



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/07

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 7**

**The French Revolution c. 1774-1795**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 22 May 2013

1 hour 20 minutes

#### **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**

As long as the King could hope to see order and the welfare of the kingdom regenerated by the means employed by the National Assembly and by his residence in the capital of his kingdom, no sacrifice mattered to him. But today his sole gain for so many sacrifices consists in seeing the monarchy destroyed, property violated, crimes unpunished and total anarchy.

[From the *Declaration to All Frenchmen*, a document prepared beforehand by Louis XVI and deliberately left in the Tuilleries before his attempt to flee France (21 June 1791)]

**Source B**

Louis XVI, the premier public servant, flees and abandons his post: he arms himself with a false passport after having said in writing to the foreign powers that his most dangerous enemies are those who pretend to spread doubts about the monarch's intentions. He breaks his word, he leaves the French a declaration which if not criminal, is at least contrary to the principles of our liberty. He could not be unaware that his flight has exposed the nation to the dangers of civil war.

[Abbé Grégoire, a Jacobin supporter and deputy, giving a speech to the National Assembly (June 1791)]

**Source C**

One opinion is widely held throughout the country: that the French people are on the eve of some great revolution in government and that everything points to it. The confusion in the government's finances is great, with a deficit impossible to provide for without calling the Estates General of the Kingdom. Yet there are no ideas formed of what would be the consequence of their meeting.

[Arthur Young, an English traveller and agricultural writer touring France, writing in his book, *Travels in France during the years 1787, 1788, 1789* (1792)]

### Source D

An Assembly of Notables was called to approve the reforms since Calonne was unable to count on the *parlement* to register them. The Assembly of Notables met in February 1787. Having chosen them himself, the King hoped that they would be docile but this did not prove to be the case. The monarchy was already capitulating by asking for the approval of the aristocracy instead of imposing the royal will and authority on the nobles.

[Albert Soboul, a leading Marxist historian and authority on the French Revolution, writing in a history book, *The French Revolution 1787-1799* (1962)]

### Source E



[A contemporary radical print showing the people of the Third Estate bearing the financial burden of taxation during the *ancien regime*. The caption translates as 'The people under the *ancien regime*' (c. 1789)]

### Source F

The nobles from my province made up seven companies and there was an eighth made up of young men from the Third Estate. The grey uniform of the men from the Third Estate was different from those of the nobility which were royal blue with ermine flashes. Men united in the same cause and exposed to the same dangers perpetuated their political inequality through these hateful distinctions. The true heroes of the *émigré* armies were these ordinary soldiers whose sacrifice was not motivated by self interest.

[Rene de Chateaubriand, a royalist supporter who fought with *émigré* forces in 1792, writing in his *Memoirs* (1848)]

- (a) What does the creator of Source E mean by the phrase ‘The people under the *ancien regime*’? [8]

*In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.*

- (b) Why was the Flight to Varennes significant? [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 financial problems were responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789? [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**

The National Assembly declares that all church property is at the disposition of the nation for the purpose of providing, in a suitable manner for the conduct of worship, the maintenance of the clergy and the relief of the poor under supervision of and following the instructions from the Provinces.

[Taken from the Decree passed by the National Assembly which nationalised all church land (2 November 1792)]

**Source B**

The elected bishop shall swear, in the presence of the municipal officers, the people and the clergy, a solemn oath to attend with care to the people of the diocese entrusted to him, to be faithful to the nation, the law and the King and to maintain with all his powers the constitution decreed by the National Assembly and the King.

[From the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (12 July 1790)]

**Source C**

There was no question of any threat from outside or any aggression on the part of the foreign powers. War was willed solely to act as a diversion from the social problems which were becoming more serious with every day that passed. For six months several methods had been employed in an attempt to destroy the democratic party and not one had succeeded, so this time the extreme remedy – war was tried. This would give the government and the King dictatorial powers and would allow them to eliminate their detested enemies. For these groups the war was a grand measure of domestic politics.

[George Michon, a left-wing historian and specialist on the French Revolution, writing in an essay, *The History of the Feuillant Party* (1924)]

**Source D**

These foreign despots who carry fifteen centuries of barbarism in their feudal souls, are now demanding from every throne, gold and soldiers with which to crush the revolution and reconquer France. You have renounced conquest but you have not promised to suffer such insolent provocation. You have shaken off despotic government in France, do not allow the foreign corrupt governments to end the regeneration of our country.

[Pierre Vergniaud, a prominent Girondin, delivering a speech in the Legislative Assembly calling on fellow deputies to support a war against France's neighbours (3 January 1792)]

**Source E**

[A contemporary anti-monarchy print showing the three Estates of the Realm during the *ancien regime* with the Third Estate bearing the main burden of the state (c.1785)]

**Source F**

3<sup>rd</sup> October 1789. Today the King's bodyguard gave a magnificent feast. The guests were officers of the Flanders regiment. Everyone's minds became heated with the astonishing profusion of wine. At some point someone dared insult the national tricolour cockade and toasted the white cockade of the Crown, which had been displayed among several captains of the Versailles National Guard.

[J.S. Bailly, the first President of the National Assembly and Mayor of Paris, in an account written at the time but published later in a collection of his *Memoirs* (1821-1822)]

- (a) What does the author of Source D mean by the phrase ‘you have shaken off despotic government in France’? [8]

*In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and your own knowledge.*

- (b) How significant was the policy of the National Assembly towards the Catholic Church? [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 decision to go to war in 1792 was the result of external factors? [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.*