



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/57**

Paper 5g Special Subject: Napoleon and Europe, 1795–1815

**May/June 2018**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

## Section A

**Nominated topic: The rise to power of Napoleon, c. 1795–1799**

- 1** Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting on the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *The wife of one of Napoleon's marshals recalls the return of Napoleon to Paris in 1797 after the Italian campaign.*

The people cried 'Long Live General Bonaparte! Long Live the Conqueror of Italy!' The middle classes said 'May God preserve him for the sake of our glory.' The upper classes ran with enthusiasm towards a man who had gone from victory to victory. He was seen as a mighty colossus of Glory. The authorities provided marvellous receptions for him; the Directors appeared in all their ludicrous pomp, including cloaks and plumed hats. These ceremonies had the added importance of celebrating the restoration to us of what we thought we had lost. Money began to circulate again and the result of it was that everyone was content.

Laure Junot, Duchesse d'Abrantès, *Memoirs*, 1831–1834.

- B** *Napoleon Bonaparte's arrival in Avignon, following the Egyptian Campaign, in October 1799 is recalled by a future general who went on to serve under him.*

At Avignon the crowd was enormous. At the sight of the great man, the air echoed with acclamations and shouts of 'Long Live Bonaparte!' and this crowd and that shout accompanied him right up to his hotel. It was electrifying. It was the first time I had seen this extraordinary man. I was eager to look at him. I was in an ecstatic state. As early as that time, he was seen as being called to save France from the crisis caused by the pitiful government of the Directory and the setbacks suffered by our armies.

General Boulart, *Military Memoirs*, 1837.

- C** *Napoleon and his fellow consuls justify their assumption of power.*

The Constitution of the Year III (1795) was dying. It was incapable of protecting your rights, even of protecting itself. Through repeated coups against it, the Directory was losing, beyond recall, the respect of other nations. Selfish factions were ruining the Republic. France was entering the last phase of general disorganisation. But patriots have made themselves heard. All who could harm you have been cast aside. All who can serve you, all who have remained pure, have come together to support the cause of Liberty.

Frenchmen, the Republic has been strengthened and restored to that rank in Europe which should never have been lost. Swear with us the oath we have taken to be faithful to the Republic founded on equality, liberty and the representative system.

*Proclamation of the Three Consuls*, 11 November 1799.

- D** *In a conversation in 1803, Napoleon recalls the tactics that he used to gain power in 1799.*

I was very careful. It was one of the periods in my life when I acted with the soundest judgement. I saw the Abbé Sieyès and promised him that his wordy Constitution would be put into effect. I met the leading Jacobins and Royalists. I listened to advice from everyone but gave advice only in a way that promoted my own interests. I deliberately hid myself from the people, knowing that when the time came and I took power, everyone would be curious to see me and would be running after me. Everyone was caught in my nets. When I became head of state, there was not a group in France that did not build some special hope on my success, hoping that I would rule in their interests.

*Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat, 1802–1808, published in 1834.*

- E** *A modern historian considers the work of the Directory and the coup of 1799.*

The Directory was clearly a much more creative regime than is usually realised. Besides underlining achievements in the administrative or financial realms, recent research has brought to light a good deal of innovation. Its efforts over four years, pursued in extremely difficult circumstances, were fruitful if not always successful. This was especially true in the sphere of political life. The Directory was a broad-based republican regime. The male, tax-paying franchise encompassed some five million Frenchmen, of whom a million were eligible to serve on the departmental electoral colleges which chose national deputies. These elections for the legislature took place each year. There was a fair measure of press freedom. Voter turnout in elections was not high, but there was no reason to suppose the regime was in terminal decline.

It was Bonaparte's seizure of power that decisively removed any further opportunities for development along more liberal lines. Ironically, it was Bonaparte himself who contributed to the crisis which brought the Directory crashing down, since the military reverses of 1799 were provoked by his adventurism in the Middle East.

*Malcolm Crook, The Myth of the 18 Brumaire, 2001.*

- (a)** How far is the evidence for attitudes towards Napoleon in Document A corroborated by Document B? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Napoleon became First Consul in 1799 largely as a result of the weakness of the Directory? In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**Section B**

Answer **one** of the following questions. Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.

- 2 With what justification can France under the Consulate be seen as ‘a police state’? [30]
- 3 What best explains why Napoleon was **not** able to overcome Britain’s naval dominance in the period 1799–1814? [30]
- 4 How effectively did the Congress of Vienna deal with the problems of peacemaking? [30]

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