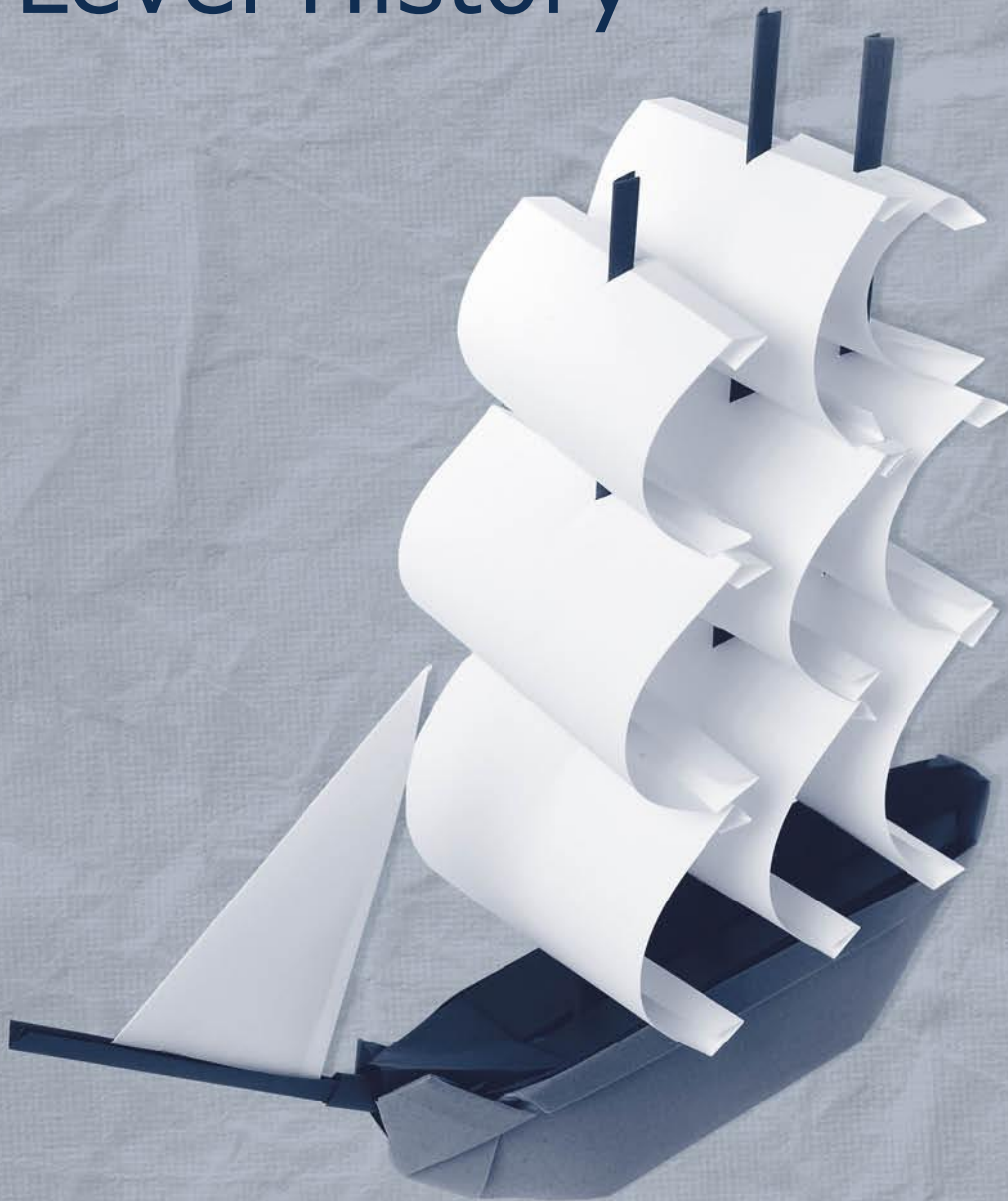


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_02

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 2C

GCE History 2015

Contents

About this exemplars pack	1
Paper 2C.1 Section A - Questions 1 and 2	2
Exemplar response A	2
Exemplar response B	6
Exemplar response C	9
Exemplar response D	14
Exemplar response E	18
Paper 2C.2 Section B - Questions 3, 4, 5 and 6	23
Exemplar response F	24
Exemplar response G	26
Exemplar response H	32
Exemplar response I	37

About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 2:

- Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99.
- Option 2C.2: Russia in revolution, 1894–1924.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_2C

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the seriousness of the financial problems facing the French monarchy in the years before 1789?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons for the introduction of the New Economic Policy in 1921?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☐

Financial problems facing the french monarchy in years before 1789 were very serious, Louis was on the face of bankruptcy due to the luxury life of Versailles, American war of independence, loans that he couldn't pay back and Louis's weak character.

Source 1 is valuable for the insight into the seriousness of the financial problems as 'bankruptcy was a much discussed topic'. This shows that the people in Paris were quite aware of the financial problems.

