

A-level HISTORY

Component 2H France in Revolution, 1774–1815

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 7042/2H.
- 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.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From Napoleon's official version of his speech to the Ancients during the coup of Brumaire, issued the following day, 11 November 1799.

Yesterday I was staying quietly in Paris, when I was summoned by you to provide military support for the transfer to Saint-Cloud. Now I am accused of being a new dictator and there is talk of a military government. But I am only acting through you and for the people. The Republic has abdicated – the Directors have resigned or are under police protection – the Five Hundred is in a state of confusion. Everything depends on the decision of the Ancients. 5

I am not an intriguer; you know me well enough for that. I think I have given sufficient pledges of my devotion to my country. If I am a traitor it is for each of you to act justly and turn on your loyal friend. But if anyone calls for my outlawry, then the thunderbolt of war shall crush him. Remember that I march hand in hand with the gods of fortune and of war. 10

Source B

From a Proclamation to the people of France issued by the three Consuls on 11 November 1799 to justify their action in the coup of Brumaire.

The Constitution of Year III (1795) was dying. It was completely incapable of protecting your rights, even of protecting itself. Multiple challenges deprived it forever of the respect of the people. Selfish and ambitious men were dividing the Republic. France was falling into increasing disorganisation and chaos. But the patriots have made themselves heard. All who could harm you have been cast aside. All who can serve you, all those representatives who have remained pure, have come together under the banner of liberty. Frenchmen, with the Republic strengthened and restored to that rank in Europe which should never have been lost, France will realise and fulfil all the hopes of her citizens and will accomplish her glorious destiny. Swear with us the oath which we have taken, to be faithful to the Republic, one and indivisible, founded on equality, liberty and the representative system. 5 10

By the consuls of the Republic
 Roger Ducos.
 Buonaparte.
 Sieyès.

Source C

From 'Considerations on the Main Events of the French Revolution', by Madame de Staël, 1817. Madame de Staël was a liberal thinker who had run a salon in Paris.

After General Bonaparte left the hall of the Five Hundred, the deputies opposed to him demanded that he should be put out of the protection of the law; this his brother Lucien, the President of the Five Hundred, refused. General Bonaparte hastened to send an armed force to bring Lucien in safety out of the hall. As soon as he was gone, the grenadiers entered the Orangery, where the deputies were assembled, and drove them away. The deputies, driven against the wall, were forced to escape by the window into the gardens of Saint-Cloud in their senatorial robes. The power of the representatives of the people had already been undermined in France; but it was the first time since the Revolution that the civil power had been rendered ridiculous in the presence of the military; and Bonaparte enjoyed his success in destroying at the very outset the dignity of the deputies. From that moment the moral force of the national representation was annihilated.

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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 coup of Brumaire.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 To what extent did the constitutional reforms of 1789 to 1791 bring about equality in France?
[25 marks]

0 3 'Military defeat was the main reason for the development of the Terror in 1793.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

0 4 'Napoleon's downfall was the result of his own weaknesses and mistakes in the years 1812 to 1815.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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