GCE A LEVEL

1100U60-1

S23-1100U60-1

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE 2023 – 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 | **0** | **1** | .

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.

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

Question 1 (compulsory)

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Terror between 1793 and 1794. [30]

Source A A petition, supported by the *sans-culottes* in the William Tell section of Paris, sent to the Convention (12 November 1793)

The execution of Marie Antoinette and the Girondin deputies furnished a terrible example to astonish and strike fear amongst the most guilty. Bloodshed is necessary in order to punish those who might follow their example … The aristocracy has not given up its shadowy and sinister plotting … There are other enemies no less dangerous: the evil public robbers and plunderers.

Legislators! Do not spare those vampires who suck the blood of *La Patrie* [the nation] … Representatives, the days of forgiveness are now past; the blade of vengeance [the guillotine] should fall on all guilty heads; the people await drastic measures which will make sure that the guilty are not spared. Do not forget the words of Marat: "Sacrifice two hundred thousand heads and you will save a million".

Source B Maximilien Robespierre, a leading figure on the Committee of Public Safety, in a speech to the members of the Convention (25 December 1793)

The theory of revolutionary government is as new as the Revolution which has developed it … The function of government is to direct the moral and physical resources of the nation towards its essential aim. The aim of constitutional government [the Convention] is to preserve the Republic: that of revolutionary government [the Committee of Public Safety] is to put the Republic on a secure foundation. The Revolution is the war of liberty against its enemies; the constitution is the regime of victorious and peace-loving liberty. Revolutionary government needs to be extraordinarily active, precisely because it is at war. It is subject to less uniform and rigorous rules because the circumstances in which it finds itself are tempestuous and changing, and above all because it is obliged to employ ceaselessly new and urgent resources for new and pressing threats.

Constitutional government is primarily concerned with civil liberty: revolutionary government with public liberty. Under a constitutional regime it is more or less enough to protect individuals against abuses of government. Under a revolutionary regime the government itself is obliged to defend itself against all the factions which threaten it. Revolutionary government gives public protection to good citizens; to the enemies of the people it deals out only death …

If revolutionary government has to be more active in its policies and more free in its actions than ordinary government, is it then less just and less legitimate? No: it rests on the most sacred of all laws, the safety of the people, and on the most irrefutable of all arguments: that of necessity … It is not directed by individual feelings but by the public interest. It is necessary to navigate between two rocks: weakness and boldness.

Source C A letter from the Committee of Public Safety to the representative on mission, Pierre Louis Prieur, active in Morbihan and the lower Loire (8 February 1794)

Although your presence is certainly required in Lorient, it is needed even more in Nantes. You have done so much good with the army sent to crush the Vendée that we beg once more for your zeal and courage. We requisition your patriotism. Depart as soon as you receive our letter; go to Nantes to establish the revolutionary government decreed on 14 Frimaire and to keep watch on the movements that still threaten us in the Vendée. These movements are at work in Nantes, a city of moderates and full of aristocrats, merchants, *Feuillants* and royalists. It is a city to keep watch on and to electrify, but not to crush with unlimited authority and violent action … The Committee [of Public Safety] considers that you will know how to deal with schemers and will treat them as they deserve; your patriotic and energetic methods will have a very happy effect on this city.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

0 2 To what extent was the Directory successful in reducing political divisions in France between 1795 and 1799? [30]

0 3 "Napoleon's domestic reforms were the most significant achievement of his period as Consul and Emperor." Discuss with reference to the period from 1799 to 1815. [30]

END OF PAPER

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