



**A-level  
HISTORY**

**Component 2H France in Revolution,  
1774–1815**

**7042/2H**

**Wednesday 3 June 2020      Morning**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**  
• **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

**[Turn over]**

## **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.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

## **SECTION A**

**Answer Question 01.**

### **SOURCE A**

**From a written statement on the subject of voting procedures from the Princes of the Blood to the King, 12 December 1788.**

**The Third Estate is determined to change rights and laws in claiming that its order should have double representation in the Estates-General.**

**The undersigned princes can only repeat what has already been expressed, namely the injustice and danger of changing the composition of the Estates-General. If votes were counted by head and not by order, the interests of the Third Estate – which are defended well by the existing arrangements – would be damaged by**

**irresponsible members of the Third Estate. The balance and independence so wisely established between the three orders would be completely destroyed. It has been demonstrated to Your Majesty how important it is to preserve the only form of summoning the Estates-General that is constitutional, as established by law and custom; the distinction between the orders, the right to deliberate in separate chambers and the equality of representation and votes are the unalterable foundations of the French monarchy.**

**[Turn over]**

**SOURCE B**

**From a letter written by the marquis de Ferrières, a nobleman, to his wife, April 1789.**

**While I was enjoying the opera, blood was flowing in Paris in the Faubourg-St-Antoine. 5000 or 6000 working men gathered at ten o'clock in the morning, armed with clubs, and 5 launched themselves furiously on the house of Réveillon, the manager of the royal factory of fine wallpaper. They scaled the walls, broke into the house and yelled that they wanted to murder 10 Réveillon and his family. They looted or burned everything they could find and destroyed the gardens. Everything in the house was smashed. Réveillon and his family escaped over 15 the garden walls. There was a similar uprising at Orléans. The young men and bourgeoisie of the town had to**

**take up arms against the mob. Many  
have been reported killed on both 20  
sides. The mob's excuse is the high  
price of bread, but this is cheaper in  
Paris than elsewhere. All this makes  
for an unhappy kingdom. May  
Providence protect the King. The 25  
Estates-General will be stormy. There  
is great ill-feeling between the orders.**

**[Turn over]**

**SOURCE C**

**From an anonymous pamphlet entitled ‘Complaints of the poor people addressed to the Estates-General’. This was produced in the town of Versailles in early May 1789, as the Estates-General assembled.**

**The workmen, labourers, craftsmen and others who own no property, or at least none but what nature gave them, who make up the class of poor people and one half of the French nation, find themselves compelled to address those who have been appointed their representatives. They wish to express their grievances and request means of bringing them relief in their precarious condition, so often uncertain and sad.**

**We have observed that the choice of deputies who are to compose the Assembly of the Estates-General has**



been restricted to that class of 15  
 persons who possess property. We  
 do in truth belong to the order of the  
 Third Estate which has justly won the  
 right to appear there in numbers equal  
 to that of the representatives of the 20  
 clergy and the nobility. But among the  
 representatives chosen from the order  
 of the Third Estate, there is not one  
 from our class and it seems as if  
 everything has been done for the sake 25  
 of rich men and property owners.

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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 situation in  
 France leading up to the Estates-General.  
 [30 marks]

[Turn over]

**SECTION B**

**Answer TWO questions.**

**0 2**

**‘The Civil Constitution of the Clergy was the most significant reason for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791/92.’**

**Assess the validity of this view.  
[25 marks]**

**0 3**

**To what extent did the actions of Napoleon strengthen France in the years 1795 to 1799? [25 marks]**

**0 4**

**‘French rule did not benefit those living in the Grand Empire.’**

**Assess the validity of this view.  
[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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