Source 2 is also valuable because it shows how Louis can't get loans because he can't afford to pay them back, for example, 'allow his majesty to raise a loan'. This shows the seriousness of the financial crisis because it shows that Louis owes so much money to people that he can no longer receive a loan and therefore reveals the seriousness of the financial problems facing the French monarchy.

Both sources 1 and 2 are valuable in the insight of the seriousness of the financial problems. They both reference to Louis' weak character. 'king who lacks the mental resources' and the fact in source 2 it's said 'nothing is threatened'

shows Louis incompetence as a leader, Louis is in serious financial problems due to his lack of authority and decisiveness. Louis failed to back his finance ministers when making changes to benefit the financial crisis and also allowed Necker to publish false finances. Therefore Louis is the main reason for the financial problems facing France.

Source 1 reveals the American War of Independence to be an impact on the financial crisis. France lent millions to them in finance and resources and therefore this added to the financial crisis facing Louis. Source 1 also shows that the 'pleasure and indulgence' of the royal court was an impact to the financial problems that were facing Louis.

Source 2 reveals the seriousness of the financial reforms as 'payments made by the royal ~~court~~ cashier will not be made in paper money', this was due to the value of the assignat decreasing because of overprinting. Therefore this shows how the financial problems were serious due to the fact Louis couldn't get loans off anyone.

Both sources 1 and 2 are valuable as they both mention the forming of the estates general, this shows how the financial problems are serious because the estates general are meeting to discuss financial reforms which Louis normally doesn't involve the estates general normally.

Source 1 however is ^{limited in its} ~~not~~ valuable because it shows how the people who he is dining with are not as aware of the seriousness of the problems facing Louis as they believe to think everything is under control. 'did not turn to what would be the consequence of such a meeting of the Estates general'. Therefore this shows the financial problem to not be as serious.

Source 2 is limited in value as its 'issued by the french king', therefore it ~~with be not~~ doesn't show the true seriousness of the financial problems and is almost trying to convince people everything is under control which we know is not. Therefore this shows a limit to source 2's value.

Overall both sources are valuable into an insight of the seriousness of the financial problems facing ~~to~~ the french monarchy because they both address that there are financial problems, however Source 1 and especially source 2 seem to cover up the actual seriousness of the financial problems, both showing belief that they will be sorted either by a loan in source 2 or by the estates general in source 1. therefore ~~both sources could be used~~ Source 1 is more valuable into an insight than source 2 but source 2 does reveal the problems with paper currency.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Sources 1 and 2 both look into the seriousness of the financial problems that France faced before 1789. They look at how the king may be unable to tackle these problems and that the Estates General would have to be called in order to solve these problems. However the sources are limited in the way they do not explore some of the other key issues that France was facing financially.

One strength that Source 1 and 2 have is that they both look into the calling of the Estates General. This would only happen in ~~the~~ during times of dire financial trouble. Source 1 says that France was facing "a deficit that is impossible to tackle without the Estates-General of the kingdom assembling." This shows that the deficit was so bad that it could not be solved unless the Estates-General were called. Moreover it shows that Louis was not aiding the financial situation and Source 1 goes as far as saying he "lacks the mental resources to govern." This could be down to the fact that Louis was never meant to be king and therefore did not have the correct training for the role. This did cause problems financially as it meant that financial ministers such as Turgot and Necker did not receive support from Louis when they tried to fix the financial problems and therefore leading to them becoming more and

more serious.

Sources 1 and 2 are also useful to see how serious the financial system was in France as they show how these situations arose and methods that Louis was trying to use to combat this. For example, Source 1 shows how Louis contributed as he was "devoted to pleasure and indulgence" this can be seen through the palace of Versailles that was extremely expensive and his wife Marie Antoinette was such a big spender. She became known as Madame Deficit. This shows that the people blamed the king and queen for the dire situation they found themselves in. Moreover, Source 2 shows ~~that~~ the ways in which Louis tried to tackle these problems by giving out bills that "will be accepted for payment just as readily as money". This is referring ~~the~~ to the assignments that were state bonds that were used as paper currency. However, the economic situation was so bad they quickly lost their value and many people would not accept them as payment.

However, there is a limitation of both Source 1 and 2. Although they talk about the struggling financial situation, they do not show the effect it had on the people. In 1789, the situation was so bad for the poor that there was mass starvation. The collapsing economy coupled with bad harvests in the years leading up to 1789 meant that the peasants' main food source, bread, was not readily available and there were riots.

taking place on the streets because people were starving. This more than anything shows how bad the financial situation had become for the French people but it is not included in either Source 1 or 2 and is therefore a huge limitation to the Sources.

The provenance of Source 1 shows that it was written by Arthur Young. Young had travelled widely across France in the 1780's and therefore would have seen huge amounts of variation when it came to wealth. Moreover the Source is about a dinner party he had in Paris so this explains why it does not give a view of rural poverty. Young also was a writer of economics and therefore would have had a better understanding of the economic problems facing France.

