

General Certificate of Education  
June 2007  
Advanced Level Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 6W**

**HS6D**

**Alternative D: The Crowd in the French Revolution,  
1789–1794**

Friday 22 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 HS6D.
- Answer **all** questions.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on part (c).

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Answer **all** questions.

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

**Source A** The *sans-culottes* were not passive instruments. At every important stage of the Revolution the *sans-culottes* intervened. The *sans-culottes*' aim was not to renovate society or to remodel it. The *sans-culottes* wanted to reclaim traditional rights and to uphold standards which they believed to be put in  
5 danger by the modernisations of ministers and capitalists. This defensive reaction to events is a characteristic feature of each of the great *journées* that marked the progression of the Revolution. The *sans-culottes* had social claims of their own which they persisted in advancing even against the advice and, on occasion, the interests of the revolutionary leaders  
10 themselves.

Adapted from G RUDÉ, *The Crowd in the French Revolution*, 1959

**Source B** A report on the influence of the Jacobin Society, from a weekly newspaper published by a leading Jacobin, Camille Desmoulins, 14 February 1791

The Jacobin Society is truly the committee of inquiry of the nation. The Jacobins are less dangerous to good citizens than the National Assembly, because the denunciations and deliberations are public. However, the Jacobin Society is much more formidable to bad citizens because it covers,  
5 by its correspondence with affiliated societies, all the nooks and crannies of the 83 *départements*. Not only is the Jacobin Society the great investigator which terrifies the aristocrats; it is also the great investigator which redresses all abuses and comes to the aid of all citizens. It seems that in reality the Society acts as a public ministry alongside the National  
10 Assembly. People come from across France to place the grievances of the oppressed at the feet of the Jacobins, before taking their complaints to the National Assembly.

**Source C**

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- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Assess the validity of the view in **Source A** about the motives for the *sans-culottes*' revolutionary activity. (10 marks)

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence about the influence of the Jacobin Society in 1791? (10 marks)

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

'The Jacobins controlled and manipulated the revolutionary crowd for their own political gain during the French Revolution.'  
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source A: G RUDÉ, *The Crowd in the French Revolution*, Oxford University Press, 1959. By permission of Oxford University Press, Inc.

Question 1 Source B: DG WRIGHT, *Revolution and Terror in France, 1789–1795*, Pearson Education, 1990.

Question 1 Source C: A SOBOUL, *A Short History of the French Revolution 1789–1799*, University of California Press, 1977.

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