

Past-paper walk-through

Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat ■ 5.6

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 1 Q2
- 2023 Set 1 Q2
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- 2023 Set 2 Q3

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 2

2025 Set 1 ■ Q2

4 Fernando Brambila and Juan Gálvez, Spanish Artists, Engraving of Agustina de Aragón, a Woman of the Spanish City of Zaragoza During the Siege by One of Napoleon's Armies, 1808 The engraving was part of a series of illustrations of the siege of Zaragoza commissioned by the Spanish commander who led the successful defense of the city.

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Describe a likely intended purpose of the engraving.
- (b)** Describe a broader historical context for the events depicted in the engraving.
- (c)** Explain one way that events such as those referenced in the engraving affected European politics in the period after 1815.

Question 2



Question 2



Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe a likely intended purpose of the engraving. (1 point) — accept any: The engraving is intended to build support for the Spanish resistance to Napoleon's invasion.; The engraving is celebrating the heroic actions of a woman defending her city against the French invasion.; The engraving is intended to commemorate a victory over the French during the Napoleonic wars.

Solution 2

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe a broader historical context for the events depicted in the engraving. (1 point) — accept any: Men and women across Spain and Portugal joined in a popular uprising against the Napoleonic army's invasion and occupation of the Iberian Peninsula.; Napoleon attempted to conquer the whole continent claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution.; The French Revolution and Napoleonic wars led to the rise of nationalism across Europe, especially in countries under French occupation.; Discussion about the role of women in society was prompted by the Enlightenment and its ideas of civic rights.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that events such as those referenced in the engraving affected European politics in the period after 1815. (1 point) — accept any: Women's participation in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars gave rise to a growing feminist movement that asserted women's right to vote and participate in politics in the 1800s.; Patriotism and mass politics, inspired by the French Revolution and its ideals, became a defining feature of European political culture in the 1800s and beyond.; Rising nationalism in Europe, which developed as a response to Napoleon's conquests, prompted a conservative reaction during the first half of the 1800s.; Conservative leaders sought to suppress popular uprisings which they feared could lead to broader revolutions similar to the French Revolution.; The

Solution 2

Concert of Europe sought to establish a balance of power to maintain peace in Europe and make sure no European country could dominate the continent.

Question 2

2023 Set 1 ■ Q2

"I declare that my religion does not allow me to take an oath such as the National Assembly requires; I am happy and I even promise to watch over . . . the faithful of this parish who are entrusted to me, to be true to the nation and the king, and to observe the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly and sanctioned by the king. I recognize no superior and other legislators than the pope and the bishops; you Christians would certainly not wish to be led by a nonbeliever and I would be such a one if I had had the cowardice to take an oath such as the National Assembly requires. According to our faith, the sovereign pontiff is not only at the center of Catholic unity and has primacy of honor in all the Church, but he also has primacy of jurisdiction. Is it not refusing him this primacy of jurisdiction in France to forbid the entire Church and all French citizens to recognize his authority and his jurisdiction? By taking this oath, I would have sworn no longer to recognize our holy father the pope and head of the

Question 2

Church, or the bishops as its governors. . . . I believe that my confidence in refusing the oath will be an example for any of you who choose to lose your possessions, your fortune, even your life if necessary, rather than abandon your faith, your religion and offend your God.” Source: Declaration by J. A. Baude, a French parish priest, 1791

Using the excerpt, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe a likely audience of the declaration.
- (b)** Explain one way in which the declaration reflects a development during the French Revolution.
- (c)** Explain one effect after 1791 of ideas such as those expressed in Baude’s declaration.

Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe a likely audience of the declaration. (1 point) — accept any: A likely audience is government authorities, to whom he's explaining his reasons for refusing to sign the constitutional oath.; Another audience is his parishioners or other Catholics, explaining his refusal and the important relationship between the Church and the French nation.; He could be explaining to fellow members of the clergy who might be thinking of resisting the revolutionary government or giving in to it.

Solution 2

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the declaration reflects a development during the French Revolution. (1 point) — accept any: The National Assembly was attacking the power and wealth of the Church in France because it owned land and collected tithes/taxes.; The Assembly tried to force clergy members to sign an oath of allegiance to France rather than the Church.; The Revolutionary government had nationalized Church land, making it far less powerful and more subservient to France than before.; The first phase of the French Revolution had begun, and its government was attempting to limit the power of the traditional elite, including the First Estate.; Enlightenment ideas held by revolutionaries emphasized the importance of a separation of church and state rather than obedience to

