Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code : Y243
Candidate No :	Component Code : 01
Candidate Name :	

Total Marks :   **32 / 50**

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	Y243/01	
Paper Total:	32 / 50	
Question	Total / Max Mark Mark	Used In Total
1	0 / 30	
2	20 / 30	✔
3	12 / 20	✔

Question	Part	
2		Government by Terror had emerged under the National Convention with leading members Robespierre, Marat and Danton. This is when the revolution had took a more violent and radical turn. One of the first reasons for government by Terror was the Royalist uprisings in Toulon, Vendee and other places. Another reason could be the threat of internal and external enemies. Both of which were equally reasons for the emergence of government by Terror.
		The Royalist uprising in Vendee was highly significant and was one of the reasons for government by Terror. The Vendee uprising in 1793 caused the National Convention to act quick and many of the royalists were either shot or guillotined which was one of the signs of government by Terror. However the royalist uprisings did not come to an end. The Royalist uprising in Toulon also led to many executions of royalists under Robespierres demand. Other royalist uprisings led to the introduction of "the national bathtub" where royalists were tied up and thrown into a river and also canons were used

(margin annotations: V, KU)

Question	Part		
	KU	for execution as well as "the National Bathtub. This is why the Royalist uprising were one of the reasons for government by terror. It is also worth mentioning that these ways of executions went against the traditional aims of the Revolution and turned into a revolution of terror rather than maintaining the aims of equality.	
	F	Furthermore, another reason for the emergence of government by terror was the threat of external enemies such as Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia especially in the ~~first~~ Coalitions. France had to form a strong army. In addition to this, the threat from external enemies led to paranoia in France especially (from Robespierre of whom made lists after lists of potential threats who would then be trialled then executed) of internal enemies, such a Girondin sympathisers and Royalists who were in favour of having a monarchy instead of a Republic.	
	F	Another potential reason for the emergence of government by Terror was the influence of Robespierre who	

Question	Part	

famously claimed "the end justifies the means" as in 'Terror is the only way to keep the revolution safe. He argued that the only way to maintain the aims of the revolution is by using terror to get rid of internal threats which also links to the reason for the emergence of government by terror.

The Death of one of the key members of the National convention was the death of Marat in May 1793. who of which was famously killed by Girondin sympathiser Charlotte Corday while he was in a bathtub. This led to the overthrow of the Girondins by the Jacobins. Corday had hoped that murdering Marat would bring an end to the violence, however his execution led to uproar and the bigger emergence of government by terror as many Girondins including Corday were executed shortly after.

In conclusion, there were many reasons for the emergence of government by Terror including; the royalist uprisings, the threat of

Question	Part	
		external and internal enemies, the influence of Robespierre as well as the death of Marat May 1793.
3		The interpretation by Albert ~~soul~~ Soboul claims how "In 1789 french society remained fundamentally aristocratic". In 1789 and years beforehand, french society was divided into three estates: the first estate (the king and the clergy) and the second estate (nobility) which made up 2% of the french ~~pettit~~ population and the third estate (bourgeoisie, Sans culottes, peasants, urban workers) who made up 98% of the population. This was the "traditional social structure" of french society. This interpretation
	EXP	suggests that 1789 was a turning point ~~due~~ due to the growing power of the middle classes. However other interpretations would suggest that 1789 was ~~a turning~~ not a turning point ~~and that~~ there because of the middle classes but the ~~idea of~~ ~~enlightenment~~ perhaps ~~of~~ the power of the middle classes was over-exaggerated to a certain extent

The strengths of this interpretation is that by Albert Soboul is that the bourgeoisie (middle class group from the third estate) were growing in power as well as the sans-culottes who were both of which were the most educated in the third estate. The bourgeoisie were highly influential and fought to have the same rights as the first and second estate. Furthermore, the sans culottes were the most radical of third estate and their power was shown especially in the **EXP** storming of the Bastille which was highly symbolic for the revolution and showed how powerful the third estate were which is one of the strengths of the interpretation.

However, limitations to this interpretation are that the power of the middle classes is exaggerated. This idea can be supported by the fact **EVAL** that the middle classes were not recognised even by Louis XVI who was king of France in 1789 and nor were their efforts recognised by the first and second estate who were tax free and more privileged than that of

Question	Part	
		the third estate.
		In conclusion, Albert Soboul's interpre-
		tation can be supported by the
		influence of the bourgeoisie and
	EVAL	the sans cullottes. However, its
		limitations lie in the idea that the
		power of the middle classes had
		been exaggerated

Question	Part	

BP

Question	Part	

Question. Part

BP

Question	Part	
		BP

Question	Part	