



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/07

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 7**

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION c. 1774-1795**

A.M. THURSDAY, 20 January 2011

1½ hours

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

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

**You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.**

## UNIT 2

## IN-DEPTH STUDY 7

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, c. 1774-1795

Answer **one** question.

1. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

‘The abuses relating to the imposition and collection of taxes were heavy and widespread. What must have been the state of the poor who suffered from this heavy taxation, from which the nobility and clergy were exempted?’

[Arthur Young, an English traveller and agricultural writer touring France, writing in his record of his journey, *Travels in France during the years 1787, 1788, 1789* (1792)]

**Source B**

‘It seems most likely that the Revolution broke out because of long-term problems and resentments. Two of the most important long-term problems were those of finance and government. Behind both of these, was the issue of conservative and political attitudes which prevented the rich land of France from yielding its true harvest and the government from acquiring an adequate revenue.’

[J. H. Shennan, an academic historian, writing in a pamphlet for students, *France Before the Revolution* (1983)]

**Source C**

‘The most striking of the country’s troubles was the chaos in its finances, the result of years of extravagance and mismanagement. Among the worst of these problems was the arbitrary system of allocation, the oppressive costs of collection, and the abuses of privilege by the richest section of taxpayers. These problems were intensified by the expense of the American War of Independence, which had cost the state over twelve hundred million livres.’

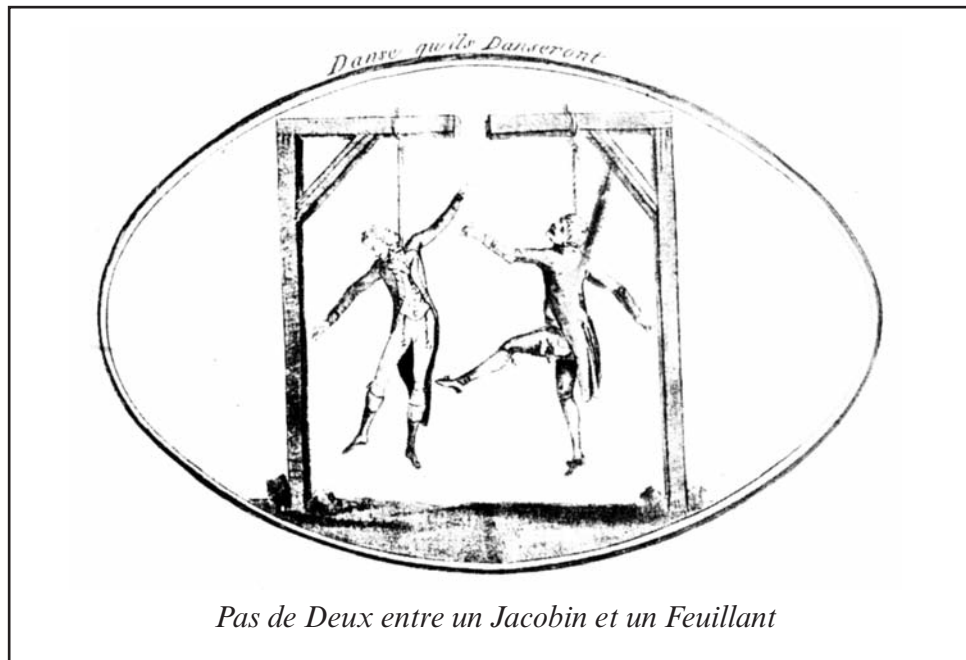
[The Marquis de Bouille, a royalist supporter and military commander in 1789, writing in his book, *Memoirs of the French Revolution* (1797)]

**Source D**

‘You will see that a veil of tolerance conceals the plan and provision of an atrocious persecution. You will see priests changed without distinction into sedition-mongers, their worship into mysterious offences and plots. You will realize that far from wanting to set the conscience of the non-juring priests at ease, there has been a desire to set a trap for them; far from trying to end the arguments over religion it has been proposed to revive them.’

[An open letter to Louis XVI from the non-juring priests of the City of Paris (1791)]

## Source E



[An illustration from a contemporary royalist broadsheet showing how the supporters of Louis XVI proposed dealing with both the Feuillants and Jacobins (c.1791)  
The *pas de deux* was a popular French dance.]

- (a) Study Source D. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term 'non-juring priests'. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and C. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of the financial problems of the Ancien Regime. [8]
- (c) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are Sources D and E in explaining the problems faced by Louis XVI by 1791? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and B. How far does Source A support or contradict the interpretation of the origin of the revolution given in Source B? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding the French Revolution to 1792? [32]  
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions).

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

**Source A**

‘14 July 1789. The City is in uproar. We ran to the end of the Rue St. Honore. When we got there we saw a large and excited crowd making its way towards the Palais Royal. Many of the crowd were armed. As they approached we saw a flag, some large keys, and a large banner on which was written – ‘The Bastille is taken and the gates are open.’

