



GCE A LEVEL

1100U60-1



S19-1100U60-1

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 6

France in Revolution c.1774-1815

Part 2: France: Republic and Napoleon c.1792-1815

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE 2019 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

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

UNIT 4**DEPTH STUDY 6****France in Revolution c.1774-1815****Part 2: France: Republic and Napoleon c.1792-1815****Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.****QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

The crowd in Avignon was enormous. At the sight of the great man, the air echoed with acclamations and shouts of 'Vive Bonaparte!', and this crowd and that shout accompanied him right up to the hotel where he was to stay. It was an electrifying scene. It is the first time that I have seen that extraordinary human being. I contemplated him with great concentration; I was in an ecstatic state. I do not think he resembles the portraits I have seen of him. I am overjoyed that he is being called back from Egypt to save France from the crisis that the pitiful Directory and the setbacks suffered by our armies have thrown us into.

[General Boulart, a French soldier, writing in a letter to a friend about Napoleon's return to France from Egypt (October 1799)]

Source B

The practices of the people as regards religion, fully ten years after the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, seem at the moment to be limited, both in the town and the countryside, to vain spectacles and ceremonies. Attendance at Mass, listening to the sermon, going to Vespers, that's regular enough; but submitting to confession, taking communion, abstinence from meat, or fasting is nowhere commonplace, and practised only by a tiny number. In those parts of the countryside where there are no priests, a lay official officiates and everyone is content. In the towns there is indifference to be found, but it is less marked than in the countryside. Some prefer the constitutional clergy, but only a few; and those priests who have sworn the oath of loyalty have more adherents; however, it is those who have declined to swear any oath who are most ardently followed. The non-jurors who operate clandestinely are very active and their support is very committed and even growing.

[General Lacuée, a Councillor of State, outlines the religious situation in Departments under his control in a secret report to the First Consul (April 1801)]

Source C

There has arisen above the ruins of the Directory a government more absolute than ever was Louis XIV's. Bonaparte's aim is to legitimise his usurpations by institutions. The Concordat has reconciled him with the Court of Rome and the Legion of Honour has become a general object of ambition. Peace has helped to consolidate the First Consul's power by affording him the leisure to engage in measures of internal prosperity.

I saw the First Consul send Councillors of State on missions to each of the military areas. He directed them to examine all the branches of the administration, so that their reports when collected and compared together presented a perfect description of the state of France. However, this measure will, I suspect, prove fatal to the State since the reports will never convey the truth to the First Consul. The Councillors know that the best way to gain favour with Bonaparte is not to describe public feeling as it really is, but as he wishes it to be and as such are only likely to furnish fresh arguments in favour of his ambition.

I have also noticed during discussions in the Council of State, that Bonaparte allows free expression of opinion. Indeed he encourages it; for although he fully resolves to do only what he pleases, he wishes to gain information. I think it scarcely conceivable how, in a relatively short space of time, he has adapted his mind so completely to civil and legislative affairs.

[Louis de Bourrienne, Napoleon's former private secretary, writing in his private notes at the time of the coronation (December 1804)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Consulate in the period from 1799 to 1804. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3**Either,**

2. 'During the period from 1792 to 1794, Robespierre's main aim was to establish a Republic of Virtue.' Discuss. [30]

Or,

3. To what extent was the failure to impose the Continental System mainly responsible for Napoleon's defeat by 1815? [30]

END OF PAPER