The provenance of Source 2 is from a royal Edict and was issued by the king. This could limit the Source as it will not have a view of all the people but only that of the king. Moreover, the king may not want to reveal how bad the situation was in order to not punish the people. Similar to what Necher did when he was the financial advisor.

Ultimately, Sources 1 and 2 are valuable when looking into the seriousness of the financial situation as they show the need to call the Estates Generals and the problems Louis himself had caused. However, both Sources fail to include the

rural poverty that really highlighted the seriousness of the financial situation.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

Sources 3 and 4 both recognise that the main reason for the introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in March 1921 was the result of "complete economic breakdown" during the civil war and the policy of War Communism, introduced in July 1918. Source 3 ~~focuses on~~ However, although this reason is acknowledged, the source could go into more depth regarding ~~the~~ ~~ex~~ the problems under War Communism and the opposition to the Bolsheviks that grew out of it, especially among the workers and peasants, although source 4 does briefly touch on this. The provenance of the sources must also be considered, in terms of how the motives and position of the authors reflects on their about the economy in ~~the~~ the run-up to 1921.

~~Source~~ In terms of content, source 3 is useful because it signals the NEP as an "economic retreat", namely a "retreat from Communism" as a result of the "complete economic breakdown" during the civil war. Together with Source 4 explores this further as it identifies how the Bolshevik party "handled things very, very badly in this economic area". Together the sources recognise how attempts to enforce communist economic policy under War Communism

(July 1918-March 1921) left the economy in an incredibly dire state, hence it was necessary to introduce ~~the~~ the NEP and form a mixed economy, taking elements of private ~~cap~~ capitalist ownership as well as some state control. The sources are limited in that they ^{could go into more detail regarding these problems, for example,} the slump in industrial output and the rampant force of inflation ^{caused} ~~in which~~ the purchasing power of workers' wages ^{manifesting itself in the fall of productivity} ~~to~~ ^{had} dropped considerably. ~~A clear reason, therefore, for the introduction of the NEP was the failure of War Communism and the desperation of a desperately failing economy that its policies caused.~~ from the discontented urban working class. The introduction of the NEP, therefore, was to solve these problems under War Communism and improve industrial ~~and~~ ^{and} productivity, for example through getting rid of 'one-man management'.

Source A, however, identifies that the NEP ~~also~~ was also introduced to increase agricultural production. Source 4 is useful because it discusses the need for the NEP to form "proper relations between the working class and the peasants". War Communism with its unpopular policies like *prodrazvestka* (grain requisitioning) increased peasant unrest and the hoarding of grain, which caused worsening food shortages in the towns and cities, contributing to slowing industrial output. Together sources recognise the need for the NEP in increasing both agricultural and industrial as the two go hand in hand. One of the NEP's

main aim was to establish a working relationship "between manufactured goods and the supply of surplus agricultural goods, which it accomplished in its replacement of grain requisitioning with the "tax in kind" in which the peasantry paid a fixed amount of grain to the state and the surplus could be kept and traded privately. Only 1/2 of the grain gained during requisitioning was collected in this way, improving the situation of the peasantry in terms of poverty. The sources are limited, ~~however~~ in this regard still, because they do not identify important motivations behind the NEP such as the famine of 1921, which the NEP was too late to stop, in which 25 million were affected and around 54 million were thought to have died. The sources ~~do not~~ ^{do not} recognise the desperation and resulting opposition ^{among} the peasantry, who turned to cannibalism and rebellions such as those in the Tambov Province where poison gas was used ~~to~~ by the Red Army to fight them back. ^{Furthermore,} in February 1921, strikes in both Moscow and Petrograd resulted in ~~killings~~ ^{because} more than 30 killings. The extent of discontent and rising opposition to War Communism was very serious and limits the usefulness of the sources as they recognise the failure and mistakes of the Bolsheviks in economic policy, but do not explore the urgency behind the need for the NEP.

In terms of provenance, source 3 is useful because it is an

outside perspective in that it is not ~~from~~ from a Bolshevik party member and should give a better view of the effects of communism. However, in this regard, source 4 does a better job of this even though it is a speech made by Lenin; instead of hiding his errors Lenin freely admits his mistakes in the economic section and highlights the class need for NEP. Source 3 recognises the 'failure of War Communism'; however Bernard Pares isn't as conclusive as Lenin is in drawing out the reasons for the introduction of the NEP and instead focuses on the ^{Bolshevik} victory in the Civil War as the reason for the NEP and the 'retreat from communism', rather than its aim to solve discontent. Together the sources are useful because they ~~show~~ ^{well-informed} comprise an inside-party view from Lenin, the ^{well-informed} party leader who is making ~~this new~~ economic policy, as well as the view of someone outside the Bolshevik party. A limitation to source 3 is that it focuses too much on failings and retreats on the Bolshevik's behalf which may indicate bias against the Bolsheviks and exaggeration of the economic problems; Pares did serve the Russian Army as a British Military Observer during the First World War under the regime of the Tsar. However, together with source 4 which ^{Lenin} agrees with the failings of badly conducted economic policy, source 3 is actually accurate ~~and~~ ^{in the} description of economic failings and is therefore still useful.

