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# AS HISTORY

France in Revolution, 1774–1815

Component 2H The end of Absolutism and the French Revolution, 1774–1795

Tuesday 23 May 2017 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/2H.
- Answer two questions.
  In Section A answer Question 01.
  In Section B answer either Question 02 or Question 03.

# Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
  - 50 minutes on Section A
  - 40 minutes on Section B.

#### Section A

Answer Question 01.

#### Source A

From a letter sent by a member of the National Guard to a friend in Rennes, describing the events of 10 August 1792.

#### Paris – 11 August 1792

We are all tired out. Hardly had we reached the garden of the Tuileries, than we heard the alarm cannon. More than 20 000 marched across Paris, bristling with pikes and bayonets. The people flung bitter reproaches at the King and accused him of being the author of his troubles. The Swiss Guards, who treacherously fired on the crowds, were cut to pieces. Those taken prisoner had their brains blown out; traitors sacrificed with vengeance. It 5 appears that the coup has prevented one by the aristocracy. The Swiss Guards had hoped for support, but the rich men dared not put in an appearance.

#### Source B

From an article recalling the events of 10 August 1792, published in the British newspaper, 'The Times'. It was provided for the paper by a Frenchman who regularly contributed news.

#### 16 August 1792

I write you a full account of the most tragic event that ever my eyes witnessed. It is such as makes humanity shudder and my blood freezes with horror at the very recollection of the massacre to which I was an unwilling spectator. The outrages were the result of cool, deliberate and premeditated action. A guard from Marseilles demanded entrance from the commanding Swiss officer at the Palace. When the Swiss said orders prevented him from 5 complying, the officer shot him through the heart. That moment the carnage began. The mobs called for the dethronement of the King and, not content with having murdered all those within the Palace, they used cannon to beat down the walls.

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining the events of 10 August 1792?

[25 marks]

0 1

### Section B

Answer either Question 02 or Question 03.

#### Either

**0 2** 'The ideas of the Enlightenment philosophes had already severely weakened the French Monarchy before the first meeting of the Estates-General in May 1789.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

#### or

**0 3** 'The most important result of war, between April 1792 and the end of 1793, was to increase the power of the sans-culottes.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

#### END OF QUESTIONS

#### There are no questions printed on this page

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