



GCE A LEVEL

1100U60-1



HISTORY – A2 unit 4 DEPTH STUDY 6 France in Revolution c.1774-1815

Part 2: France: Republic and Napoleon c.1792-1815

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or 3**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.
You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.
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.
In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

UNIT 4**DEPTH STUDY 6****France in Revolution c.1774-1815****Part 2: France: Republic and Napoleon c.1792-1815****Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.****QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

My conversation with the Emperor Leopold II was not lengthy but I had time to tell him that ten thousand exiled gentlemen, lacking help, would be forced by necessity to support themselves by the sword, and that it would be impossible to condemn as foolish those driven to this despair and absolute necessity. The Princes undoubtedly share the lot and perils of all these faithful nobility and they have nevertheless demonstrated to everyone their patience and prudence and that an opportunity would soon come for them to display their courage. The Emperor spoke to me of the prodigious emigration since the King's acceptance of the Constitution and asked me if it were true that many of the bourgeoisie wished also to emigrate. I replied that nothing was more true and that the response of the Princes to all those who wished to emigrate must be that if they were in danger and without means of serving the King at home, then they must leave and join the Princes. The Emperor agreed that this response was just and wise.

[A private letter sent from Vienna by the Comte de Vaudreuil to the Comte d'Artois, the brother of King Louis XVI (1792)]

Source B

In the afternoon a proclamation ordered all citizens who had not fled Toulon, to assemble in a central square. Patrols were sent to search all houses, shooting all those who had not obeyed the order. A group of staunch Republicans who had been imprisoned by the counter-revolutionaries for months on a ship in the harbour during the siege, were given the task of selecting a number of prisoners from the many assembled. They were delighted to be the judges, even better the executioners, of those who remained behind. Wearing red bonnets, and holding sticks, they walked through the silent and trembling crowd. They chose the guilty according to their own interests, their hatred or their whim. Go to one side, they would tell those destined for death. Those not chosen were ordered to return to their homes. They had hardly gone a few steps when several volleys were fired and struck down two hundred of the ill-fated. However, not all had been mortally wounded. A voice was then heard, promising, in the name of the Republic, mercy to anyone who was still alive. A few got up and were shot down again.

[Zenon Pons, a resident of the city and a royalist sympathiser, writing a contemporary account of the aftermath of the siege of Toulon (December 1793)]

Source C

The ferocity of the in-fighting among the Jacobins is more savage than ever. The Committee of Public Safety has just executed some twenty of the most notable revolutionaries such as Hebert and Ronsin, a commander of the *armee revolutionaire*. Danton has just been arrested. It is because Danton and Desmoulins tried to halt the action of the guillotine that they will have to suffer it themselves. Their good intentions will be snuffed out with their lives. Tomorrow they will be compelled to go before the tribunal of blood which they helped set up. It is Danton's misfortune to have recovered some credit among moderates since his less extreme views became known. He and Desmoulins had kept some trace of humanity and hoped for an honourable return to good principles. Danton's popularity has given offence to Robespierre, who is now considered to be the 'King' of the Revolution.

[Nicholas Ruault, a Parisian bookseller and moderate Jacobin,
writing in his diary (30 March 1794)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying opposition to the revolution in France between 1792 and 1795. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3**Either,**

2. How successful was the Directory in dealing with the problems which it faced between 1795 and 1799? [30]

Or,

3. To what extent was the weakness of Napoleon's opponents mainly responsible for his military successes up to 1812? [30]

END OF PAPER