In conclusion, together sources 3 and 4 do create a useful picture of the reasons for the introduction of the NEP in 1921. They focus on the failure of War Communism, the ^{Bolshevik} victory in the Civil War and class discontent as reasons for the NEP. Both sources could go into more depth in regards to class discontent and the extent of opposition, but together, despite their respective limitations, they create a well-rounded scope of the need and desperation for the NEP.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Sources provided in 3 and 4 are shown to be useful to the historian in as much as they provide in the instance of source 1 an objective or a explanation from an expert outsiders point of view and in the case of source 2, an account from Lenin himself of the failures and how these shall be rectified. The NEP came was introduced not as a capitulation to the failure of war communism - something also explained in both sources.

~~Examiner's~~ The overarching implication in source 3 is the idea that war communism had failed and such as such had caused 'a complete economic breakdown'. ~~This is seen in the is to some extent correct as~~ The source further implies that it was the failure of war communism that led to a worsening of hostilities in the civil war, 'retreat came with victory'. This is seen in the fact that in the years 1918-21, the grain requisitioning policy of war communism led to an increase in attacks and numbers of the Green army, as well as a shortage of food. When peasants began to withhold grain and be about output. Moreover, food shortages and ~~poor conditions in the Petrograd led to almost a 3000 of workers leaving the cities~~ ~~as a desire for reinstated trade unions that had been abolished led to major strikes in Petrograd~~

and Moscow. The source therefore criticises the importance of the war in forcing the Bolshevik government to recognise the failure of War Communism. However, the source. Moreover, the source is presented by a man who had been present during the civil war, but separate from the government; as such his condemnation of 'pure' communism as a failure is both objective and unsupported. The very purpose of War Communism was a forcing of the late stages of Marxist theory into existence early, so its failure was perhaps more of an initial failure. Source 3 is therefore only useful as far as it ~~explains~~ implicates the civil war in the failure of War Communism introduction of the NEP as well as the objective ~~observes~~ and educated observation that War Communism was the root cause of the economic breakdown that resulted in the NEP, despite the, ~~background~~ which can be supported by the implications of source 4 and the rampant food shortages in Petrograd and Moscow.

Source 4 is able to show the historians both that the Bolsheviks were fully aware of their failure in economic policy, and that what the War Communism failed to do. Lenin's opening statement 'we have handled things very, very badly' shows perhaps an understanding that War Communism was, as Pevs says in source 3, 'too close to 'pure' communism. The swiftness of the self proclaimed socialist revolution following the bourgeois revolution ~~the bourgeois revolution~~ was an already an acceleration of what Marxist theory, to show

in source 3. Source 4 therefore reinforces this and demonstrates an awareness of this harshness being the primary cause for the failure of war communism. This source as the source shows shows, 'the peasants... will acknowledge... this new system is better than the capitalist', this implies as they did not during war communism, however the grain that they grew was forcibly taken from them without payment, and the land they were promised in 'peace, bread, land' was not given to them. The resulting food shortages from peasants withholding grain and the on the grounds of a black market of thriving trade as had been banned by war communism meant that the Bolsheviks swiftly were swiftly losing control of the centers of Russian economy. The NEP, which stepped back from communism in allowing trade and privately owned large scale businesses to exist sought to eradicate the black market and bring the economy back into Bolshevik control. This source In source 4, Lenin states this in terms of communism, 'a proper relationship can be established... manufacture goods and... surplus agricultural goods'. This in fact is evidence of Lenin's acknowledgment of the failure of classic communism too soon. This can also be seen in conjunction with source 3, where the NEP is credited to the increased difficulty in war. The source 4, in showing the historical failure of the war communism from the eyes of Lenin who introduced it, the source 3 can be given greater credit in its assertion that war communism failed entirely.

In conclusion, both sources are useful to the historian in helping them reach the conclusion that the primary reason for the introduction of the NEP in 1921 was to undo the economic failures of the war communism, which failed due to its being too drastically close to full pure communism for society as source 4 recognises. The peasant people of Russia were not ready. However, the reason source 3's ~~implication of the war as the factor of war communism~~ is helpful in that it can be credited as showing the war as a reason for the extreme failure of war communism and therefore as the introduction of the NEP. However, both sources ultimately show that it was the proximity to pure communism that peasant failed and forced the Bolshevik government to 'retreat' to more less overtly communist policies, namely the NEP.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Source 1 is an extract written by Arthur Young - an English writer on economics and agriculture - and it details the confused state of the nation's finances and the problem of an unsustainable deficit. Source 2, a Royal Edict, asserts on the contrary that 'nothing is threatened except by anxiety' but ultimately ~~expresses~~ declares a suspension of royal payments - ~~for~~ implying the crown's inability to service its mounting debts. ~~the~~ As both sources ~~refer~~ refer to the problems of state debt they provide valuable insight to a historian in this area, but both however neglect other key ~~problem~~ financial problems such as an inefficient taxation system which threatened France.

