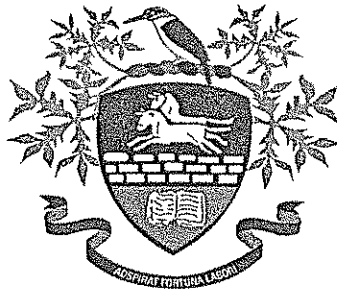


**HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL**



**HISTORY EXAMINATION  
JUNE 2014**

**GRADE 10**

**150 MARKS**

**EXAMINER: Mrs M. Burger**

**MODERATOR: Mr O. Mundell**

**This paper consists of four sections:**

<b>Section A: The French Revolution – Essay question</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Section B: The French Revolution – Source-based questions</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Section C: Napoleon – Essay question</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Section D: Napoleon – Source-based questions</b>	<b>50</b>

**Instructions:**

- **Ensure that you have a complete exam booklet.**
- **This paper consists of 6 pages.**
- **Sources (Appendix) are found after the questions and are clearly labelled.**
- **Write legibly at all times.**
- **SELECT ANY THREE SECTIONS TO ANSWER**

**SECTION A: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – ESSAY QUESTION**

1. In an essay of between 2 – 3 pages, answer the following question:  
The actions of Louis XVI led directly to the French Revolution. [50]  
To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**TOTAL: 50**

**SECTION B: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION – SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

- 2.1 **Refer to Source A**
- 2.1.1 Discuss how the feudal system worked. (2x2) 4
- 2.1.2 Why did the population become restless when there were crop failures in the country? (1x2) 2
- 2.1.3 Why did the bourgeoisie not have political power in France? (1x2) 2
- 2.1.4 What did the bourgeoisie want? (1x2) 2
- 2.1.5 What were the challenges facing the third estate? (4x1) 4 [14]
- 2.2 **Refer to Source B**
- 2.2.1 What is meant by France not being able to increase taxation in 'peacetime'? (1x2) 2
- 2.2.2 How did Necker cause France to lose money? (2x2) 4
- 2.2.3 What does this source reveal about Necker's character? (1x2) 2
- 2.2.4 What steps did Louis XVI take when Necker was dismissed? (1x2) 2 [10]
- 2.3 **Refer to Source C**
- 2.3.1 What is the name of the state prison mentioned in the source? (1x1) 1
- 2.3.2 Why was the prison attacked? (1x2) 2
- 2.3.3 Why do you feel that the mob completely destroyed the prison? (2x2) 4
- 2.3.4 How do the French commemorate this event each year? (1x2) 2
- 2.3.5 Name the man who was the leader of the Jacobins. (1x1) 1 [10]
- 2.4 **Refer to Source D**
- 2.4.1 Explain the following phrase:  
'we come today to make the world privy to your political secrets'. (1x2) 2
- 2.4.2 What, according to Robespierre, are the goals of the revolutionaries? (2x2) 4 [6]
- 2.5 Using Sources A, B and C – as well as your own knowledge – write a paragraph of about 10 lines, describing the conditions in France during the Reign of Terror; and how civilians were effected. [10]

**TOTAL: 50**

**SECTION C: NAPOLEON – ESSAY QUESTION**

3. In an essay of between 2 – 3 pages, answer the following question:  
Napoleon was more famous for his reforms than his military victories.  
To what extent do you agree with this statement? [50]

**TOTAL: 50**

**SECTION D: NAPOLEON – SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

- 4.1 **Refer to Source E**
- 4.1.1 Why do some historians refer to Napoleon as the 'son of the revolution'? (1x2) 2
- 4.1.2 List some revolutionary principles that Napoleon put into practice when he became Emperor. (4x1) 4
- 4.1.3 Explain some of Napoleon's policies which went against the principles of the Revolution. (2x2) 4
- 4.1.4 Explain why Napoleon made peace with the Roman Catholic Church. (1x2) 2 [12]
- 4.2 **Refer to Source F**
- 4.2.1 What is meant by a 'revolution-fractured nation'? (1x2) 2
- 4.2.2 What were the reforms of Napoleon known as? (1x2) 2
- 4.2.3 What made Napoleon a military genius? Provide an example to support your answer. (3x2) 6
- 4.2.4 What evidence is there in the source to suggest that Napoleon was well-liked in France? (2x2) 4
- 4.2.5 Refer to one other example, not from this source, of how well-liked Napoleon was. (1x2) 2 [16]
- 4.3 **Refer to Source G**
- 4.3.1 Identify the name of the battle, and provide reasons for your answer. (2x1) 2
- 4.3.2 Explain the significance of the battle tactics that Napoleon used. (2x2) 4
- 4.3.3 Why did Napoleon invade this region? (1x2) 2
- 4.3.4 What remarkable discovery did Napoleon make while he was in this country? Explain the significance of the discovery. (2x2) 4 [12]
- 4.4 **Refer to Sources H**
- 4.4.1 Using the source – as well as your own knowledge – write a paragraph of about 10 lines, in which you explain the reasons for the Russian campaign, and why he was not successful. [10]

