

Exercise walk-through

The French Revolution ■ 5.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- separate long-term causes, ideas and short-term crisis
- describe the measures of the liberal phase
- describe the measures of the radical phase and their stated cause
- state what happened to women's political status

Method — Three kinds of cause

Long-term: social and political grievance. **Ideas:** Enlightenment arguments about consent and privilege. **Short-term:** fiscal and economic crisis, which **exacerbated** the others rather than creating them.

Method — Liberal phase

A constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalisation of the church, and abolition of hereditary privileges.

Method — Radical phase

After the king's execution, and in response to opposition at home and war abroad, the republic instituted the Terror, fixed prices and wages, and pursued de-Christianisation.

Method — Women

Women participated enthusiastically in the early phases; there were brief improvements in legal status; and citizenship was soon restricted to men.

Practice 2.1 ■ 3 marks

Name the three kinds of cause and state which exacerbated the others.

Solution 2.1

Method: Three kinds of cause

Worked steps

long-term social and political causes **B1**; Enlightenment ideas **B1**; short-term fiscal and economic crisis, which exacerbated the others **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State two measures of the liberal phase.

Solution 2.2

Method: Liberal phase

Worked steps

any two of: constitutional monarchy; increased popular participation; nationalisation of the church; abolition of hereditary privileges **B2**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The radical phase begins.

- (a) State the two circumstances the CED gives as its cause.
- (b) Name one measure that followed.

Solution 2.3

Method: Radical phase

Worked steps

(a) opposition at home **B1** and war abroad **B1**. (b) any one of: the Terror; fixing prices and wages; de-Christianisation **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Mass conscription became possible because the state could now claim

- A** divine sanction
- B** the nation as its own
- C** noble privilege
- D** foreign support

Solution 3.1

- A divine sanction
- B the nation as its own**
- C noble privilege
- D foreign support



Worked steps

- B. a state that speaks for the nation can conscript it.**

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to

- A** all adults
- B** men
- C** property owners only
- D** clergy

Solution 3.2

Method: Women

A all adults

B men 

C property owners only

D clergy

Worked steps

B. citizenship was restricted to men.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A student writes that the deficit caused the Revolution.

- (a) State the error.
- (b) Explain the accurate formulation.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) it takes the trigger for the whole cause **B1**. (b) the crisis exacerbated long-term grievances and Enlightenment ideas already present **B1**, and an answer must name all three **B1**.