

## ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

## HISTORY

European and World History Enquiries, Option B: Modern 1774–1975

# F964/02

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

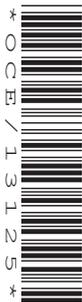
**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Monday 8 June 2009**

**Morning**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



### MODIFIED LANGUAGE

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following Study Topic:
  - The Origins and the Course of the French Revolution 1774–95 (page 2–3)
- Answer **both sub-questions** from the Study Topic.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the Study Topic you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

## The Origins and the Course of the French Revolution 1774–1795

Study the four Sources on Internal Changes and the Impact of War, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

**1 (a)** Study Sources B and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for contemporary views of the Revolution in the period from 1793 to 1794. [30]

**(b)** Study all the Sources.

“The harsh rules of the Terror were introduced **mainly** so that France could protect itself from its enemies.” Use your own knowledge to assess how far the sources support this interpretation. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

### Internal Changes and the Impact of War

**Source A:** A law passed by the Convention gives the government the right to arrest those who could be a threat to the Revolution.

All suspect persons shall be placed under arrest. The following are considered suspect persons. Those who by their conduct, their connections, their remarks, or their writings show themselves to be the enemies of liberty. Also, former nobles, all of the wives, husbands, fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, or agents of the émigrés who have not consciously shown their attachment to the Revolution. The civil and military tribunals can, if necessary, order the arrest and imprisonment of suspects. Persons may be arrested even if there are no grounds for accusation. People may also be arrested who have previously been acquitted. 5

*The Law of Suspects, 17 September 1793*

**Source B:** The leading member of the Committee of Public Safety expresses his view of what the Revolution’s laws and aims should be.

Towards what goal do we move? The peaceful enjoyment of liberty and equality; the reign of that eternal justice in which laws are not engraved in stone, but in men’s hearts. Let France become the model for all free nations, the glory of all free peoples, the support for those who are oppressed. What kind of state can bring about these marvels? Only government that is democratic or republican, in which the sovereign people, guided by laws they have made do all they can do themselves and the rest through their representatives. But what is the fundamental principle of democratic government? 10  
Virtue; I speak of the public virtue that is the love of the fatherland and its laws. This love necessarily embraces love of equality. You must at the same time fight the tyrants of Europe, maintain 1,200,000 men under arms and the government must deal with all the problems left to us by our enemies. How do we achieve this? Only through Virtue. 15

*Maximilien Robespierre, Report on the Principles of Public Morality, speech to the Convention, 5 February 1794*

**Source C:** A leading radical member of the Committee of Public Safety reports to the Convention, urging the confiscation of the property of the enemies of the Republic.

How long must we be fooled by enemies at home? How long must we allow our foreign enemies to benefit from our weakness? Spare the aristocracy and you will bring about fifty years of trouble. You must be daring! Our enemies cannot resist for long. I am without mercy to the enemies of the nation. A Republic must have powerful laws. The foreigner wants to rule over us by discord, so we must imprison our enemies and their supporters. Return war for war! Destroy traitors and celebrate liberty. Your Committee recommends this decree: the goods of persons recognized as enemies of the Revolution will be confiscated for the profit of the Republic. Those persons will be detained until the declaration of peace and then banished for ever. 20  
25

*Antoine St. Just, Report Concerning Prisoners, 26 February, 1794*

**Source D:** A lawyer who published accounts of trials both before and after the Revolution criticizes revolutionary justice during the Terror between 1793 and 1794.

Oh my country! What crimes have been committed within your borders! Will those who come after us believe that the French have built a vast number of prisons after having toppled the Bastille? Will they believe that our public places were drowned in the blood of our best citizens? In what depths of misery have monsters plunged the French people to satisfy their madness and ambition? Can those who come after believe that France groaned under Robespierre's abominable tyranny? Robespierre dealt the most terrible blows to public morale and to all social institutions. 30  
35

*Nicholas des Essarts, Famous Trials Judged since the Revolution, published in 1796*

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