**TOTAL: 50**

**SOURCE A** Causes of the French Revolution

Although historians disagree on the causes of the Revolution, the following reasons are common: (1) the increasingly prosperous elite of wealthy commoners—merchants, manufacturers, and professionals, often called the bourgeoisie—produced by the 18th century's economic growth resented its exclusion from political power and positions of honour; (2) the peasants were acutely aware of their situation and were less and less willing to support the burdensome feudal system; (3) the philosophers, who started social and political reform, had been read more widely in France than anywhere else; (4) French participation in the American Revolution had driven the government to the brink of bankruptcy; and (5) crop failures in much of the country in 1788, coming on top of a long period of economic difficulties, made the population particularly restless.

**SOURCE B** The financial state in France

Jacques Necker, a protestant banker from Geneva, was made Director-General of Finance. It has been maintained that he financed the American war and borrowed huge sums of money. This only increased the Crown's debt, so much so that fifty per cent of its income went to pay the interest on the debt. Necker was to cause future Controllers serious trouble. As Necker was seen to run a costly war without raising taxes, they could no longer increase taxation in peacetime. Necker wanted to replace the independent financiers by dependent, salaried officials, whom the Controller General could appoint and dismiss. He was successful in getting rid of 50 of the most powerful Receivers-General.

**SOURCE C** The storming of the state prison in France on 14 July 1789

On 14 July 1789, a state prison on the east side of Paris was attacked by an angry and aggressive mob. The prison had become a symbol of the monarchy's dictatorial rule, and the event became one of the defining moments in the Revolution that followed. An article reporting the events of 14 July was published in an English newspaper called *The World*, a few days after the event took place.

**SOURCE D** A speech by Robespierre

It is time to mark clearly the goal of the revolution, and the end we want to reach; it is time for us to take account both of the obstacles that still keep us from it, and of the means we ought to adopt to attain it: a simple and important idea which seems never to have been noticed. . .

For ourselves, we come today to make the world privy to your political secrets, so that all our country's friends can rally to the voice of reason and the public interest; so that the French nation and its representatives will be respected in all the countries of the world where the knowledge of their real principles can penetrate; so that the intriguers who seek always to replace other intriguers will be judged by sure and easy rules.

What is the goal toward which we are heading? The peaceful enjoyment of liberty and equality; the reign of that eternal justice whose laws have been inscribed, not in marble and stone, but in the hearts of all men.

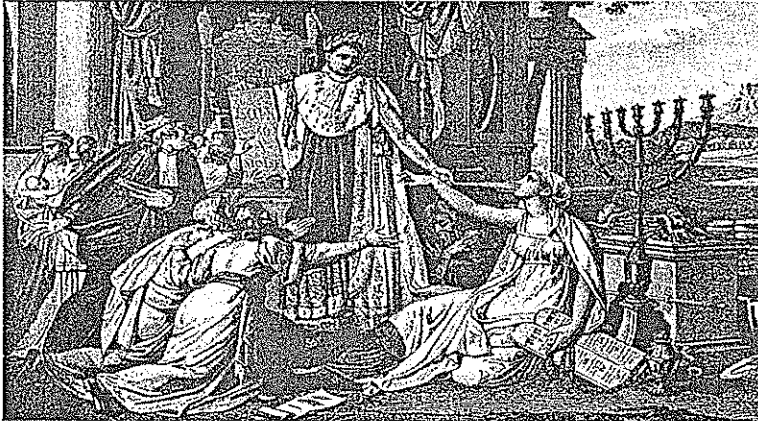
### **SOURCE E**

**This extract attempts to analyse the role of Napoleon in the French Revolution.**

Napoleon kept several parts of the French Revolution when he came to power and he called himself 'the son of the revolution', but he also ended the revolution with his regime. Napoleon built on the morals of the Revolution in several ways, including making a single set of laws instead of the over three hundred different judicial systems from before the revolution. Napoleon also undermined the efforts of the Revolution by bringing back the monarchy, and naming himself Emperor Napoleon I. His government became even more autocratic and tyrannical than that of King Louis the XIV or King Louis XVI. Napoleon also made peace with the Catholic Church and brought the Church back to France which is the opposite of what the revolutionaries wanted. Napoleon also kept the equality that the commoners fought for during the French Revolution. Napoleon also created a new rich aristocratic class and a nobility class which is against what the revolution fought for. In the end, Napoleon carried on many of the ideals of the French Revolution, but he also made many policies that went directly against, what the revolution stood for.

