This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 03

26JAN2024

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	HGC
Class :	9A
Teacher :	Dr. Mark Woolmer
Duration :	1 hour

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

The French Revolution, *c.*1780–99

You **must** answer: question (a)
question (b),
and **EITHER** question (c) (i) **OR** (c) (ii)

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France,* published in 2002.

Between 1789 and 1791, the Constituent Assembly worked hard on the details of how to replace the old system of government. This was extremely difficult as it had been easier to destroy the old system than create a new one. However, it eventually created a system that laid the foundations for the new French government. A new constitution was introduced. The right to vote was given to 'active citizens'. The new system was a great leap forward and significant improvement on the corrupt and unfair *ancien régime* system.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Constituent Assembly? You must use Extract A to explain your answer.

You **must** use Extract A to explain your answer.

(marks = 6)

(b) Explain **TWO** effects of the National Convention on France in the years 1792–94.

(marks = 8)

*** QUESTIONS CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE ***

Answer EITHER question (c) (i) OR question (c) (ii).

EITHER

(c) (i) 'The most significant achievement of the Constituent Assembly, in the years 1789–91, was the introduction of the 1791 Constitution.'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 1791 Constitution
- the new legal system.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

OR

(c) (ii) 'The impact of the war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason why France became a Republic in 1792.'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- war with Austria and Prussia
- coup/insurrection of August 1792.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

(Total for paper = 30 marks)

END

The French Revolution, *c.*1780–99

You **must** answer: question (a)
question (b),
and **EITHER** question (c) (i) **OR** (c) (ii)

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France,* published in 2002.

Between 1789 and 1791, the Constituent Assembly worked hard on the details of how to replace the old system of government. This was extremely difficult as it had been easier to destroy the old system than create a new one. However, it eventually created a system that laid the foundations for the new French government. A new constitution was introduced. The right to vote was given to 'active citizens'. The new system was a great leap forward and significant improvement on the corrupt and unfair *ancien régime* system.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Constituent Assembly? You must use Extract A to explain your answer.

You **must** use Extract A to explain your answer.

(marks = 6)

- The extract says that 'The new system was a great leap forward'
- The language the author uses, including 'worked hard', 'significant improvement'.
- The author has selected evidence to show the positive effects of the work of the Constituent Assembly and ignored the negative effects, e.g. the new constitution became a grievance of the Sans Culottes as it favoured the wealthy bourgeois.
- The author's tone is sympathetic towards the Constituent Assembly and one of admiration for it (e.g. it laid the foundation for the new French government, and it created a system that was a significant improvement on the previous one).

(b) Explain **TWO** effects of the National Convention on France in the years 1792–94.

(marks = 8)

Indicative content Relevant points may include:

- An effect was the National Convention made France a republic, for the first time, on 21 September 1792, by abolishing the monarchy and introducing a new constitution
- An effect was the National Convention divided opinion over the trial of, and execution of Louis XVI
- An effect was the National Convention introduced a new calendar in October 1793, which replaced the old Christian calendar. The new calendar was seen to represent France as rational, scientific and more 'natural', rather than superstitious.
- Created the Committee of General Security (CGS) to take responsibility for policing and the administration of justice (October 1792):
  - It had to report to the National Convention.
  - It was tasked with trying to identify, monitor, and punish anti-revolutionaries or anti-republicans.
  - It had control over the police, security forces, surveillance and spying.
  - It confiscated the property of émigré and passed a law condemning any who returned to death.
- In February 1793, a draft of 300,000 men was ordered.
  - This was to be voluntary, if possible, but by lottery if necessary.
- In March 1793: 82 représentants-en-mission (representatives-on-mission) were appointed to work in pairs and travel across France. These representatives were supposed to:
  - Ensure the loyalty and effective running of local government.
  - To ensure that public order was maintained.
  - To arrest anyone suspected of being a counter-revolutionary.
  - To ensure the army had enough food.
  - To improve the morale of soldiers and ensure the loyalty of generals.
  - They reported to the Committee of Public Safety daily and to the National Convetion weekly.
- • In March 1793: A Revolutionary Tribunal was established to try counter-revolutionaries.
  - This included: o Five judges (of whom three could pass sentence)
  - A public prosecutor with two assistants
  - Jurors from Paris were elected by the National Convention.
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- On the 19 March 1793: A new law decreed that rebels bearing arms could be executed without appeal within 24 hours.
- In March 1793: Comités de surveillance (surveillance, or watch, committees) were established to look out for suspicious behaviour – in particular, from foreigners or those involved in riots.
    - They had no direct powers of arrest but those suspected were to be handed over to tribunals and put to death if found guilty.
    - Members could not be former nobles or churchmen.
    - They were responsible for issuing certificates of civic virtue which all officials had to obtain.
- In April 1793: The Committee of Public Safety (CPS) was set up. This had responsibility for:
    - the conduct of war
    - diplomacy, supplies
    - control of the army
    - the application of revolutionary laws.
    - It had authority over the Committee of General Security and other government agencies.
    - It consisted of nine men who were to be elected monthly by the National Convention and whose meetings would be 'closed' to outsiders.
    - Seven of the original members came from the Plains, two from the Montagnards, and none from the Girondins.
    - It reported weekly to the National Convention.
- In September 1793, the Law of Suspects was passed which widened the definition of who were enemies of the Revolution to include royalists, federalists, relations of émigrés and anyone without a certificate of loyalty from their local watch committee.

