

Name: _____

Paper 1 Opt 1

Date:

IGCSE Edexcel History

Question Paper

Time:

Total marks available: 362

Total marks achieved: _____



EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Q1.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of the French Revolution*, published in 1965.

The crowd captured the Bastille and cut off the head of the Marquis de Launay, the governor. The attackers were astonished to find so few prisoners. Many believed there were others hidden in some secret dungeon. On 18 July, each of the four jailers was questioned separately. They confirmed that when the Bastille was stormed on 14 July 1789, it contained only seven prisoners. There were four forgers, a count, whose family had wanted him locked up, and two other men, one of whom was an Englishman. Despite this, many people were excited by this victory.

'The main long-term cause of the French Revolution was the Enlightenment.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Enlightenment
- taxation.

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

(Total for question = 16 marks)

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Q2.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of the French Revolution*, published in 1965.

The crowd captured the Bastille and cut off the head of the Marquis de Launay, the governor. The attackers were astonished to find so few prisoners. Many believed there were others hidden in some secret dungeon. On 18 July, each of the four jailers was questioned separately. They confirmed that when the Bastille was stormed on 14 July 1789, it contained only seven prisoners. There were four forgers, a count, whose family had wanted him locked up, and two other men, one of whom was an Englishman. Despite this, many people were excited by this victory.

'The worst effect of revolutionary terror in the years 1792–96 was the execution of Louis XVI.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the execution of Louis XVI (1793)
- the White Terror (1794–96).

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

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q3.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

'Before 1799, the Directory's main achievement was in dealing with internal threats.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- dealing with internal threats
- dealing with the economy.

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

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q4.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

'The war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason for the failure of the constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the war with Austria and Prussia
- the King's flight to Varennes.

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

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q5.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From a *History of France*, published in 1989.

In the years 1788–89, poor harvests were damaging for all. Poor harvests led to landless day labourers in the countryside being robbed of precious work. As a result, they had to struggle to avoid starving altogether. Small land holders experienced crippling debt and poverty as a consequence of poor harvests. Eviction from their land always followed. In desperation, many turned to the churches for a handout of bread and milk. In the cities, the doubling of bread prices led to severe hardship for workers.

'The most significant impact of the Terror, in the years 1793–94, was the control of the French people.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- control of the French people
- elimination of the Girondins.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q6.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

'The main consequence of the Thermidorian Reaction was the ending of the Terror.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Terror
- the White Terror.

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

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE (16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q7.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

'The main consequence of the Thermidorian Reaction was the ending of the Terror.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Terror
- the White Terror.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q8.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

'The main long-term cause of the French Revolution was the impact in France of involvement in the American War of Independence.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the American War of Independence
- Marie Antoinette.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q9.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

'The main long-term cause of the French Revolution was the impact in France of involvement in the American War of Independence.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the American War of Independence
- Marie Antoinette.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q10.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

'The main short-term cause of the French Revolution was the policies of Calonne and Brienne.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Calonne and Brienne
- the Grande Peur.

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

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE (16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q11.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

'The main short-term cause of the French Revolution was the policies of Calonne and Brienne.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Calonne and Brienne
- the Grande Peur.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q12.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *History of France 1776-1830*, published in 2002.

Louis was not helped by his wife Marie Antoinette. She was an Austrian whose marriage to Louis was seen by many French people as an alliance with an old enemy. She wasted money and was extremely unpopular. Journalists wrote about her extravagant lifestyle, such as the purchase of a diamond necklace. She was immoral and devious. Stories spread of her many lovers and gambling debts. She actively encouraged Austrian armies to consider invading France. All this did little for the reputation of the monarchy.

'The main short-term cause of the French Revolution was the Tennis Court Oath.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Tennis Court Oath (1789)
- the Assembly of Notables (1787).

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q13.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

'The most significant development in France, in the years 1792-94, was the execution of Louis XVI.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the execution of Louis XVI
- the Terror.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q14.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

'The most significant development in France, in the years 1792-94, was the execution of Louis XVI.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the execution of Louis XVI
- the Terror.

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

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE (16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q15.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *History of France 1776–1830*, published in 2002.

Louis was not helped by his wife Marie Antoinette. She was an Austrian whose marriage to Louis was seen by many French people as an alliance with an old enemy. She wasted money and was extremely unpopular. Journalists wrote about her extravagant lifestyle, such as the purchase of a diamond necklace. She was immoral and devious. Stories spread of her many lovers and gambling debts. She actively encouraged Austrian armies to consider invading France. All this did little for the reputation of the monarchy.

'The most significant reform by the Constituent Assembly, in the years 1789–91, was the reform of law.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the reform of law
- financial reform.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q16.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From a *History of France*, published in 1989.

In the years 1788–89, poor harvests were damaging for all. Poor harvests led to landless day labourers in the countryside being robbed of precious work. As a result, they had to struggle to avoid starving altogether. Small land holders experienced crippling debt and poverty as a consequence of poor harvests. Eviction from their land always followed. In desperation, many turned to the churches for a handout of bread and milk. In the cities, the doubling of bread prices led to severe hardship for workers.

'The King's flight to Varennes 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:

- the King's flight to Varennes
- the role of the Jacobins.

