



GCE AS/A level

1232/07 – **LEGACY**



S16-1232-07

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 7

The French Revolution, c. 1774-1795

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 25 May 2016

1 hour 20 minutes

1232
070001

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

While 100,000 citizens rush to the frontier to defend the land, 100,000 others organise themselves to go to the prisons which are packed with criminals and traitors with the intention of sacrificing everything to the public safety. A jury is formed; prisoners examined and all the innocent, all the wretches arrested for debts, are taken home in triumph. Only traitors and royalists perish, these rascals have seen their last. All the innocent are saved.

[AJ Gorsas, a journalist sympathetic to the Jacobins, writing in a newspaper, *Courrier de Versailles* (September 1792)]

Source B

The people soon assembled in very great numbers in the Champs de Mars. The municipal officers on horseback proclaimed, in every section of the city, that the country was in danger and that it was essential that all good citizens go to defend the frontiers. The mob proclaimed in answer that they had no objection to going to the frontiers to beat the foreign invader but first they wished no better sport than to purge the nation of its internal enemies. Large numbers descended on the city's prisons and indiscriminately massacred the hapless inmates.

[An article published in *The Times*, a British newspaper which was widely read by the upper classes (September 1792)]

Source C

Regarding the proposed land tax. Such a tax could not be accepted by the *parlements* which would have to register it. Accordingly, only the Estates General could give the necessary consent to such a tax. An Assembly of Notables which gave its blessing to the introduction of such a tax would be vastly exceeding its powers and would be dishonoured in the eyes of the nation.

[From the official record of the debates of the Assembly of Notables (May 1787)]

Source D

When the Assembly of Notables' opposition forced him to dismiss Calonne, Louis felt this as a personal blow. It was his programme as much as Calonne's that the notables had rejected, and this implied vote of no confidence left him deeply disorientated. He had proved a competent ruler within the confines of the traditional monarchy in which he had been raised, yet now the certainties of centuries had collapsed. From this point on the King began to seem increasingly detached from day-to-day politics.

[Munro Price, an academic historian, writing in specialist study, *The fall of the French Monarchy* (2002)]

Source E

We beseech you all, beloved Catholic children in the kingdom of France, to recall the religion and faith of your fathers. We urge you lovingly not to support these changes. For it is the one true religion which both confers eternal life and makes safe and thriving civil societies. Keep away from all intruders, whether called archbishops, bishops, or parish priests; do not hold communion with them especially in divine worship. Listen carefully to the message of your lawful pastors who are still living, and who will be put in charge of you later. Stay close to Us. For no one can be in the Church of Christ without being in unity with its visible head – the Pope.

[From a papal bull issued by Pope Pius VI, condemning the religious policies of the National Assembly, *On the Civil Oath in France* (13 April 1791)]

Source F

[A contemporary anti-royalist print published following the Flight to Varennes showing the royal family being led astray by the Catholic Church and the devil (c. July 1791)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “We urge you lovingly not to support these changes.”? [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 were fears of military defeat in causing the September massacres of 1792? [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 Assembly of Notables was responsible for bringing about 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 B, 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

I know that it has been said that the extent of the influence of the Queen and her supporters goes no further than the disposal of certain jobs and pensions without interfering with the great line of public business, and particularly that of foreign affairs. But when they have influence over the person who holds the purse of state, they necessarily have great direct influence in all internal affairs and a considerable indirect share in foreign affairs. There are many who believe that this influence is being abused.

[From a secret report written by Daniel Hales, a British diplomat in Paris to Lord Carmarthen the British Foreign Secretary (25 October 1786)]

Source B

The deputies of the Third Estate arrived at Versailles with the deepest prejudices against the Court and particularly the Queen. The wicked sayings of Paris never failed to be spread throughout the provinces. The deputies believed that the King indulged in the pleasures of the gambling table to a shameful excess. They were persuaded that the Queen exhausted the treasury of the state to gratify her demands for unreasonable luxury.

[From a book written by Madame de Campen, a close friend of the Queen, *Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette* (1823)]

Source C

The King is the main link in the counter-revolutionary chain. He seems to participate in the plots of Pillnitz, which have so shabbily been made known. He has separated his interests from those of the nation. Far from having opposed by any formal act the enemies without and within, his conduct is a perpetual act of disobedience to France.

