
A-level HISTORY

France in Revolution, 1774–1815

Paper 2H

Specimen 2014

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 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 **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- 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:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

Adapted from 'Declaration of the King addressed to All the French About His Flight from Paris', 21 June 1791. Louis XVI left behind this proclamation to be read to the people of France following his flight from Paris.

As long as the King could hope to see the kingdom's order and happiness restored by the means employed by the National Assembly, no personal sacrifice mattered to him. If this hope had been fulfilled, he would not even have complained about the loss of his liberty caused by the refusal to give him an absolute veto – an action which has made him totally powerless. But today, when the sole gain of so many sacrifices is to see the kingdom destroyed, all powers disregarded, all property violated, personal safety endangered everywhere, crimes unpunished, and complete anarchy establishing itself above the law, the King believes it his duty to place before the eyes of the French and of all the universe the picture of his conduct, and that of the government which has been established in the kingdom. Frenchmen, is it for this that you sent your representatives to the National Assembly?

Source B

Adapted from a petition sent by the Jacobin Club to the Legislative Assembly by Pétion, Mayor of Paris, 3 August 1792.

Enemy armies threaten our territory. Two foreign tyrants have issued a manifesto, as insolent as it is absurd, attacking the French nation. Murdering Frenchmen, led by the King's brothers, his relatives, his allies, are getting ready to tear open the heart of the Fatherland. Already, the enemy, on every front, lets loose his tormentors against our warriors.

The first link in this chain of counter-revolution is the leader of the executive Louis XVI is always invoking the Constitution; we, too, invoke it and we demand his removal. Once this important step has been taken, we demand the election – for it is unlikely that the nation can trust its present royal-house – of solid and reliable ministers. Selected by the National Assembly but independent of it, bound by the constitution and its laws. Elected by the vote, loudly proclaimed, of free men, they will carry out the functions of the executive until such time – as soon as national security permits it – as the sovereign will of the people, shall be declared through a national convention.

Source C

Extract from the interrogation of Louis XVI at his trial, 11 December 1792.

The President: Louis, the French people accuse you of having committed a multitude of crimes to establish your tyranny by destroying its liberty. You have, on 20 June 1789, attacked the sovereignty of the people by suspending the assemblies and by expelling them while they were still sitting. The proof of this is in the report addressed to the Tennis Court at Versailles by the members of the Constituent Assembly. On 23 June you wished to dictate the Nation's laws, you surrounded its representatives by troops, you presented to them two royal declarations subversive to all freedom, and you ordered them to disperse. What have you to say in reply?

Louis: There exists no law to impeach me.

The President. You despatched an army against the citizens of Paris. Your followers shed the blood of several of them, and you did not remove this army until after the taking of the Bastille. What have you to say in reply?

Louis: I was the master empowered to despatch troops at that time.

0	1
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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the failure of constitutional monarchy.

[30 marks]

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0	2
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How important was the Revolt of the Nobles in forcing Louis XVI to call an Estates-General?

[25 marks]

0	3
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‘The Directory restored stability to France between 1795 and 1799.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	4
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‘The decline of Napoleon’s power in Europe between 1808 and 1814 was due to the strength of his enemies rather than French weakness.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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