



# Cambridge Pre-U

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## HISTORY

9769/57

Paper 5g Special Subject: Napoleon and Europe, 1795–1815

For examination from 2022

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

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This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

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## The rise to power of Napoleon Bonaparte, c.1795–1799

### Question 1

Study both the following documents, A and B, and answer the question which follows.

- A** *The wife of one of Napoleon's marshals recalls the return of Napoleon to Paris in 1797 after the Italian campaign.*

The people cried 'Long Live General Bonaparte! Long Live the Conqueror of Italy!' The middle classes said 'May God preserve him for the sake of our glory.' The upper classes ran with enthusiasm towards a man who had gone from victory to victory. He was seen as a mighty colossus of Glory. The authorities provided marvellous receptions for him; the Directors appeared in all their ludicrous pomp, including cloaks and plumed hats. These ceremonies had the added importance of celebrating the restoration to us of what we thought we had lost. Money began to circulate again and the result of it was that everyone was content.

Laure Junot, Duchesse d'Abrantès, *Memoirs*, 1831–1834.

- B** *Napoleon Bonaparte's arrival in Avignon, following the Egyptian Campaign, in October 1799 is recalled by a future general who went on to serve under him.*

At Avignon the crowd was enormous. At the sight of the great man, the air echoed with acclamations and shouts of 'Long Live Bonaparte!' and this crowd and that shout accompanied him right up to his hotel. It was electrifying. It was the first time I had seen this extraordinary man. I was eager to look at him. I was in an ecstatic state. As early as that time, he was seen as being called to save France from the crisis caused by the pitiful government of the Directory and the setbacks suffered by our armies.

General Boulart, *Military Memoirs*, 1837.

Compare and contrast the evidence in Documents A and B for attitudes to Napoleon Bonaparte. You should analyse the content and provenance of both documents. [10]

## France under the Consulate and the Empire, 1799–1814

### Question 2

Study all the following documents, C, D, E and F, and answer the question which follows.

**C** *The Emperor writes to Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, giving advice on how to rule.*

The happiness of your people is important to me. This is not only because of the influence it can have on your reputation and mine, but also from the point of view of the whole European system. Refuse to listen to those who tell you that your new subjects, used to servitude, will be ungrateful for the benefits you offer. What the peoples of Germany impatiently desire is that men of talent who lack noble rank will have an equal claim to your favour and to government employment. They also demand that all kinds of serfdom be abolished. The benefits of the Napoleonic Code, such as public trials and juries, will be the distinguishing feature of your rule. It is necessary for all your subjects to enjoy a degree of liberty, equality and prosperity hitherto unknown among the peoples of Germany. Your liberal government should produce beneficial changes for your people. The peoples of Germany, as well as France, Italy and Spain, desire equality and demand liberal ideas. Be a constitutional king.

Napoleon, Letter, November 1807.

**D** *An example from Spain of the reaction to Napoleon's imperial rule.*

Spanish citizens of La Coruña! Bonaparte wanted you to be his enemies, so he insulted you. You must think only about a fitting revenge for your insult, because we are all Spanish. We, and our brothers in America, all have suffered the attack of the Corsican Emperor. In ridding our land of the desolation and havoc caused by the French, you will liberate all Europe from the chains that oppress its peoples. Numberless victims, cry out against Napoleon Bonaparte and his family! With our help and that of our ally, the English Empire, take revenge for this last outrage and restore the rights which he has usurped.

There are only two alternatives: to take the chains of slavery or to fight for freedom. Bonaparte tyrannises our independence by the most violent means: fire and death. Are we going to allow Napoleon's troops to come and seize our homes, outrage our families, insult our God and plunder His churches, as they have just finished doing in Portugal?

Long live the Army!

Long live King Carlos IV! Long live Spain!

A proclamation by local patriots to the citizens of the Spanish town of La Coruña, 1808.

- E** *The Emperor writes to Eugène de Beauharnais, his stepson and Viceroy of the Kingdom of Italy, about commercial policy.*

The silks of Italy seem to be exported entirely to England. I wish to modify this trade route to the profit of French manufacturers, for without it the silk products, which are so important to French trade, will suffer considerable losses. My motto is: France first. You must never lose sight of that. Italy is independent only with the goodwill of France; this independence has been gained by French blood and French victories. Italy must not abuse it. Italy must not make agreements independent of the need to assure the prosperity of France. She must avoid giving France the motive for the annexation of Italy to make her directly ruled by France. If France decided to do that, who could stop her?

Napoleon, Letter, 23 August 1810.

- F** *In exile on St Helena, Napoleon explains his views on nationhood in conversations with a loyal follower which took place between 1815 and 1818.*

One of my grandest ideas was unification: the concentration of peoples geographically united. Scattered over Europe, there are more than 30 million French, 15 million Spanish, 15 million Italians and 30 million Germans. My intention was to make each of these peoples into a separate nation state. As regards the 15 million Italians, this unification had already gone far; it needed only time to mature. Every day of my rule increased that unity of principles and law; of thought and feeling, which is the sure and infallible cement of human societies. The annexation of Piedmont and Parma were only temporary means to a higher end: my single aim was to guide, guarantee and hasten the national education of the Italian people.

Count de las Cases, *Memorial of St Helena*, 1822.

How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Napoleon's rule brought little benefit to the subjects of his European empire? In evaluating the documents, you should refer to all the documents in this set (C–F). [30]

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