



GCE AS/A level

1232/07

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 7

The French Revolution, c. 1774-1795

A.M. TUESDAY, 21 January 2014

1 hour 20 minutes

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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 **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

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 either question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The population of Paris has overwhelmed the Bastille and murdered the governor, M. De Launay, in a most dreadful way. At the Invalides they captured 36,000 rifles. They hanged the Provost of Merchants, M. De Flessele. The Comte d'Artois and his children, the Princes de Conde, Conti, Bourbon and many others have fled across the frontier, with false names. Nobody has been allowed to leave Paris; there is chaos, disorder and dismay on all sides.

[Count Axel von Fersen, a Swedish diplomat and close friend of Marie Antoinette, writing in a private letter to his father (July 1789)]

Source B

Paris is in turmoil. The regular troops held for the protection of Paris were persuaded to join the people. 5,000 of them were encamped on the Champ de Mars and they marched to the Invalides. From the Invalides they took away large quantities of guns and ammunition. With the support of the soldiers, the people then attacked the Bastille prison, which they soon made themselves masters of and released all the state prisoners. The Queen and the Comte d'Artois are the principal figures the public detest most. All places of public amusement are shut and several skirmishes have taken place between troops loyal to the crown and those supporting the people.

[An account by a journalist writing in *The Times*, a British newspaper, widely read by the upper classes (22 July 1789)]

Source C

After having set forth the natural civil rights of the citizens, the plan that we are following leads us to recognize their political rights. All the inhabitants of a country should enjoy the rights of a passive citizen. All have the right to be protected by law along with their property and liberty. But all do not have the right to take part in the formation of governments and the making of laws. All are not active citizens. I urge you to embrace this change which is by far our most important.

[Abbé Sieyès, a deputy in the National Assembly, writing in a political pamphlet, *Preliminary to the the French Constitution* (August 1789)]

Source D

The French Revolution had many turning points including the Oath of the Clergy. It was the National 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)]

Source E

The Parlement of Paris continues to be driven by the same spirit of opposition to the measures of the Court that has expressed itself so widely since the dissolution of the Assembly of Notables. The protection of the people from an increase of taxes is the cause so cleverly chosen by the Parlement as the reason for their disobedience. But I believe that the real reason for Parlement's opposition is the proposal to set up Provincial Assemblies which will ultimately challenge their authority.

[Daniel Hales, a British diplomat in Paris, writing in a secret dispatch to Lord Carmarthen, the British Foreign Secretary (16 August 1787)]

Source F



[A contemporary British satirical print published after the arrest of Louis XVI at Varennes, following his attempt to flee France on 21 June 1791. The King is satirised as 'Le Gourmand']

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase, 'But I believe that the real reason for Parliament's opposition is the proposal to set up Provincial Assemblies'? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant was the storming of the Bastille? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the National Assembly's policies were successful? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources D, E and F in understanding the development of the French Revolution to 1792? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Death and mourning are within our walls, tyranny sits on a blood-stained throne, with his iron sceptre out-stretched. There is no longer liberty in Paris except the National Guards wanting to cut their brothers' throats. Citizens had proceeded to the Champ de Mars with the peaceable intention of hearing and saying a petition demanding the nomination of deputies to the next legislature. Monarchy as a system is now entirely discredited.

[Mme. Roland, a leading Girondin supporter, writing a letter to her friend, Bancal des Issarts, regarding the Champ de Mars massacre (18 July 1791)]

Source B

The rain stops and in less than two hours there are 50,000 people on the plain. One section of the troops enters from the far left side where the military school is. A salvo is heard. Alas, they paid dearly for their courage and their blind trust in the law and the monarchy. Men, women, even a child were massacred there: massacred on the altar of the fatherland.

[Elisée Loustalot, a pro-Jacobin journalist, describing the Champ de Mars massacre in the newspaper, *Les Révolutions de Paris* (23 July 1791)]

Source C

Conditions in France were ripe for a democratic revolution when the unfortunate Louis XVI ascended the throne. The government's actions favoured the explosion. The two privileged orders that still retained control of the government were ruined through their taste for luxury and had spoiled themselves by their way of life.

