



GCE AS/A level

1232/07

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 7

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION c. 1774-1795

A.M. TUESDAY, 22 January 2013

1½ hours

1232
07/0001

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black 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

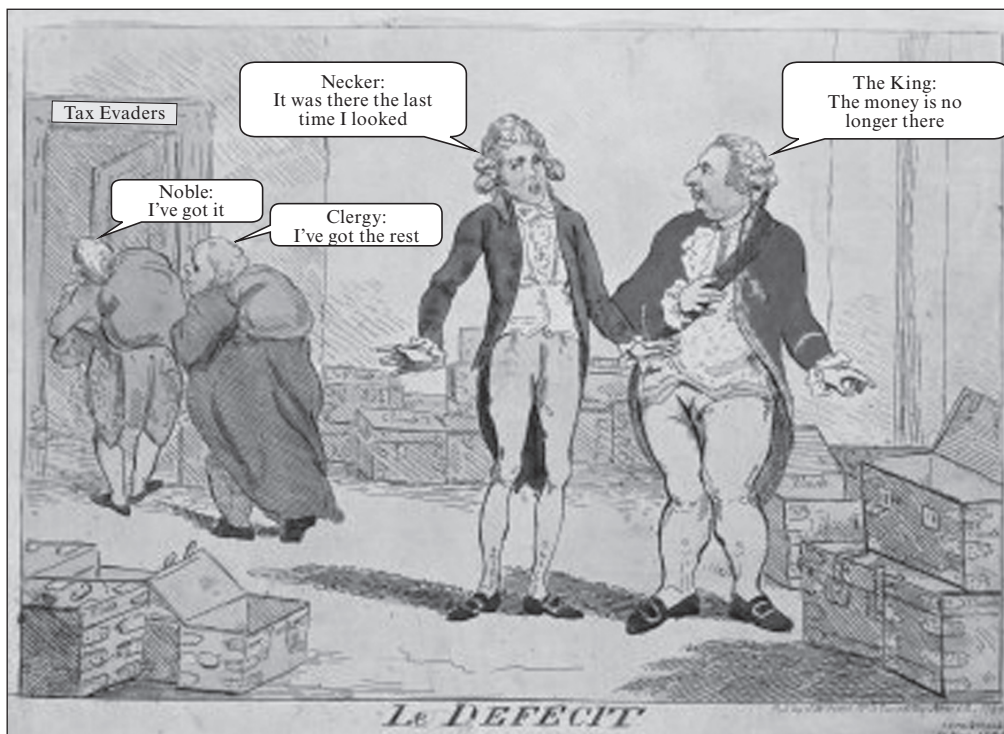
IN-DEPTH STUDY 7

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, c. 1774-1795

Answer **one** question.

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

Source A



[An English satirical cartoon printed in 1788. It shows the French treasury as empty and bankrupt while Necker assures the King that it was full when he left office in 1781.]

Source B

‘There has been considerable discontent among the population for a variety of reasons. Much of this relates to food shortages. Recently there has also been an increase in the numbers of people looking for work. While visiting a friend, I heard news of the taking of the Bastille, the Governor of which along with a number of others, have been beheaded. They are carrying the heads in triumph through the city. The taking of this fortress is among the most extraordinary things that I have met with. It cost the attackers the lives of sixty men, it is said. The mob has forced its way into the Invalides and removed a considerable quantity of cannon and small arms.’

[From the private diary of Gouverneur Morris, an American diplomat living in Paris during the French Revolution (14 July 1789)]

Source C

‘On 29th July a large group of unknown bandits, together with my tenants and those of a neighbouring parish to mine, numbering two hundred, came to my castle at Sasy. They forced their way in and after breaking the locks of the rooms which held my title-deeds they removed from them a large collection of registers and other documents. These they then took outside and burnt.’

[The Comté de Germiny, a large landowner, writing in a letter to the National Assembly, referring to the Great Fear (20 August 1789)]

Source D

‘Fellow Citizens, I urge you to accept this essential proposal to force all Bishops, archbishops and priests in office to take the proposed oath of loyalty to the new Civil Constitution of the Clergy. We must ensure that they swear to watch carefully over the faithful of the diocese and to maintain with all their power the Civil Constitution decreed by the National Assembly. Those who refuse to take the oath prescribed for them, shall be deemed to have renounced their office and to have turned their backs on the revolution sweeping through our country.’

[Jacques-Antoine Creuzé, a Jacobin supporter, in a speech to the National Assembly (November 1790)]

Source E

‘The French Revolution had many turning-points including the oath of the clergy, passed by the Constituent Assembly. It was the Constituent Assembly’s most serious mistake. For the first time the revolutionaries forced fellow citizens to choose; to declare themselves publicly for or against the new order, to either support reform of the Catholic Church or maintain its pre-revolutionary structures.’

[William Doyle, a British academic historian specialising in the French Revolution, writing in a specialist text book, *The Oxford History of the French Revolution* (1989)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the term “Constituent Assembly”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources B and C. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of violent protest during 1789. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are these sources in explaining the origins of the French Revolution? [16]
- (d) Study Sources D and E. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of the Clerical Oath given in Source E? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding the French Revolution to 1792? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)

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

Source A

‘My dear daughter, take heed and be warned. Your weakness for diamonds is a matter of much comment among influential sections of society who attend your court. A Queen can only degrade herself by this sort of heedless extravagance in what are the most difficult of times where the finances of France are concerned.’

[Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, writing in a private letter to her daughter Queen Marie Antoinette (1787)]

Source B

‘The most striking of the country’s troubles was the chaos in its finances. A plan to change the whole previous system of financial administration and attack all its problems at their root was to be approved by the Assembly of Notables. The Notables, who comprised the leading figures among the clergy, nobility, magistracy and principal towns, were naturally bound to oppose the abolition of the abuses from which they profited.’

[The Marquis de Bouille, a member of the Assembly of Notables of 1788, writing in his account of the origins of the French Revolution (1789)]

Source C

‘At its core the Great Fear was the belief that an army of court-inspired bandits was about to destroy the harvest, ransack property and starve the people into political submission, forcing the self-proclaimed National Assembly to give in to the nobility.’

[Richard Cobb and Colin Jones, academic historians, writing in their specialist study, *The French Revolution: Voices from a momentous epoch 1789-1795* (1988)]

Source D

‘We need no longer be so alarmed over those gangs of thieves which we feared would descend on us. They are simply ordinary peasants who are seizing their land deeds and records of feudal obligations from the chateaux, and burning them if they meet with resistance.’

[An unnamed local notary (legal figure) living in Savoy, writing in a private letter to his sister about the events known as the Great Fear (1789)]

Source E



[A contemporary anti-revolutionary print of the September Massacres showing the sans-culottes murdering priests, nobles and common prisoners in the yard of a Paris prison (September 1792)]

- (a) Study Source B. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “Assembly of Notables”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of financial abuses as a cause of the French Revolution. [8]
- (c) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are these sources in explaining the social divisions in France up to 1792? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of the Great Fear given in Source C? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding the French Revolution to 1792? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)