



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE HISTORY

Document Studies 1774–1945

2582

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

- None

**Tuesday 2 June 2009
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour



MODIFIED LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following Option:
 - The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–92 (pages 2–3)
- Answer **both sub-questions** from the Option.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–1792

Study the four Sources on the Problems of the Monarchy by 1792, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

You should spend about two-thirds of your time answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems facing France at the end of 1791 and in the first half of 1792. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the war which began in April 1792 was the **most** important factor in the Monarchy's loss of authority. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

The Problems of the Monarchy by 1792

Source A: An American diplomat in Paris gives a bleak view of the state of France.

The situation blackens by the day. In most of the departments of France there are peasant disturbances brought about by the expulsion of the parish priests. These and other disorders prevent the payment of taxes. There has been a rise in the price of all goods. Bread is the most alarming. The émigrés continue to go abroad in large numbers to join the royal princes. Everyone expects an approaching crisis. France cannot go on in this present state. In the south they are very close to civil war. The rapid increase in anarchy and lawlessness makes a foreign war necessary for different groups.

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William Short, Dispatches, December 1791

Source B: A businessman who was a keen royalist writes to a friend about his view of the situation in Paris in June 1792.

It is rumoured that our troops are close to rebellion and that foreign troops will invade France soon. Vital foodstuffs are rising to exorbitant prices. Wine, wood, vegetables, everything is going up in price and becoming too expensive for the ordinary people. The interest from state bonds is not being paid out. Bankruptcies of businesses are common. Policing and security are non-existent. People commit robbery and murder in the centre of Paris. After dark, the outlying areas of the city are death-traps.

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J-B. Fougere, letter, June 1792

Source C: The King writes secretly, via his agent, to the émigrés, urging moderation and pointing out the dangers of foreign war.

There is a danger that this war might provoke civil war, endanger the lives of the King and his family and cause the massacre of the royalists. It might rally support for the Jacobins and revive the excitement which is beginning to die down. You must point out to the rulers of Austria and Prussia that a proclamation should be drafted in such a way as to split the Jacobins from the moderates. We need to reassure those who prefer the liberal rule of a monarch limited by law.

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Louis XVI, letter, June 1792

Source D: The Paris Sections were the electoral districts of the Assembly, by 1792 dominated by radicals. Here, they demand the suspension of the King.

Never has so great a peril threatened the Fatherland. We are compelled to accuse Louis XVI before all of France. Since the first days of the Revolution, we have seen his bloody plots against the people of Paris, his preference for nobles, his forcing the National Assembly to wander the city, finding refuge only in a Tennis Court, his cowardly flight. These acts will soil the pages of history. It is on behalf of Louis XVI that the tyrants wish to destroy our citizens and to execute them as traitors. Louis XVI has misused his veto and we demand his suspension.

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Petition to the Assembly, August 3 1792

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