Source 1 and 2 are valuable primarily as they both detail the unsustainable problem of state debt.

Source 1 states that the monarchy had built up a 'deficit that was impossible to tackle without the estates general' for example. Following the 7 years war France had lost both valuable colonies and immense amounts of state revenue and so had to increase borrowing to 90%. Louis XVI compounded such debt with his involvement in the American Revolution.

(also mentioned in Scene 1) concerning that by 1768 state debt had ~~ballooned to 50% of state spending~~ in debt had ballooned to 50% of central revenue. Scene 2, despite asserting the depletion of the Nations resources, ultimately declares that payments made by the royal cashier would not be made in 'paper money' suspending immediately payments made by the royal treasury. Considered collectively then, Scene 1 alludes to how the deficit payments ^{were} ~~was~~ beginning to cause unsustainably high quantities of state revenue, and Scene 2 confirms the ~~monarchs~~ inability to service such payments in 'paper money'.

The ~~seriousness~~ seriousness of the situation ~~is also clearly~~ can also be clearly inferred from both sources as they both make reference to the Estates-General. Scene 1 states that the deficit would ~~only be tackled~~ was 'impossible to tackle without the Estates-General' and likewise Scene 2 also assumes desperately that the meeting of the Estates-General causes the crisis to become 'less serious'. The fact that no solution to the problem of state finance could be ~~found~~ ~~achieved~~ achieved without the calling of the Estates-General is testament to the severity of the situation. The body had not met since the 17th century and the fact it was called indicates a failure of the traditional structures of the ancien regime to provide

an adequate solution to the issue. Source 1 specifically mentions the potentially destabilising effects of such a meeting stating that it is 'remarkable that no conversation about the consequence of such a meeting' occurred highlighting the gravity of the situation and its ~~potential~~ the potential ~~and~~ political implications of the situation.

Both sources then imply the failure of the traditional systems of the ancien regime to solve the issue by reference to the calling of the Estates General. The financial crisis forced Louis to pursue serious structural reforms to the ancien regime and the meeting infrastructure of such systems although implied, is not fully expanded by either source. The system of taxation under the ancien regime was highly inefficient and corrupt and arguably this was the principle cause of the nations financial troubles.

Only 2.6% of state revenue was generated from tax on land (the best indicator of wealth) and 55% was generated from indirect taxation. The Taxation system caused serious problems for principally two reasons. Firstly it compounded state debt forcing the monarch to borrow to fill shortfalls in revenue and secondly it forced the king to attempt serious reforms in conflict with the parliament. Neither source suggests details the extent to which all problems were either

cause or compounded by this system and although some
I recognise the 'deficit' and 'the eve of revolution' the
taxation system is not discussed.

Source 2 is of particular value in that it makes
reference to the excesses of the royal court stating
that it was 'devoted to pleasure and indulgence' and
that it added both to the 'Country political and
financial problems'. Court spending amounted to 6%
of annual state revenue ~~and became an~~ and this
was a serious issue for the monarchy both in policy
definitely needed to reduce, but perhaps more
importantly in generating immense public criticism as
it was deemed unacceptable in time of debt and
war. The rebels feared for the stability of the
nation and the bourgeois bourgeoisie also criticised
such excess involving support of the monarchy.
Source 2 also gives the need to assert
that 'His Majesty has not despised of the nations
fortune' and the fact this clause is ~~not~~ included
implies contemporary feeling of distrust of the court
and belief that the nations finances were being
squandered.

Both sources are written contemporary to the time
discussed in the essay value somewhat. Arthur Young.

as a writer on economics, would likely possess sufficient knowledge on the matter to be able to analyse the impact of debt and excess at Court as he wrote frequently on economics. The Royal Edict, as an officially royal document, has a clear purpose of calming ~~clashes~~ ~~the~~ creditors to the crown and so would ~~also~~ likely underestimate the true severity of the states finances.

Despite this Source 2 still makes reference to a 'crisis' and also to the Estates-General implying the extent of the seriousness of the problem. Also, despite its purpose and language used to ensure they (for example ~~stating~~ ~~the~~ ~~providing~~ ~~assure~~ that 'public credit is safeguarded' and stating that there will be 'complete recovery') it is ultimately a document regarding payments which indicates the crown intends to deal with the situation. Considered alongside Source 1 which more openly discusses the severity of the situation relating to the debt and Court spending, it provides valuable confirmation of the severity of the problem. Despite both Sources also going to explicitly mention the inefficient tax system or non-compliance of the parliament to resolve the issue, such problems are important and these sources are ultimately highly valuable.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/ or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

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

EITHER

- 3 'The Terror had successfully strengthened the Republic by the beginning of 1795.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 4 How significant was the domestic impact of war in bringing about the fall of the Directory in 1799?

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

EITHER

- 5 'The Tsarist government was transformed in the years 1906–14.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6 'The fall of the Provisional Government in 1917 owed more to its domestic policies than to its decision to stay in the war.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

The Tsarist Government to some extent was transformed in the years 1906-1914 which is shown through many different factors and events which shaped and transformed them.

