

## A-level HISTORY

Component 2F The Sun King: Louis XIV, France and Europe, 1643–1715

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Wednesday 5 June 2019    Afternoon    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 7042/2F.
- 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.

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**Section A**

 Answer Question 01.
 

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**Source A**

From a letter sent by Louis XIV to his ambassador in London, the comte de Tallard, 15 July 1698.

I have examined carefully all the problems which could arise from either ending the negotiations with the King of England or agreeing to his proposals. Ending them seems to me to be the greater danger as it would force William III to open talks with the Elector of Bavaria and the other princes of the Holy Roman Empire. It would be easy for him to gain their support and treaties could be signed while he is in Holland. With such an alliance being formed against France before the King of Spain dies, it would be impossible for me to support my son's legitimate rights to the succession to the Spanish throne without causing a new war in Europe as great as the last one. Therefore, while the partition which the King of England had proposed between my son, the Elector of Bavaria, and the Archduke, is not advantageous to my son, whom I consider to be the only legitimate heir of the Spanish monarchy, I consent to it.

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**Source B**

From the main clauses of the First Partition Treaty, 11 October 1698, agreed by England, France and the Dutch Republic.

As the state of the King of Spain's health gives grounds for fearing that he does not have long to live, it is essential to make plans for the event of his death because opening the succession question would inevitably cause war if any of the three contenders insisted upon his claim.

It is therefore concluded that should the King of Spain die without children, the Dauphin, in return for renouncing his claim to the Spanish throne, will have for his share the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily and lands on the coast of Tuscany.

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The kingdom of Spain and all other territories, apart from those given to the Dauphin, will be given to the eldest son of the Elector of Bavaria.

An exception to these arrangements is that the Duchy of Milan shall be given to the Archduke Charles of Austria, second son of the Emperor Leopold, which will end all the rights and claims of the said Emperor to the Spanish throne.

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**Source C**

From the journal of the marquis de Dangeau, 1700. Dangeau was a royal favourite who kept a journal of daily life at Versailles between 1684 and 1720.

The King summoned his son, the duc d'Anjou, and the Spanish ambassador to his chamber and said to the ambassador, "You may salute him as your king". The ambassador knelt and kissed his hand. The ambassador paid a long tribute in Spanish to which the King replied, "He does not understand Spanish yet: I will reply for him".

His Majesty ordered the doors to his chamber to be opened and all the courtiers to enter. He said, "Gentlemen, the King of Spain stands in front of you. His birth has called him to the Crown, the whole Spanish nation wished it and asked me for it without delay. I have done so with pleasure. It is the command of Heaven". 5

Turning to the King of Spain, he said, "Being a good Spaniard is now your first duty; but remember that you were born French and maintain the union between the two nations. That is the way to make both of them happy and to preserve the peace of Europe". 10

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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 problems surrounding the issue of the Spanish Succession.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for Section B**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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- 0 2** To what extent were Mazarin's foreign policies more successful than his domestic policies in the years 1653 to 1661? **[25 marks]**
- 0 3** To what extent was the policy of Reunions in the years 1680 to 1684 more defensive than offensive? **[25 marks]**
- 0 4** 'Louis XIV's religious policies changed significantly in the 1690s.'  
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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