlightenment in Theory and Practice

- 8 'It was Rousseau rather than Montesquieu or Voltaire who showed the greatest opposition to the concept of absolute monarchy.'
How far do you agree with this statement? *(20 marks)*
- 9 'They clearly wanted to introduce the ideas of the Enlightenment.'
How far is this a valid statement of **both** Frederick II **and** Catherine II? *(20 marks)*
- 10 To what extent did **both** Frederick II **and** Catherine II use the ideas of the Enlightenment to benefit the people of their states? *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: W DOYLE, *Origins of the French Revolution*, OUP, 1999. By permission of Oxford University Press.

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