[Dr. Edward Rigby, an English surgeon who visited Paris during the revolution, writing in a private letter to a colleague (1789)]

**Source B**

‘I have to communicate to you a very unexpected event. The King, the Queen and Royal family escaped from Paris without being observed the night before. What makes this all the more remarkable is that the municipality and Lafayette were all warned of the intended flight that night. It is probable that the King counts on foreign aid and that in any case he will try to get out of the Kingdom by the safest route and meet up with the Count d’Artois and the Prince de Conde.’

[William Short, the acting American Ambassador to France, writing in a secret report to his government (23 June 1791)]

**Source C**

‘The widespread belief in Paris in the autumn of 1789 was that there was an aristocratic plot, aimed at starving the Parisians into inactivity. This was the main reason for the ‘October Days’. The idea of aristocratic plots was echoed each time revolutionaries needed to explain opposition to their policies.’

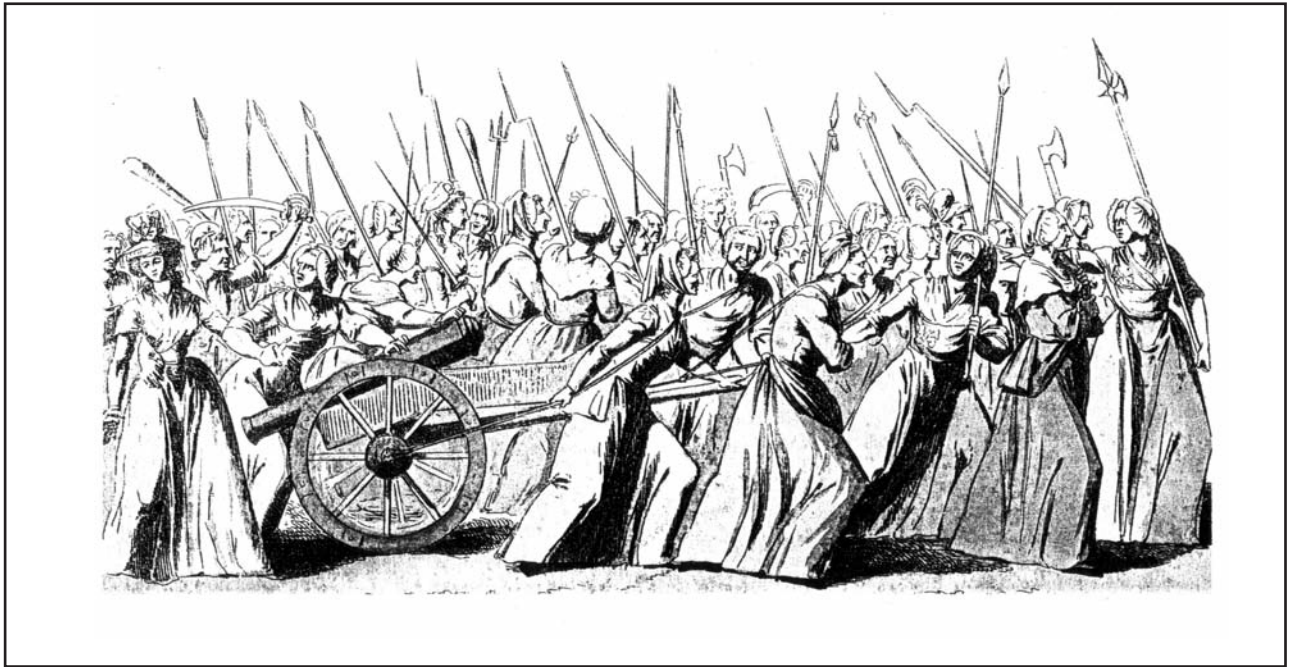
[Peter McPhee, an academic historian and specialist in the French Revolution, *The French Revolution 1789-1799* (2002)]

**Source D**

‘As long as the King could hope to see order and the welfare of his Kingdom regenerated by the means employed by the National Assembly and by his residence near that Assembly, in the capital of his Kingdom, no sacrifice mattered to him. But today his sole gain for so many sacrifices consists in seeing the monarchy destroyed, property violated, crimes unpunished and total anarchy.’

[From Louis XVI’s ‘*Declaration to all Frenchmen*’, a document which he had prepared beforehand and which he deliberately left in the Tuilleries before setting out to leave France (21 June 1791)]

## Source E



[A contemporary royalist print showing the march of the women of Paris to Versailles in October 1789 to see the King and demand his help in securing bread supplies for the city (October 1789)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term 'the Bastille'. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of Parisians during the French Revolution. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D in explaining the Flight to Varennes? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and E. How far does Source E support or contradict the interpretation of the October Days given in Source C? [20]
- (e) How useful are the sources in understanding the French Revolution to 1792? [32]  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions).*