

A-level HISTORY

Component 2H France in Revolution, 1774–1815

Wednesday 3 June 2020 Morning 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 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.

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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 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 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 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 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 Estates-General will be stormy. There is great ill-feeling between the orders.

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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.

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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 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 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 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 for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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'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
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To what extent did the actions of Napoleon strengthen France in the years 1795 to 1799?

[25 marks]

0	4
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'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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