Solution 2

traditional religious powers.; The Revolutionary government now paid clerical salaries, tying them to the state. 1 point Question 2: Short Answer Primary Source 3 points General Scoring Notes; Each point is earned independently.; Accuracy: These scoring guidelines require that students demonstrate historically defensible content knowledge. Given the timed nature of the exam, responses may contain errors that do not detract from their overall quality, as long as the historical content used to advance the argument is accurate.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one effect after 1791 of ideas such as those expressed in Baude's declaration. (1 point) — accept any: The nationalization of Church property and clergy was not enough to satisfy the revolutionary government, which led to further challenges to the Church in France.; The radical phase of the French Revolution, led by Robespierre, further attacked the Church and Christianity, attempting to remove all aspects of Christianity from French life.; The radical attack on the Church and Christianity alienated some French citizens, which was part of the reason why the radical phase failed, and the conservative phase followed.; Napoleon sought an accommodation with the Catholic Church in the Concordat of 1801 in order to win over French Catholics alienated by the

Solution 2

Revolution's stance against the Church.; Despite the fact that the radical phase of the Revolution failed, and the attempted de- Christianization of France failed overall, the trend of secularism seen during the Revolution continued after the Revolution.; Revolutionary attacks on the Church led some clergy members and supporters to leave France.

Question 3

2023 Set 1 ■ Q3

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s.
- (b)** Explain one way in which the Concert of Europe affected Europe during the first half of the 1800s.
- (c)** Explain one reason why the Concert of Europe broke down in the mid-1800s.

Solution 3

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s. (1 point) — accept any: An alliance of countries that came together to defeat Napoleonic/Revolutionary France.; The agreements reached at the Congress of Vienna to contain France and prevent Napoleon's return.; The desire to forestall revolutionary sentiment and maintain the conservative political order.; Fears of the political effects of the spread of nationalism during and after the French Revolutionary wars/Wars of Napoleon.

Solution 3

(b)

Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the Concert of Europe affected Europe in the first half of the 1800s. (1 point) — accept any: Conservative monarchies intervened to suppress revolutions and liberal movements.; Nationalist movements for independence/unification were suppressed.; Resentment toward conservative institutions grew across Europe, helping lead to the Revolutions of 1848.; France sought to divide the Concert of Europe and create a new diplomatic order. Balance of power was maintained in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one reason why the Concert of Europe broke down in the mid-1800s. (1 point) — accept any: The Revolutions of 1848 challenged conservative governments and pushed Metternich, the architect of the Concert of Europe, out of office.; Nationalist movements grew in strength, eventually forcing some constitutional reforms and/or revolutionary change.; European countries were increasingly concerned with Russian expansionism, leading to open conflict between members of the Concert of Europe in the Crimean War.; Great Britain's parliament was increasingly liberal and highly skeptical of the commitment to intervene in internal European affairs on behalf of conservative monarchies.

Question 3

2023 Set 2 ■ Q3

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one change in French politics or society achieved by the liberal phase of the French Revolution.
- (b)** Explain how the radicalization of the French Revolutionary regime led to one change prior to Napoleon's takeover of the French government.
- (c)** Explain one way in which the regime of Napoleon represented a continuity with the radical phase of the French Revolution.

Solution 3

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one change in French politics or society achieved by the liberal phase of the French Revolution. (1 point) — accept any: Establishment of a constitutional monarchy.; Creation of a representative assembly to pass laws and govern the country.; Establishment of the idea of citizenship.; Nationalization of the Catholic Church/confiscation of church land; Recognition of the rights of religious minorities such as Jews and Protestants.; Abolition of aristocratic and hereditary privileges.; Abolition of serfdom; Recognition of the power and influence of the bourgeoisie.

Solution 3

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain how the radicalization of the French Revolutionary regime led to one change prior to Napoleon's takeover of the French government. (1 point) — accept any: The regime's need to protect itself led to the effective concentration of power in a small group (the Committee of Public Safety).; Driven by radical ideas, the Jacobins launched a campaign of state-sponsored violence (the Reign of Terror).; The decision to execute Louis XVI led to war between the French Republic and all the major monarchies of Europe.; Radicals attacked the Tuileries Palace causing the National Assembly to issue a proclamation ending the monarchy, creating the first French Republic.; The hostility to the Catholic church and its support for the Bourbon monarchy led the regime to attempt to

Solution 3

de-Christianize France.; The regime attempted to limit opposition at home by fixing prices and wages.; Because of real or imagined foreign interference, the revolutionary regime became hostile to established monarchies of Europe.; In order to strengthen its position, the regime attempted to export revolutionary ideas to other areas of Europe through conquest and propaganda.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the regime of Napoleon represented a continuity with the radical phase of the French Revolution. (1 point) — accept any: Napoleon continued the mass mobilization policies of the radical regime in order to support his armies.; Conservative monarchies continued to oppose France, seeing Napoleon as an illegitimate monarch and a successor of the French Revolution.; Like the Jacobins, Napoleon pursued an aggressive foreign policy initially justified by the idea of spreading revolutionary ideas to the rest of Europe.; Napoleon maintained restrictions on the rights of women to participate in public life; To consolidate his rule, Napoleon used many of the same repressive measures as the Jacobin regime.; To strengthen his government, Napoleon continued and

Solution 3

expanded the radical policies of meritocracy and more open access to public service and military advancement.