

8HI0 / 2C

Section A

SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2C.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2C.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the rights and privileges of the French nobility before the 1789 revolution?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the invasion of the Tuileries Palace on 20 June 1792?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



**Choose EITHER Option 2C.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2C.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.**

Option 2C.2: Russia in revolution, 1894–1924

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Nicholas II's attitude towards the dumas?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into opposition to the Bolshevik regime in the early 1920s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

(This is for part (a)) Source one is valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the rights ~~of~~ and privileges of the French nobility before the revolution because Mercier was a writer with moderate political views. This means that his opinion is not one sided - ^{not} in favour of the nobility.

He calls the nobles selfish as he describes their land as "castles" that are "numerous" showing that a privilege to be a noble meant receiving large amounts of land - especially for peasants to work on. He describes the peasants as "poor daubodden." This is due to the large number of feudal dues the peasants owed the nobles. Mercier gives reference to this by calling them "their own taxes" to the monarch's. This is a reference to the fact that the French nobles were exempt from paying taxes to the monarch unlike the peasants who also had to pay indirect tax such as the gabelle (salt tax).

Mercier gives reference to this by calling them "separate from the human race" because of their exemption from paying taxes.

He describes the nobles as greedy for summing the king and "continually [begging] for pensions and places." This is also a reference to seeing themselves as separate from the human race because "they will not allow the common ~~se~~ people to be promoted or rewarded. This



(This is for part (a)) The nobles were ~~to~~ part of the second estate yet want the offices of those from the first - "bishops and abbots." However they don't want the third estate to excel or get a "promotion" or "reward." This is because the upper third estate members who were educated, such as lawyers, were stuck under a glass ceiling and could not increase their position under society "whatever their ability or their services to their country." This shows that the nobles took pride in their elite position and were subsisting with the social structure.

However, the same does not contain ~~ago~~ the viewpoint from a noble into how they felt about their own privileges. In addition, he only observed and recorded life in Paris only therefore does not show a complete representation on the nobility. The fact that he did become a member of the National Convention suggests that he had been against the structure of society and had belonged to the third estate, or his loyalty had. This suggests why his tone is ~~not~~ bitter and full of loathsomeness.



(This is for part (a))

Handwritten notes and calculations for part (a) of a problem. The page contains several lines of text, including the phrase "This is for part (a)", and a large section of the page is filled with a grid of small squares, likely for a drawing or diagram. The grid is composed of small squares, some of which are filled with a cross-hatch pattern. The grid is approximately 100 squares wide and 100 squares high. The handwritten notes are in black ink and are located in the top left corner of the page. The notes include the phrase "This is for part (a)" and several lines of text that appear to be a list of items or a set of instructions. The text is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The grid is located in the center of the page and is used for a drawing or diagram. The grid is composed of small squares, some of which are filled with a cross-hatch pattern. The grid is approximately 100 squares wide and 100 squares high. The handwritten notes are in black ink and are located in the top left corner of the page. The notes include the phrase "This is for part (a)" and several lines of text that appear to be a list of items or a set of instructions. The text is written in a cursive, handwritten style.



(This is for part (b)) The invasion of the Tuileries palace on 20 June 1792 was led by radical groups and the Sans Culottes after being triggered by Louis' use of his veto. He describes Louis as remaining calm and the invasion as being peaceful than expected.

Cramer believes the invasion had failed to "intimidate" Louis because he displayed "an extraordinary degree of calmness and courage." Some believe that Louis' calm attitude is what had saved him on the 20th June. This is because he had followed the orders given by the "mob". For example he drank from the wine and "accepted" the red cap which he wore the whole time. Therefore, although Cramer argues that the attempt "failed entirely" it was successful because although ~~for~~ the monarchy did not collapse, ~~it~~ it was ~~evident~~ evident that power had moved from Louis to the radical Paris Sections.

However, because he is a British Ambassador, he refers to Louis 'the crowd' as the "mob" therefore enhancing a negative and British attitude about them which is not strictly the case. The source is valuable because it is written by a British ambassador. This means that his views ~~are~~ are not one sided - for example a Republican or a monarchist. In addition, it is a report therefore is vastly what he had observed. However, ~~he~~ ~~does~~ "failed entirely" ~~as~~ is more of an opinion than fact because as discussed before, the



(This is for part (b)) Crowd had not "entirely failed" and were
Successful to some degree. I

In addition, because he is British - he does not use
"crowd" but the "mob" to describe the Sans Culottes. This therefore
enhances a negative and ~~not~~ violent image of them when
in actual fact they were not always so.

Similarly, he believes that now there would be ~~"loathing"~~
"a loathing of the Jacobins' principles and practices." This
is not the case because the Jacobins were one of the
most important political groups, especially with the Sans
Culottes.

However, it does give the historian an insight into the
actions of him at the time. His acceptance and
passivity such as allowing the 'mob' to come into the
Paris Shows how he ~~had become~~ now understood that it
was becoming increasingly hard to ~~plan~~ control the Paris
Sections.

In conclusion, the Source is valuable because it gives the
historian an insight to the invasion by ~~also~~ reporting both the
actions of him and the 'mob'. However, because he is a
British ambassador the Source does contain elements that are
opinion rather than facts. For example by calling the
crowd a 'mob' and ~~thereby~~ arguing that "loathing" to the
Jacobins was now possible.



(This is for part (b))



P 4 9 9 6 3 R A 0 9 2 0

(This is for part (b))

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(This is for part (b))

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



P 4 9 9 6 3 R A 0 1 1 2 0