***** QUESTIONS CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE *****

Answer EITHER question (c) (i) OR question (c) (ii).

EITHER

(c) (i) 'The most significant achievement of the Constituent Assembly, in the years 1789–91, was the introduction of the 1791 Constitution.'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 1791 Constitution
- the new legal system.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- The new Constitution demonstrated the revolutionary government's commitment to a written constitution of all of France and was motivated by the ideas of the Enlightenment and the American Revolution
- The new Constitution made clear the position of the King, e.g. retained 'supreme power', but only had a four-year veto on law and an elected National Assembly
- The new Constitution gave, for the first time, the right to vote to 'active citizens', e.g. males over the age of 25
- The new constitution established, for the first time, that the right to stand for office be given to individuals who paid the equivalent of ten days' labour in taxes.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- The Assembly introduced a completely new single legal system for the whole of France, which replaced the old muddled system that had allowed different laws in different parts of France
- The Assembly reformed and improved the financial system, e.g. free trade in grain was introduced, internal tariffs were ended, and indirect taxes were withdrawn
- The Assembly reorganised and strengthened French local government, e.g. they created a three-tier system of départements, districts and communes. •
- The Assembly reorganised the way in which the Church would operate, e.g. gave it the same administrative structure as local government and introduced the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

OR

(c) (ii) 'The impact of the war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason why France became a Republic in 1792.'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- war with Austria and Prussia
- coup of August 1792.

You **must** also use information of your own.

marks = 16)

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- The threat to Paris from the Austrian and Prussian armies, throughout the war, produced a revolutionary fervour that demanded the removal of the monarchy and the establishment of a Republic
- The impact of the war increased France's economic problems and compounded food shortages, making the development of the revolution increasingly extreme and republican
- The war divided the French nation as failure was blamed on counterrevolutionaries, e.g. the court, nobles and refractory priests, yet Louis vetoed laws and appeared to undermine the war effort leading to demands for a Republic
- The issuing of the Brunswick Manifesto by the commander in chief of the AustroPrussian army, increased tension and, as a consequence, the largely republican fédérés from the provinces began to mass in Paris, demanding a Republic.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- The coup of August 1792, hastened the transition from a constitutional monarchy to a republic, e.g. taking over the Hôtel de Ville, setting up a revolutionary commune, attacking the Tuileries and the September Massacres
- The King's flight to Varennes confirmed his untrustworthiness and reinforced to radicals that he was merely biding his time until he could re-exert his authority, therefore, furthering their demands for the creation of a Republic
- The suggestion that the King's flight to Varennes was part of his intention to leave France and return with the Austrian army damaged his credibility and led to demands for a Republic
- Jacobins sent a stream of petitions demanding the ending of the monarchy and the creation of a Republic.

(Total for paper = 30 marks)

END