Nicholas the 2nd decided that to a document would be signed and released as known as the October manifesto. This was part of the first Duma. This caused some unrest between his people in the fact that not everything in the document was to their believing meaning that disagreement was taken place.

A big factor to the change in the Tsarist regime was a Siberian born man Rasputin. Rasputin was known in Russia as a bit of a womanizer and a drunk. However was also known as a holy man and a healer. The Tsarina became very close to Rasputin while Nicholas the Tsar was fighting front line and Rasputin was to preach his influential ideas.

The Tsarina believed he could help control her son's haemophilia and so grew very fond of him. This however on the outside caused anger and hatred towards Rasputin as people believed he was trying to take over the Tsar. Although these beliefs speculated and became very apparent towards the Tsar ~~in~~ when Nicholas returned from the war he then became very fond and praised him on helping to ~~he~~ control his son's illness. Seen as very naive however by other people in the Government and down to how influential he would come across with his charms and his ideas which the Tsar grew very fond of.

Another factor was the opposition the Tsar faced of the Petrograd Soviet. This was a Government set up of ~~a~~ workers and peasants alongside the St Petersburg Soviet which was mainly businessmen who really didn't agree with what the Tsar's views were. They became a big threat to the Tsar because of how quite a lot of the people agreed

With the ideas and views placed by them over the weak leadership of the Tsar. This was a factor towards the transformation of the Tsar in the fact that it provided a big sense of opposition and

This response received 1 mark.

1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒
Question 5 ☒ **Question 6** ☒

To a large extent it could be said that the Tsarist government was transformed in the years 1906-14. The Tsar, ^{*}Alexander II, similarly to the kings in England of the 1600's, was a firm believer in the divine right of Kings, or Tsars in this case. The Tsar could be seen as someone who is stubborn and unaccepting of inevitable change.

* Nicholas

Firstly the events leading up to 1906 need to be considered in order to understand the reasons behind the transformation of the tsarist government. In 1904 the Russo-Japanese war occurred, this was a naval conflict between the Russians and the Japanese over the warm water port, port Arthur which was loaned to the Russia by the Chinese however Japan had captured it. In a bid to recapture the port and protect Russia's reputation, the tsar sent most of the Russian navy out to regain this tactical location. This naval conflict resulted in a crippling defeat of the Russian fleet at the hands of the outnumbered Japanese vessels, although outnumbered, the Japanese fleet was more advanced and the crews were better trained in comparison to Russia's outdated and archaic navy. This defeat sent shockwaves across the Russian people as they heard the news, Russia's reputation was badly hurt and so was the Russian people's opinion of the

Tsar. #

In 1905, tens of thousands of Russians, led by a man known as Father Gapon, marched to the Tsar's winter palace with the aim of securing better working conditions. However, the Tsar was not in and the panicked soldiers guarding the palace opened fire. This historic event became known as Bloody Sunday with an unknown ~~and~~ number of casualties. Some sources suggest it was 200 dead whereas others claim it was in the thousands. At any rate, blame was placed on the Tsar for this massacre and only worked to create opposition to the Tsar in the form of secretive parties, some of which were the Socialist revolutionaries, the Kadets, the Octobrists etc.

With opposition mounting the Tsar turned to his advisers for help and so came about the August manifesto. This allowed for a form of government known as the Duma who could discuss new laws. This was not enough to appease the peasant and worker classes as it still meant that the Tsar still retained total autocratic rule. With pressure rising, the Tsar turned to his adviser Witte for advice and it was suggested that the Tsar ought to bring about another Duma giving more power to the people and so the October manifesto was brought about, it meant that the Duma had more power and that people could make political parties without persecution. This marked the start of the Kodet

party led by Paul Milyukov and the Octobrist party. Both parties were mostly opposed to the ideas of tsardom. The Kadets wanted to see a Russia where it was run democratically by the people, the Octobrists were more accepting of a future with the tsar but with reduced powers and less autocracy. The first Duma sat in 1906 with a majority of seats taken up by those opposed to tsardom and the tsarist regime.

All of the propositions made by the Duma were declined by the tsar as they infringed on his power, due to the nature of the Tsar and his firm belief in the divine right of Tsars, it can be seen why he would be reluctant to accept any reduction in his powers, perhaps even seeing it as a personal attack. The Tsar therefore disbanded the Duma and elected a new one. The Second Duma however was a similar story and was also disbanded. It was at this stage that opposition to the Tsar grew, people could see that the tsar still remained with the full powers before the August and October manifestos and that he was not prepared to work with the people in order to benefit the people. ~~However~~ Support for the Kadet and Octobrist parties increased as the Tsar was presented as being nothing but a talking shop. From 1908 - 1914 strikes increased for better pay and better working conditions.

One such strike occurred in the Lena Goldfields in 1912. This strike however, resulted in the death of approximately 200 workers with ~~other~~ over 100 being injured. This caused an outbreak of protest and marches occurred in Saint Petersburg with mass worker strikes.