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

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q17.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *History of France 1776–1830*, published in 2002.

Louis was not helped by his wife Marie Antoinette. She was an Austrian whose marriage to Louis was seen by many French people as an alliance with an old enemy. She wasted money and was extremely unpopular. Journalists wrote about her extravagant lifestyle, such as the purchase of a diamond necklace. She was immoral and devious. Stories spread of her many lovers and gambling debts. She actively encouraged Austrian armies to consider invading France. All this did little for the reputation of the monarchy.

What impression does the author give of Marie Antoinette?

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

(6)

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q18.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of the French Revolution*, published in 1965.

The crowd captured the Bastille and cut off the head of the Marquis de Launay, the governor. The attackers were astonished to find so few prisoners. Many believed there were others hidden in some secret dungeon. On 18 July, each of the four jailers was questioned separately. They confirmed that when the Bastille was stormed on 14 July 1789, it contained only seven prisoners. There were four forgers, a count, whose family had wanted him locked up, and two other men, one of whom was an Englishman. Despite this, many people were excited by this victory.

What impression does the author give about the capture of the Bastille (July 1789)?

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

(6)

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q19.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

What impression does the author give about the Directory in France?

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

(6)

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q20.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

What impression does the author give about the Directory in France?

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

(6)

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q21.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *a History of France*, published in 1989.

In the years 1788–89, poor harvests were damaging for all. Poor harvests led to landless day labourers in the countryside being robbed of precious work. As a result, they had to struggle to avoid starving altogether. Small land holders experienced crippling debt and poverty as a consequence of poor harvests. Eviction from their land always followed. In desperation, many turned to the churches for a handout of bread and milk. In the cities, the doubling of bread prices led to severe hardship for workers.

What impression does the author give about the effects of poor harvests?

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

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q22.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *The French Revolution*, published in 1982.

Throughout the autumn and winter of 1793 the Convention carried out the Terror without stopping. The Committee of Public Safety insisted that the Terror was vitally necessary to stamp out both royalists and federalists during a time of crisis in the Revolution. As the blade of the dreaded guillotine fell, nearly 14,000 executions took place on the instructions of fanatical and savage revolutionaries. Many people went to bed in constant fear of death. Thousands of innocent people suffered unnecessarily, many sentenced on the strength of dubious evidence given by people who were either jealous or seeking revenge.

What impression does the author give about the Terror in France?

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

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q23.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

What impression does the author give about the Constituent Assembly?

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

(6)

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q24.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

What impression does the author give about the Constituent Assembly?

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

(6)

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q25.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of the French Revolution*, published in 1965.

The crowd captured the Bastille and cut off the head of the Marquis de Launay, the governor. The attackers were astonished to find so few prisoners. Many believed there were others hidden in some secret dungeon. On 18 July, each of the four jailers was questioned separately. They confirmed that when the Bastille was stormed on 14 July 1789, it contained only seven prisoners. There were four forgers, a count, whose family had wanted him locked up, and two other men, one of whom was an Englishman. Despite this, many people were excited by this victory.

Explain **two** effects of the Directory on France.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q26.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *The French Revolution*, published in 1982.

Throughout the autumn and winter of 1793 the Convention carried out the Terror without stopping. The Committee of Public Safety insisted that the Terror was vitally necessary to stamp out both royalists and federalists during a time of crisis in the Revolution. As the blade of the dreaded guillotine fell, nearly 14,000 executions took place on the instructions of fanatical and savage revolutionaries. Many people went to bed in constant fear of death. Thousands of innocent people suffered unnecessarily, many sentenced on the strength of dubious evidence given by people who were either jealous or seeking revenge.

Explain **two** effects of the Enlightenment on France in the years 1780-87.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q27.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

Explain **two** effects of the National Convention on France in the years 1792-94.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q28.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

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.

Explain **two** effects of the National Convention on France in the years 1792-94.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q29.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

Explain **two** effects of the storming of the Bastille on the revolution in France.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q30.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of France*, published in 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

Explain **two** effects of the storming of the Bastille on the revolution in France.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q31.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *History of France 1776–1830*, published in 2002.

Louis was not helped by his wife Marie Antoinette. She was an Austrian whose marriage to Louis was seen by many French people as an alliance with an old enemy. She wasted money and was extremely unpopular. Journalists wrote about her extravagant lifestyle, such as the purchase of a diamond necklace. She was immoral and devious. Stories spread of her many lovers and gambling debts. She actively encouraged Austrian armies to consider invading France. All this did little for the reputation of the monarchy.

Explain **two** effects of the Terror on France in the years 1793–94.

EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE (8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q32.

The French Revolution, c1780-99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From a *History of France*, published in 1989.

In the years 1788–89, poor harvests were damaging for all. Poor harvests led to landless day labourers in the countryside being robbed of precious work. As a result, they had to struggle to avoid starving altogether. Small land holders experienced crippling debt and poverty as a consequence of poor harvests. Eviction from their land always followed. In desperation, many turned to the churches for a handout of bread and milk. In the cities, the doubling of bread prices led to severe hardship for workers.

(8)

Explain **two** effects of the Thermidorian Reaction on France in the years 1794–95.

(Total for question = 8 marks)