[From a petition drawn up by the Paris Sections which were the powerbase of the *sans-culottes*, calling for the dethronement of Louis XVI (3 August 1792)]

Source D

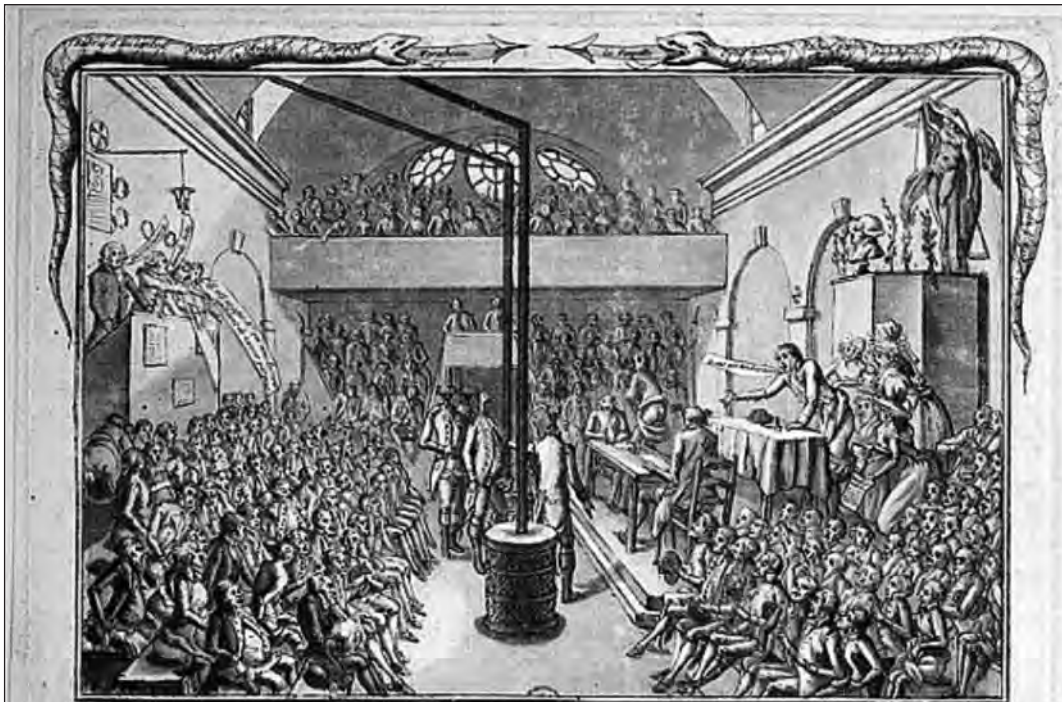
Although the reforms of 1789 had the warm and almost unanimous support of the entire nation, there were deep suspicions surrounding the motives of the King. The events of the 10th August 1792 were a second revolution and the *sans-culottes* played a key role. Outside of Paris the overthrow of the monarchy was viewed with deep concern, especially at the prospect of a republic dominated by Paris and the *sans-culottes*.

[Georges Lefebvre, a leading academic and Marxist historian, writing in his book, *The French Revolution* (1957)]

Source E

There is no longer liberty in Paris, except allowing the National Guards to cut their brothers' throats. Three warnings were read to the crowd to disperse, each was ignored. The first volley of shots which should have been blank was loaded; another five or six followed; the cavalry ran over people who were trying to flee. The Jacobins were surrounded. The conspirators, meeting at the Feuillant Club, are writing to all affiliated societies to detach them from the Jacobins.

[From a private letter written by Madame Roland, a leading supporter of the Girondin, to her friend Bancal des Issarts following the Champ de Mars Massacre (18 July 1791)]

Source F

[A contemporary pro-Jacobin print showing the inside of the Jacobin club and the opportunities offered for political debate (c.1790)]

- (a) What does the author of Source C mean by the phrase 'his conduct is a perpetual act of disobedience to France.'? [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 role of Marie Antoinette in bringing about the fall of the French monarchy? [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 *sans-culottes* were mainly responsible for the overthrow of the monarchy in August 1792? [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 B, 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