Russia was firmly in a poor position at this stage, with high levels of inflation, food shortages and mass strikes, opposition to the Tsarist government was possibly reaching its highest in history.

In 1914 World War 1 occurred, the Tsar got Russia involved woefully ill-equipped with an average of one rifle to every 3 ~~men~~ men. Although Russia had been undergoing a weapon improvement scheme, World War 1 happened before Russia was ready. The war resulted in war economy and meant that all ~~money~~ needed for government finance was directed to the war effort.

This resulted in increased inflation and greater food shortages. It was also commonly suggested that the Tsarina was a German spy.

To conclude, the Tsarist government saw great change between the years 1906 - 1914 as a result of the Tsar's actions prior with the Russo-Japanese war and the events of Bloody Sunday. The Tsar's stubbornness resulted in the dismissal of the first and second Dumas therefore making his October Manifesto irrelevant.

opposition to the Tsarist government grew due to
 the allowance of political parties such as the Kadets
 and Octobrists which resulted in mass striking. The tsar
 essentially put the final nail in the coffin when he
 entered Russia into world war ~~one~~ in 1914
 which led to the Tsars abdication later in the war.
 The tsarist government transformed extensively in the years 1906-14.

This response received 5 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

The fall of the provisional Government in 1917 owed more to its domestic policies than its decision to stay in the war to a small extent. The decision to stay in the war was the main reason for the fall of the provisional government. This is because it allowed for opposition groups, such as the Bolsheviks, to gain support and power to ^{eventually} overthrow them. It also further angered the workers and peasantry who were tired of conscription and extra work. ^{In addition ~~created a mistrust~~ shaped them as untrustworthy.} ~~Further~~ the policies introduced by the provisional government did also contribute towards their fall.

The main reason for the fall of the provisional Government was due to its decision to stay in the war and ^{only} to a small extent the domestic policies it introduced. The decision to stay part of the war enabled the Bolsheviks to rise in power as more people supported them as they promised to end the war. When Lenin returned to Russia with his April Theses his slogan was 'peace, land, bread'. He was already appealing to the peasantry as they wanted to obtain more land and Lenin actively encouraged land seizures that were occurring. The peasants also wanted for peace as most conscripts for the war were from the peasantry. Not only did this anger them as people they

knew were dying, but they also realised this as it created extra work for them when harvesting as there were less people. On top of this, the army took their best horses for the war which again led to more work being created. As the peasantry made up 80% of the population it was what the provisional government kept them supporting them. The decision to continue the war did not do this. This led to the Bolsheviks gradually gaining the support of the peasantry and workers, who were angered due to poor working conditions and long hours. The provisional government lost their support which left them weak and ~~the~~ defenceless when the Bolsheviks seized power in October 1917. Had they ended the war then ~~this would've been~~ they could have prevented losing the support of the peasantry and workers and could have maintained their power. Therefore, the ~~provisional~~ fall of the provisional government is owed more to its domestic policies than the continuation of war to a small extent.

Another significant reason as to why the decision to continue the war led to the provisional government's fall is due to the mistrust it created. Whilst the provisional government did decide to continue the war, they decided to opt to use revolutionary defensism. This meant they would not attempt to make territorial gains and would just defend their borders. ^{a p.c member,} Milutinovich however

did not agree with this policy. He sent a secret telegram to the allies stating that Russia would continue to fight until there had been a clear victory. This telegram was leaked so that everyone became aware of his betrayal in March 1917. Not only did this lead to members of the public not trusting the Provisional Government, it also weakened them. Milyukov was forced to resign in the April and the party, ~~no longer~~ which was already weak as it was not an elected group, became weaker. The Milyukov crisis was ~~also~~ a consequence of the continuation of war and could have been avoided had the Provisional Government ended their participation of the war. It drastically weakened them and people no longer trusted them to govern the country. ~~There~~ Consequently, the fall of the Provisional government is owed more to its domestic policies than the continuation of war to a small extent.

However, the domestic policies the Provisional government introduced did contribute towards its fall but the continuation of war remained the main reason. The Provisional Government failed to sort out one of the key issues of 1917 which was land reform. Peasants were participating in land seizures in order to take land they wanted. This caused distress in the countryside. ~~As the Provisional Government wasn't~~ As previously mentioned,

the Provisional Government was not an elected body and felt unable to address the issue of land reform. They were also extremely restricted due to the dual power arrangement they had with the Petrograd Soviet. In reality the soviets had all control as they had order number one so had military support. They also were a regularly elected and well organised body. This contrasts to the Provisional Government which weren't elected or well organised. Their inability to address key issues such as land reform and their poor leadership by Kerensky, who was vain and just wanted glory in winning the war, all led to their downfall. Therefore, domestic policies are responsible to the downfall of the Provisional government to a small extent as they did contribute to the loss of support and their ultimate downfall.

