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# AS HISTORY

The Sun King: Louis XIV, France and Europe, 1643–1715

Component 2F The Sun King, 1643–1685

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Tuesday 23 May 2017

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/2F.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

## Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
  - 50 minutes on Section A
  - 40 minutes on Section B.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Source A**

From the preamble of the Edict of Fontainebleau, 1685.

God has at last permitted our people to enjoy peace so that we are no longer busy in protecting our kingdom from our enemies and we can devote our time to carrying out the aims of our Grandfather and Father. We also perceive, thanks to God's help, that our efforts have achieved their aim because the greater part of the Huguenots have become Catholics. Therefore, there is now no need for any protection for the Huguenots and we think it would be best to destroy the memory of the previous troubles, the confusion about the law and the evils which the spread of that false religion has caused. So we have decided to revoke the Edict of Nantes.

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**Source B**

From the memoirs of Liselotte, the Duchess of Orléans and Louis XIV's sister-in-law, about the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

That old trollop, Madame de Maintenon, and Father de la Chaise, the King's Jesuit confessor, persuaded Louis that all the sins the King had committed with Madame de Montespan would be forgiven if he persecuted and expelled the Huguenots from France. By doing that he would still be able to get to heaven. The poor King believed every word, for never in his life had he read one word of the Bible, and this was the origin of the vicious persecution of the Huguenots which we have seen. The King thought that religion only consisted in the fulfilment of his confessor's instructions.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining the reasons for the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

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**Either**

**0 2** 'The Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659 established France as a great power.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3** 'The policy of Reunions after 1679 was entirely due to Louis' desire for the security of France's borders.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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