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HISTORY - HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 7

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, c. 1774 - 1795

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 June 2007

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

The sources or quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

Candidates are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in their answers.

UNIT 6**IN-DEPTH STUDY 7****THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, c. 1774 - 1795**

Answer one question.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question, and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

1. The Counter-Revolution.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘The emigration of a few great nobles still in Paris, since the King’s acceptance of the constitution confirms the worst forecasts. Thirty or so of them left France last week for Coblenz, which is the general headquarters for these gentlemen. They came to the Tuileries to bid public farewell to the King and queen and take their leave of their Majesties: they left for Coblenz openly as if for an acknowledged embassy and mission.’

[Taken from a letter by the prominent Parisian publisher and royal sympathiser, Nicolas Ruault, to his brother (1790)]

Source B

‘With few exceptions the nobles swung to counter-revolution. French émigrés did their utmost to sound the alarm against revolution and found valuable assistance in the person of the Comté d’Artois (the younger brother of Louis XVI) at Turin. In 1790 armed groups began to assemble on the lands of the Elector of Trèves. But most of the émigrés, counting on a swift end to their exile, sought only to amuse themselves. Many were arrogant and insolent, frivolous and irresponsible, and earned universal dislike.’

[George Lefebvre, an academic historian specializing in the French Revolution, and a prominent Marxist, writing in a textbook, *The French Revolution* (1930)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the counter-revolution?

[80]

2. Political and constitutional developments, c. 1774-1795.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘What does the Third Estate demand? To become something.

The Third Estate demands that voting be by *head* and not by *order*. These demands which appear to have aroused such alarm among the privileged because they believe that through them alone the reform of abuses would become inevitable. The modest intention of the Third Estate is to have an influence equal to that of the privileged orders in the Estates General. I repeat: Can it demand less?’

[An extract from a political pamphlet written by the Abbé Sieyès called *What is the Third Estate?* first published in January 1789]

Source B

‘In June 1793 the principles of the Revolution were safe but suspended: the nation’s government would be arranged by other means: the dictatorship of the Committee of Public Safety which was set up in the summer.’

[François Furet, a revisionist academic historian and a specialist in the French Revolution, writing in his book, *The French Revolution 1770-1814* (1988)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting political and constitutional developments during the period 1774-1795? [80]