In conclusion, whilst the domestic policy of the Provisional government were responsible for their fall to a small extent, the main reason for their failure was due to the continuation of war. This is because it gave political opposition, such as the Bolsheviks, an advantage as they could gain supporters who were discontent with the war and also use it to highlight the weaknesses of the Provisional Government. On top of this, it also weakened the party and led to them being perceived as untrustworthy due to the

military cons. Domestic policies did also contribute towards
 their fall as they were unpopular or non-existent, but
 they were not the main reason. Therefore, the fall of the
 Provisional government in 1917 owed more to its domestic policies
 than to its ~~decisive~~ decision to stay in war to a ~~very~~ ^{small} extent.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

Throughout the French Revolution, the economic situation of France was always been one of the most significant causes of instability, as was the case in the fall of the Directory in 1799. It could be said that the economic problems of the directory were caused by the war that France entered into in 1795. Not only did the war of the second coalition cause economic discontent, it led to popular unrest, and the instability of the directory itself with regards to the power struggle between the directors and the army generals. However, there were many factors that resulted in the fall of the directory for example the instability of the set up of the constitution itself, and the numerous popular uprisings that occurred throughout.

Firstly, the immediate domestic impact of the war was seen in the economy. Failed harvests led to lack of food, and bread was particularly from the sans culottes. The most significant of these ^{were} ~~were~~ the risings of

Germinial and Prairial in April and May 1796. Though Germinial was more peaceful, the rising of Prairial resulted in the army being called to diffuse the crowd^{of 30,000} that had gathered around the Directory. In addition to bread riots, the conscription laws enforced by the directory led to the revolt in the Vendée, and it was found that people were cutting off their own thumbs so they didn't have to fight. This shows the extent to which people opposed the rule of the directory, and the lengths they would go to to ultimately rebel. Again the army was called to appease the problem. The fact that the army was relied upon so much shows the weakness of the directory, and that eventually, the generals were given too much power and started acting independently of the directory. This can be seen after France defeated Austria, and Napoleon organised and negotiated the Treaty of Campo Formio without the consent of the Directory. This therefore led to the weakening of the directors themselves, and it could be agreed that as a result, the directory was always doomed to fail because of the war. Furthermore, the

economic situation of the war was not helped by the vicious ~~and~~ circle France managed to get into when the more money they needed, the more land they needed to accumulate the money, and therefore the more soldiers they needed to fight, ~~the~~ which was expensive. Again, this displays the instability the war caused.

However, not only did war cause instability, but the layout of the directory itself was much too tight. After the terror, due to the concern regarding dictatorship, an order was created to prevent any kind of sole leader in charge. Firstly, there were 5 executives, and one was replaced each year, meaning there was not much chance for long term policy or stability. Secondly, the legislation was created by the Council of 500 proposing new legislation, the Council of Ancients dispensing or approving the proposal, and the directors finally enforcing it. In this way, the directors had to enforce laws they had no part in creating; they had no power of veto, meaning ~~they~~ there was not a lot of room for negotiation. This convoluted method shows the

paranoia the directory was forced with regarding opposition and the possibility of a dictatorship. This is further evident with both the coups of Fructidor and Floreal, in which opposition had gained more support, and the directory turned to immoral methods to prevent this. Firstly, with the coup of Fructidor, there was an insurgence of royalism in response to the dissatisfaction with the directory, causing men to turn to the army to arrest members of the councils, and even the new director François-Maire to deter the threat of a royalist uprising. A year later in 1798, there was an emergence of neo-Jacobinism, which the directory countered by annulling the elections and replacing the Jacobins with ministers they chose themselves. While the coups show that the directory was successful in getting rid of opposition, it shows its insecurity regarding opposition, and the undemocratic methods they turned to when faced with said opposition. Also, it could be argued that just the presence of the opposition, and the fact that it was voted in by the people shows the dissatisfaction with the directory, and leading to its ultimate downfall.

in the coup of Brumaire in 1799.

Linking to this, ~~the~~ ^{the} role it can be proved that the directory was successful in deterring opposition, another reason ~~for its~~ that brought about its fall in 1799 was the continued popular risings in opposition to the directory. The unrest in Surberon Bay in 1797 is an example of this, involving the Enragés, particularly Louis' brother Comte de Provence. The fact that the British were brought in displays the severe discontentment to the Constitution, and the desire for change. This is also evident in the Babenr Plot in October 1796, and the continued unrest in the vendée regarding conscription. ~~The~~ The overwhelming desire for change was a significant factor that led to Abbé Sieyès turning to the army, and Napoleon to take down the directory from within, in the Coup of Brumaire. It displays the fact that due to a combination of factors, the directory wasn't effective in bringing about significant reform or stability to uphold the country.

PTO.

In conclusion, while there were a number of factors that contributed to the downfall of the Directory in 1799, the most significant trigger was the war. This is because it led to economic discontent, frequent uprisings in the Vendée, and the heavy reliance on the army, which took much of the power away from the Directory itself and onto the generals. The economy was more of a long term cause that France faced throughout, and though the instability of the Directory itself was an important factor in its downfall, overall, the war resulted in the most instability and discontent, and was the catalyst that eventually led to the Coup of Brumaire in 1799.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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