



Hillcrest High School

June 2021

History Exam

Two hours

Grade 10

100 Marks

Section A: The Reign of Terror and Napoleon (source-based)

Section B: The causes of the French Revolution (essay)

Section C: The American War of Independence (essay)

There are three sections in this paper. Section A must be answered.

The only choice you have is between Section B and Section C.

Your completed answer script should have one source-based section and one essay section.

Sources (Appendix) are found after the questions and are clearly labelled.

Always write legibly.

Section A: The Reign of Terror and Napoleon.

Question 1: The Reign of Terror.

Refer to Source A and answer below.

1.1 How do we know that the author is critical of the Reign of Terror? Discuss. (1x3) (3)

1.2 Why do you think that the author has added the word, “death”, to the slogan of “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”? (1x2) (2)

1.3 Discuss why the Revolution has taken the route described by the author. (2x2) (4)

Analyse Source B and answer the following.

1.4 Of the three cases provided in the source, which would you say could possibly fall into the category of an act of defiance against the Revolution? Give a reason to support your answer. (1x3) (3)

1.5 Out of all these crimes, which is the most unreasonable to be killed for? Why (1x3) (3)
(15)

APPENDIX

SOURCE A

One year and three months. During all that time Lucie was never sure, from hour to hour, but that the guillotine would strike off her husband’s head the next day. Every day, through the stony streets, the tumbrels now jolted heavily, filled with Condemned.

Lovely girls; bright women, brown-haired, black-haired and grey; youth; stalwart men and old; gentle born and peasant born; al red wine for La Guillotine, al daily brought into light from the dark cellars of the loathsome prisons, and carried to her through the streets to slake her devouring thirst. Liberty, equality, fraternity, or death- the last, much easier to bestow, O Guillotine.

- *The Wood-Sawyer (Tale of Two Cities)*. Charles Dickens.

SOURCE B: A number of examples of people who were condemned to death for 'anti-revolutionary' behaviour during the Reign of Terror.

Jean Baptiste Henry, aged 18, convicted of having sawed down a tree of liberty (tress planted to celebrate freedom).

Francois Bertrand, aged 37, publican (inn-keeper) at Leure, convicted of having provided sour wine for the army; condemned to death and executed the same day.

A woman was charged with the crime of having wept at the execution of her husband. She was condemned to sit several hours under the suspended blade which shed upon her drop by drop the blood of her husband before she was executed.

Question 2: Napoleon.

Consult Source C and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Why did Napoleon introduce the Legion of Honour? Explain fully. (2x2) (4)

2.2 Was the Legion of Honour designed according to the ideas of the French Revolution? Elaborate on your response. (1x3) (3)

Analyse Source D and answer what follows.

2.3 In your own words, provide a definition for the "Code Napoleon". (1x2) (2)

2.4 In what negative way did the Code affect France's colonies? (1x2) (2)

2.5 Identify four positive effects that the Code had on people. (4x1) (4)

2.6 Using your own knowledge, discuss two positive effects that Napoleon himself, had on France between 1799 and 1817. (2x2) (4)

Refer to Source E and answer the following.

2.7 Discuss why one would consider his main characteristics as beneficial to his success. (2x2) (4)

2.8 Identify Napoleon's two role models. (2x1) (2)

2.9 Explain how Napoleon's studies assisted him in winning his battles. (2x2) (4)

Study Source F and answer the next set of questions that follow.

2.10 Discuss one of the problems that Napoleon's troops faced on the trip To Moscow. (1x2) (2)

2.11 Elaborate on the struggles that Napoleon and his Grande Armee endured when they Marched back to France after taking Moscow. (2x2) (4)

[35]

APPENDIX

SOURCE C: Explanation about the Legion of Honour.

"Bonaparte created the Legion of Honour in 1802. More than two centuries later, it continues to be a symbol of talent, courage, and dedication to the nation. The white star dangling from its red ribbon has faced all political upheavals. Only the central image has changed in response to the movement of history: Empire, Monarchy, Republic... Its meaning remains true to the hopes of its founder and today, as in the past, the Legion of Honour singles out an active and outgoing elite, the mirror of a nation through time."

- FOCUS History Learner's Book. Grade 10. Page 112.

SOURCE D: The Code Napoleon.

It codified several branches of law, including commercial and criminal law, and divided civil law into categories of property and family. The Napoleonic Code (Code Napoleon) made the authority of men over their families stronger, deprived women of any individual rights, and reduced the rights of illegitimate children. All male citizens were also granted equal rights under the law and the right to religious dissent (choice), but colonial slavery was reintroduced. The laws were applied to all territories under Napoleon's control and were influential in several other European countries and in South America.

- www.history.com accessed 23/05/2021.

SOURCE E: An evaluation of Napoleon's character.

The main characteristic of Napoleon is that he was diligent to always be improving himself and acquiring knowledge that would help him in future tasks. As a young man, he was a voracious reader, studying history, science, and philosophy. He especially enjoyed the ancient classics, and modelled himself upon their heroes, like Caesar or Alexander the Great.

Later in life, when he was planning a military campaign, he would read books about the place in which he would be operating. Studying the country's history, geography and culture made him better prepared for whatever he would encounter. This also assisted him to avoid errors that previous Generals had made.

- www.discerninghistory.com accessed 23/05/2021.

SOURCE F: Napoleon's March to Moscow (The Russian Campaign).

Napoleon decided to invade Russia in 1812 with an Army of 600-000 men and although defeated the Russians at the battle of Borodino in 1812 and took Moscow, he was forced to retreat due to poor weather, costing him most of his army and marking the beginning of the end. Surrounded by enemies on all sides with his best troops dead, Napoleon was forced to abdicate in 1814. As the members of the Fifth coalition decided the fate of Europe, Napoleon staged a daring return to power and tried to reverse the outcome of the war at the battle of Waterloo (1815). Waterloo was a bloody battle which saw his remaining elite guard destroyed and Napoleon exiled to St. Helena from where he was never to return, marking the end of the Napoleonic era.

- www.britannica.com accessed 24/05/2021.

Section B: The causes of the French Revolution.

Question 3: "It was entirely King Louis XVI's fault that the outbreak of the French Revolution occurred in 1789."

Discuss to what extent you agree with the statement above by analysing the various factors that caused the French Revolution.

[50]

OR

Section C: The causes of the American War of Independence.

Question 4: Discuss the various causes that ultimately led to the Colonists revolting against Great Britain and successfully gaining independence in 1775.

[50]

*Remember to answer only ONE essay question.

TOTAL MARK: 100