

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
HISTORY**

European and World History Enquiries:  
Option B: Modern 1774–1975

**F964/02**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Thursday 10 June 2010  
Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**MODIFIED LANGUAGE**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both sub-questions** from the Study Topic.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following Study Topic:
  - The Origins and the Course of the French Revolution 1774–95 (page 2–3)
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the Study Topic you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

## The Origins and Course of the French Revolution 1774–95

Study the five Sources on The Problems of the Monarchy by 1789 and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 **(a)** Study Sources C and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for class divisions in France by 1789. [30]

**(b)** Study all the Sources.

'Finance was the main problem of the French monarchy by 1789.' Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support this interpretation. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

### The Problems of the Monarchy by 1789

**Source A:** This cartoon shows the unpopularity of financial reform among the members of the Assembly of Notables called in 1787. The monkey (Calonne) presides over the animals (the members of the Assembly).



'My dear governed ones, I have called you to know with what sauce you would like to be eaten.' They reply: 'But we don't want to be eaten at all'.

*Anonymous engraving, 1787*

**Source B:** The American ambassador to the Court of Louis XVI comments on financial problems.

The lack of money has in fact been beyond the French government's ability to solve. The government published a decree suspending all repayments of capital and reducing interest payments to 12 *sous* in the *livre*, the rest to be paid with certificates. It will probably alert the public to the necessity of a change to their constitution. It is a remarkable proof of the total incompetence of a single head of state to govern a nation well when, with a revenue of six hundred millions, the King is led to a declared bankruptcy and to stop the wheels of government because of shortage of money.

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*Thomas Jefferson, report, 18 August 1788*

**Source C:** In the *cahier* of two districts near Le Mans there appear various grievances. The *cahiers* were lists of grievances and concerns drawn up, by order of the King, in preparation for the meeting of the Estates General in May 1789.

We beg the King to remove from the clergy the liberty of taxing itself, wanting it to be taxed in the same way as the Third Estate. We likewise desire that all nobles be taxed in the same way, and other privileged people as well. There is a postmaster who farms many fields for which he is not made to pay the land tax. He should be included in the taxes of the Third Estate. The Estates General should concern itself with the salt tax and it would be desirable for it to be reasonable in price.

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*Cahier of the electoral districts of Écommoy and Mansigné, 1 March 1789*

**Source D:** While awaiting execution in 1793, a leading revolutionary figure reflects on the causes of the Revolution.

Conditions in France were ripe for a democratic revolution when Louis XVI came to the throne. The two privileged orders that still retained control of the government were ruined through their taste for luxury. The third estate had produced enlightened thinkers and acquired enormous wealth. The people were kept down only by their habit of obedience. For royal power to remain intact would have required a tyrant or a great statesman on the throne. Louis was neither. He had neither the character nor the talents to control an agitated nation in a situation which cried out for reform.

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*Jean Jacques Barnave, Memoir, 1793*

**Source E:** A modern historian summarizes problems facing the French government by 1789.

In 1778 Louis XVI went to war to protect the newly-created United States. It was a spectacular success, but France made no territorial gains. The war had been paid for largely by new loans. By 1786 there was a financial crisis. It was not that France lacked the resources to survive as a great power. It was rather that many of those resources were locked up by the system of government, the organization of society and the culture of what revolutionaries would soon be calling the *ancien régime*.

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*W. Doyle, The French Revolution: A Very Short Introduction, 2001*

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