

A-level HISTORY

Component 2H France in Revolution, 1774–1815

Wednesday 13 June 2018 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7042/2H.
- 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.

Section A

 Answer Question 01.

Source A

From Robespierre's private notebook, written in June 1793.

There must be a single will.

It must be either republican or royalist.

For it to be republican, there must be republican ministers, republican newspapers, republican deputies, a republican government.

Foreign wars are a deadly sickness, while the body politic is sick with revolution and division. 5

The internal dangers come from the bourgeoisie; to defeat the bourgeoisie we must rally the people.

Everything was ready to place the people beneath the yoke of the bourgeoisie and send the defenders of the Republic to the scaffold. The bourgeoisie would have triumphed in Paris but for the sans-culottes. 10

The sans-culottes' actions must continue until those measures essential for the safety of the Republic have been taken.

The people must ally themselves to the Convention and the Convention must make use of the people. The sans-culottes must be paid and remain in the cities. They must be provided with weapons, must be incited to anger, and must be enlightened. We must encourage enthusiasm for the Republic by all possible means. 15

Source B

A speech by Chaumette, a prominent member of the Paris Commune, to the National Convention, 5 September 1793.

Patriots from all departments, and the people of Paris in particular, have shown great patience so far; now all that is over, now is the day of justice. As legislators you should know that the huge rally of sans-culottes yesterday and this morning, outside and within the Hôtel de Ville, had only one object: food, and the power of the law to make it available! 5

We are, therefore, charged to demand that you form a people's army. This army must immediately set up its centre in Paris; in every department it goes through it must enrol all men who want a united and indivisible Republic; and it must be followed by an incorruptible and formidable tribunal, equipped with the instrument of death that will put an end to both the schemes and the lives of plotters. Let there be no mercy for the traitors. Let us cast between them and us the barrier of eternity. 10

Source C

A letter from Ronsin to his friends in the Cordeliers Club in December 1793. He had been sent to Lyon as General-in-Chief of the Parisian Armée Révolutionnaire.

The Armée Révolutionnaire entered that guilty city on 25 November 1793. Terror was painted on every brow; and the complete silence that I had imposed on our brave soldiers, made their march even more menacing, more terrible. Most of the shops were closed: some women stood alongside our route; one read in their eyes more indignation than fear. The men remained hidden in their dens from which they had sallied forth during the siege, only to assassinate the true friends of liberty. The guillotine and the firing squad did justice to more than four hundred rebels. But a new revolutionary commission has just been established, consisting of true sans-culottes: my colleague Parein is its president, and in a few days the grapeshot, fired by our cannoneers, will kill, in one single moment, more than four thousand conspirators. The Republic has need of a great example: the River Rhone, reddened with blood, must carry to its banks and to the sea, the corpses of those cowards who murdered our brothers.

5

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0 1

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the influence of the sans-culottes on the revolution between June and December 1793.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 'The financial privileges of the first two estates were the main reason for the Crown debt of 1788.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3 'The Directory was successful in dealing with threats from Jacobins and Royalists in the years 1795 to 1799.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 4 To what extent did French society benefit from Napoleonic rule in the years 1800 to 1808?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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