



AS HISTORY

France in Revolution, 1774–1795

Paper 2H

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **2H**.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 or 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Extract A

From the Declaration of War by the Legislative Assembly, 20 April, 1792

The National Assembly declares; that the French nation, faithful to the principles enshrined in the Constitution of 1791 'not to undertake any war with a view to making conquests and never to direct its forces against the liberty of any people', is only taking up arms in defence of its liberty and independence; that the war it is obliged to conduct is not a war of nation against nation but the just defence of a free people against the aggression of the Austrian Emperor.

That the French will never confuse their brothers with their real enemies; that they will visit all the suffering inseparable from war only on those who conspire against her liberty.

Extract B

From a letter written from the United States representative in Paris, Gouverneur Morris, to the President of the United States, George Washington in January 1792

The situation of France's finances is such that most people see that it is impossible to carry on in the present way and some believe that war would provide a convincing excuse for more drastic measures.

Others believe that, in case of war, the king will lean towards his royalist supporters, the Queen towards the Emperor of Austria and the nobility (who remain) towards the émigrés; thus the people will be persuaded to get rid of them all, and to set up a Republic.

Lastly, the aristocrats who have fled hope that, supported by foreign armies, they shall be able to return victorious and re-establish the despotism that they love. It happens therefore that the whole nation, though with different views, desire war.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining why France went to war in 1792?

[25 marks]

Section BAnswer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

EITHER**0 2**

'Before 1789, Louis XVI was an absolute monarch.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]**OR****0 3**

'The reforms introduced by the National (Constituent) Assembly between 1789 and September 1791 radically changed France.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Source A: John Hardman, 1981, The French Revolution Source Book, Bloomsbury Academic, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

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