

**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U60-1



S24-1100U60-1

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 2024 – AFTERNOON**HISTORY – A2 unit 4****DEPTH STUDY 6****France in revolution c.1774–1815****Part 2: France: republic and Napoleon c.1792–1815**

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Question 1 (compulsory)

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying opposition to the Directory between 1795 and 1799.

[30]

Source A The Verona Declaration, issued by the newly proclaimed Louis XVIII following the death of his nephew, the uncrowned Louis XVII (June 1795)

To all my subjects, greetings,

The mysterious workings of God have, at the same time they have given my nephew's crown to me, imposed on me the necessity of tearing it from the hands of revolt, and the duty of saving the country, which has been reduced by a disastrous revolution to the brink of ruin.

Godlessness and revolt have been the cause of all the torments you experience. In order to stop their progress you must dry up their source. You must return to that holy religion which showered down upon France the blessings of heaven. We wish to restore altars, prescribe justice to sovereigns and loyalty to subjects: the Church maintains good order, ensures the triumph of the laws, and produces the good fortune of empires.

You must restore the government which, for fourteen centuries, constituted the glory of France and the delight of her inhabitants; which made our country the most flourishing of states and yourselves the happiest of people.

Source B Merlin de Douai, one of the Directors, in an article in the newspaper *Le Moniteur* (31 March 1798)

This year, ever true to their objective of overturning the Republic, our foreign foes have changed their tack [methods], but not their intentions. They have conjured up a different sort of conspiracy with no less audacity and just as much treachery. Their aim is to put universally detested individuals into the legislature and into local office, men whose very names terrify both the silent majority and firm republicans alike. The project, which they do not hide, is to strike terror into the hearts of all citizens and to encourage them to take their fortunes out of the country.

Citizens, rest assured, the government is on the alert; it knows the enemies who are troubling the country; their plots will be foiled. On 18 Fructidor [September 1797] the legislative body knew just how to rid its ranks of traitors who had been sitting there for four months; it is quite prepared to exclude those who might be elected now. It removes the authority to validate the operations of the electoral assemblies. That power will be duly exercised in Floréal [May 1798] and you can be sure that its sense of justice, its commitment to the constitution and its devotion to the Republic will set a seal of disapproval upon any choices that the conspirators have dictated by means of violence, intrigue and illegal influence. For too long the factions have troubled France. Calm and confidence must be restored.

Source C

An anonymous British print, caricaturing Napoleon during the coup of Brumaire, entitled 'The Corsican Crocodile dissolving the Council of Frogs!!!' (November 1799)



Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

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"The federalist revolt presented the most serious challenge to republican rule between 1792 and 1795." Discuss.

[30]

0	3
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To what extent did the Peninsular War contribute to Napoleon's ultimate defeat?

[30]

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