[Antoine Barnave, a Jacobin and later royalist sympathiser, writing in prison in August 1792 while awaiting execution. His notes were later published as *Introduction to the French Revolution* in the 1820s]

Source D

Louis XVI did not accept that the nature of his authority had changed in any way. As to why the French Revolution broke out, it appears that the most likely explanation is that long-term problems and resentments were brought to a head by events immediately preceding it. Two key areas which reached a critical point in the 1780s were those of finance and government. Behind both of these factors lay the permanent problem posed by conservative social and political attitudes which prevented the government from acquiring an adequate revenue.

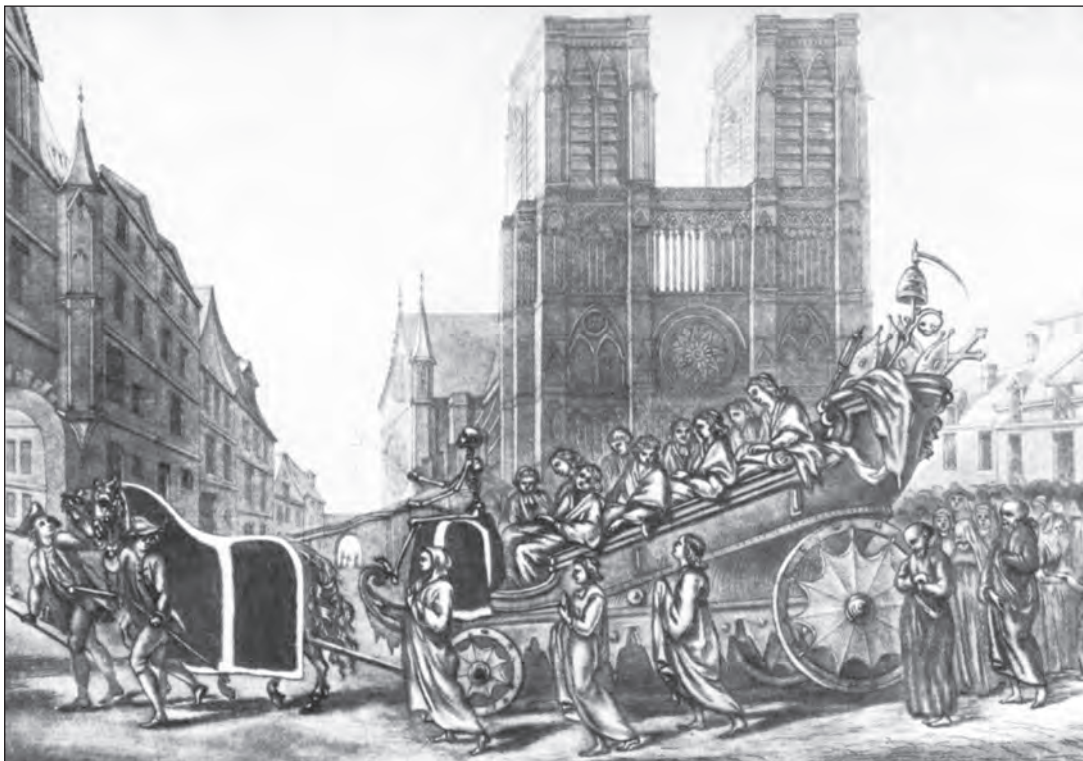
[J.H. Shennan, a leading academic historian, writing in a student study pamphlet, *France Before the Revolution* (1983)]

Source E

When one thinks of the great abuses of all kinds which have burdened this poor kingdom, it seems obvious that only upheaval of this intensity could achieve such ends. I often hear people asking a very strange question – what has the National Assembly been doing for the last six months? I answer – look and observe: feudalism abolished, the nobility abolished, provincial privilege gone, ecclesiastical property nationalized. Could you have achieved so much in ten years?

[Adrien Duquesnoy, a deputy in the National Assembly, writing an entry in his private diary (16 January 1790)]

Source F



[A contemporary anti-revolutionary print opposing the reform of the Catholic Church, *The Funeral procession of the Clergy* (September 1791)]

- (a) What does the author of Source A mean by the phrase 'Monarchy as a system is now entirely discredited'? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant was the Champ de Mars massacre for the growth of Republicanism? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that Louis XVI was responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources C, E and F in understanding the development of the French Revolution to 1792? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

END OF PAPER