



AS HISTORY

France in Revolution, 1774–1815

Component 2H The end of Absolutism and the French Revolution, 1774–1795

Tuesday 22 May 2018

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 7041/2H.
- 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.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From an article from Le Père Duchesne, a sans-culotte newspaper edited by Jacques Hébert, May 1793.

Our armies are destroying the Republic's enemies all over the place. It's in the Convention now, among the people's representatives, that you will find the focus of counter-revolution. The accomplices of Capet (Louis XVI) and Dumouriez are moving heaven and earth to stir up civil war and arm the citizens from the departments against Paris.

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The Girondins insult the Jacobin Montagnards in Paris. Traders from Rouen, from Bordeaux, from Marseilles, are drawing up petitions.

My fine sans-culottes, your enemies are only bold because you stand there with your arms folded. Wake up! The poison of moderation is more dangerous than Austrian weapons.

Source B

An address to all the departments of France from Marseilles, 12 June 1793, declaring a state of insurrection against the National Convention.

To Arms Frenchmen, To Arms! The National Representation is violated, your Deputies are in irons; irons forged by a few scoundrels in the den of the Jacobins! Frenchmen! Will your generous hands be chained? Will crime triumph over virtue; plotting over justice and liberty? Will twenty million men receive their laws from the few?! No, Marseilles will defeat them; the same thunderbolts that toppled the throne will thunder again in Paris that is today guilty. The victors of 10 August will combat and overturn anarchy on those same fields that witnessed their first triumph: Parisians will see the people of Marseilles a second time; they are coming. Frenchmen, rise up with them, arm yourselves, and march.'

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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 Federalist Revolt in 1793?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2 'Before the first meeting of the Estates-General in May 1789, the Third Estate was a strongly divided group.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Crowd action was the most significant factor in bringing about a political revolution in France between May and October 1789.'

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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