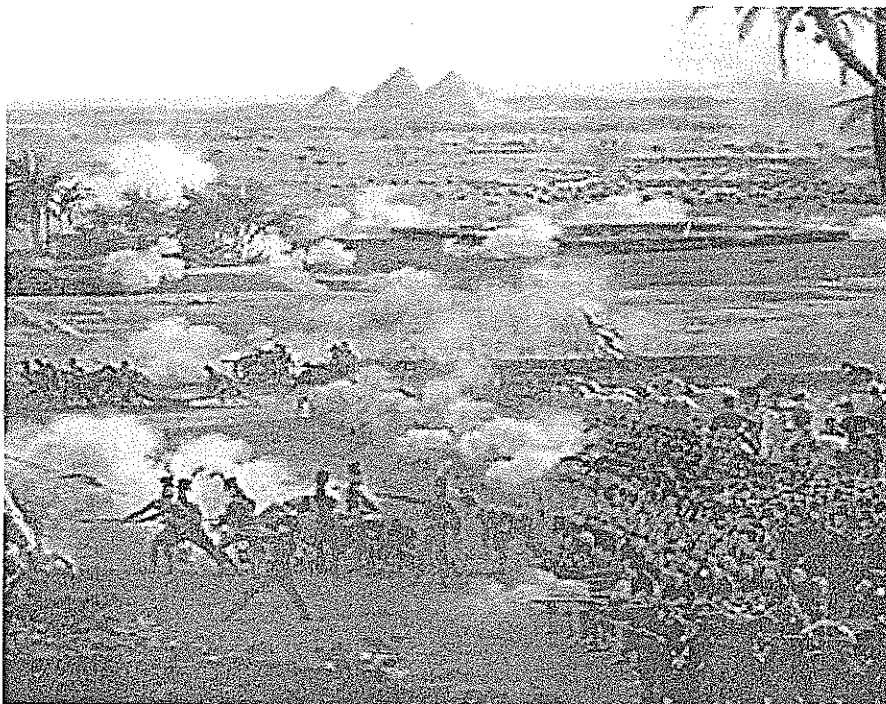
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### **SOURCE F The reform movement in France**

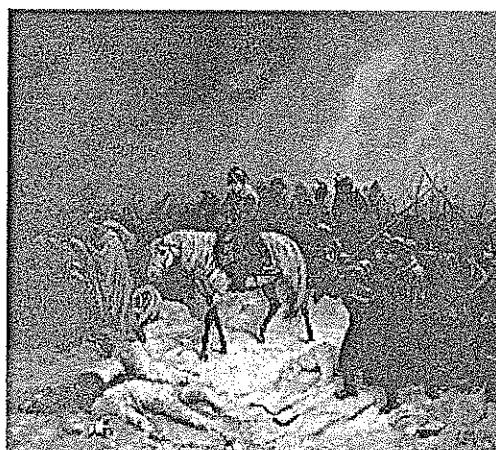
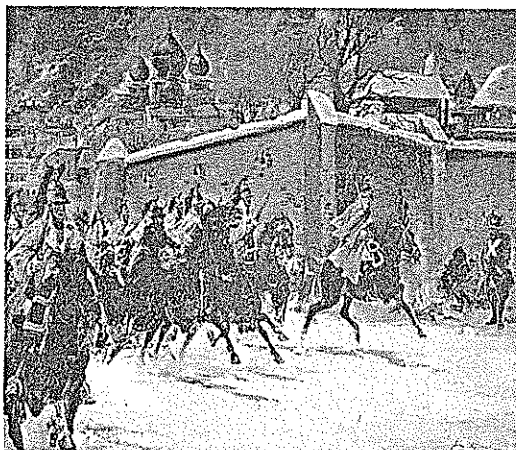


Napoleon was the greatest military genius of the 19th century. He conquered most of Western Europe and Egypt for France, while instituting reforms in these new territories aimed at guaranteeing civil liberties and improving the quality of life. He crowned himself emperor of France in 1804 and introduced reforms intended to unify the revolution-fractured nation. Many of Napoleon's reforms are still in effect today.

**SOURCE G** One of Napoleon's famous battles



**SOURCE H** The Russian invasion



TOTAL: 150