

476/10

HISTORY - HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 7

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, c. 1774 - 1795

A.M. FRIDAY, 23 June 2006

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

The sources or quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

Candidates are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in their answers.

UNIT 6
IN-DEPTH STUDY 7
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, c. 1774 - 1795

Answer one question.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

1. The Counter-Revolution, c. 1774 - 1795.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘A large number of men in a band armed with guns, scythes and so on, all wearing white cockades and other religious symbols appeared in the township of Saint-Pierre. All these fellows shouted “Long live the King and out Good Priests! We want our King, our priests and the old regime!” And they shouted “Kill off all patriots”. All that band, which was terrifyingly large, hurled itself at the patriots, who had gathered to resist their attempt. They killed many, made many prisoner, and scattered the rest.’

[Taken from a report to the government by two refugees from the Vendée, describing the actions of a typical band of Vendéan rebels (March 1793)]

Source B

‘During the Revolution there were genuinely popular movements outside Paris, autonomous in their origins, aims and leadership, neither manipulated, in spite of the suspicions and charges of revolutionary governments, by aristocrats and priests, nor ever under the control of émigré princes and their allies. Because of this many historians now prefer to call these movements an Anti-Revolution rather than Counter-Revolution; that is they were directed against the Revolution rather than for the restoration of the structure of the *ancien régime*.’

[James Roberts, an academic historian specializing in the French Revolution, writing in a specialist text-book, *The Counter-Revolution in France 1787-1839* (1990)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the Counter-Revolution during the period 1774-1795? [80]

2. Political and constitutional developments, c. 1774-1795.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘You have doubtless been informed that I have accepted the Constitution and you will know the reasons which I gave to the Assembly: but they will not suffice for you. I want therefore to let you know all my reasons. The condition of France is such that she is perhaps approaching total disintegration. The solution is to end partisan divisions and to restore the authority of the government. But for this there are only two means: force or reconciliation.’

[Louis XVI’s secret memorandum to his brother outlining his reasons for accepting the Constitution
(25 September 1791)]

Source B

‘When educated people think of the French Revolution it is the events of 1789 and especially the Jacobin Republic of the Year II which chiefly come to mind. Later revolutionaries in France saw the first people’s republic as the inspiration for all subsequent revolt. For them it was an era not to be measured by everyday human criteria.’

[Eric Hobsbawm, an academic Marxist historian and specialist in modern European history,
writing in a general text-book, *The Age of Revolution 1789-1848* (1975)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting political and constitutional developments during the period 1774-1795? [80]