



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2100U60-1



Z22-2100U60-1

MONDAY, 6 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY – AS unit 2

DEPTH STUDY 6

France in revolution c.1774–1815

**Part 1: France: the causes and course of revolution
c.1774–1792**

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 **both** questions.

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 approximately 50 minutes on each question.

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.

Answer **both** questions

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the development of political change in France between 1786 and 1791.

[30]

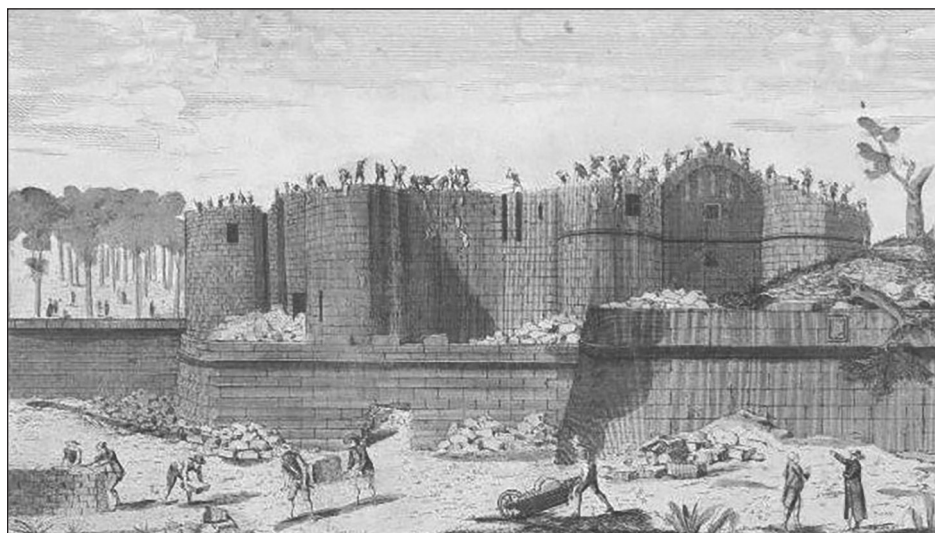
Source A

Charles Alexandre de Calonne, Controller General of Finances, writing in a confidential memorandum to Louis XVI (late August 1786)

An Assembly of Notables ought not to be confused with a meeting of the Estates-General. They are essentially different in every respect. In the first place members of the Estates-General were not chosen by the King but by each of the three orders who chose their deputies, whereas with Assemblies of Notables the King individually summons those whom he sees fit. Secondly... with an Estates-General the three orders presented the sovereign with cahiers containing their complaints and grievances... With Assemblies of Notables it is the King himself who decides the matters on which he permits discussion; discussion only bears on points that he has raised. His Majesty is not looking for national consent for the raising of any taxes; he is merely expressing, in the most solemn manner, the desire to concentrate all the light which can be brought to bear on the execution of his aims... Assemblies of Notables without being the occasion of great expense and a fecund [prolific] source of difficulties, as are Estates-General, share their advantage of sparing the government the protests of the sovereign courts.

Source B

A contemporary pro-revolutionary print showing the destruction of the Bastille in the summer of 1789



Source C Thomas Lindet, a constitutional priest who supported the Revolution, writing in a letter to his brother Robert, a prominent politician in the National Assembly (18 July 1791)

There was violent opposition to Friday's decree re-establishing the King. For several days various clubs made the most vigorous protests. A general rendezvous at the Champ-de-Mars was arranged. There a petition was signed demanding that opinions be sought throughout the eighty-three departments on the subject of the King, since the National Assembly is not competent. Yesterday morning two rascals were found beneath the national altar; it was rumoured that they were setting mines to blow it up. Without further investigation they were seized and hanged; the gathering continued with the collection of signatures. In the afternoon the National Guard arrived with M. de Lafayette: he was ill-received. He went to the Hotel de Ville and returned with the red flag, the mayor, infantry, cavalry and cannon. At the entrance to the Champ-de-Mars canvassers threw stones at the National Guard, who fired and fell upon their attackers with bayonet or sabres in hand. Several people were killed or wounded. They resisted too long, someone shouted. 'Kill Lafayette and the mayor, they are all traitors!' People were frightened that the whole Faubourg St-Antoine would rise, but patrols of the National Guard prevented that.

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Historians have made different interpretations about **the development of internal political conflicts in France**. Analyse and evaluate the two interpretations and use your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that the flight to Varennes was the turning point in the development of internal political conflicts in France?

[30]

Interpretation 1: Georges Lefebvre, in this extract from his book *The French Revolution* (1957), presents a Marxist interpretation.

In Paris, news of the flight (to Varennes) provoked a storm of invective, sometimes coarse, against the King and Queen. Republicans exulted. 'At last we are free and kingless', the Cordeliers announced in their proclamation. Hoping to sweep the democrats along with them, on June 21 they asked the National Constituent Assembly to proclaim a republic or, failing that to do nothing before consulting the primary assemblies. Among the provincial clubs several expressed more or less similar feelings. But the King's return and the Assembly's attitude stemmed the tide, and not all democrats agreed with the clubs: a republic without universal suffrage and with Lafayette as president was not what Robespierre wanted.

Interpretation 2: John McManners, in this extract from his book *The French Revolution and the Church* (1969), presents a religious interpretation.

If there was a point at which the Revolution 'went wrong', it was when the National Constituent Assembly imposed the oath to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy on 27 November 1790. This marked the end of national unity, and the beginning of civil war. For the first time popular forces were made available to the opponents of the Revolution: the Emigration suddenly acquired a conscience. The Assembly... had a recklessness to combine a religious reform with the political, thus creating a refuge for every grievance [and opportunities] to recruit the forces of reaction.

END OF PAPER