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**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

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# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Depth study**

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

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

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/2C**

**You must have:**

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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## Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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## 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 trial of Louis XVI?

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 Terror in 1793–94?

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)**

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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 Rasputin's relationship with the Tsar and Tsarina?

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 the difficulties facing Kerensky's government in 1917?

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)**







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## SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 3 How significant were the financial problems of the 1780s in the fall of the *ancien régime* in France?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Louis XVI's failings were responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 To what extent was the Directory able to restore order in France in the years 1795–99?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the Tsarist system survived the 1905 revolution due to the concessions made by Nicholas II?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that lack of unity was the main reason for the defeat of the White forces in the Russian civil war?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How significant was the New Economic Policy in the Bolshevik consolidation of power in the years 1921–24?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS**



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**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/2C**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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## Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

#### Source for use with Question 1(a).

**Source 1:** From Gouverneur Morris, *A Diary of the French Revolution*, which was eventually published in the 1880s. He was the American Ambassador to France in the years 1792–94 and, as a conservative, was critical of the French Revolution. Here, in an entry dated 21 December 1792, Morris comments on French attitudes towards Louis XVI during the King’s trial.

The majority of the Convention stir up national hostility in order to justify dethroning the King and to encourage the adoption of a republican form of government. It was very easy to create such opinions. The rage which has been excited was terrible and the Convention is still in a great dilemma: fearing to acquit, fearing to condemn, and yet urged to destroy their captive Monarch. The violent section declares against him. Even the pro-monarchy and aristocratic parties wish his death. They believe that such a catastrophe would shock national feeling, awaken the people’s traditional attachments and turn this tide of hostile opinion into the channels of loyalty. Thus he has become the common object of hatred to all parties. 5  
10

#### Source for use with Question 1(b).

**Source 2:** From Antoine Claire Thibaudeau, *Memoirs of the Convention and Directory*, published 1824. A lawyer and politician, Thibaudeau was a member of the National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety. Here, he comments on the nature of the Terror.

The Terror in France subjected the whole nation to its bloody impact. In a repressive state, the rulers, the courtiers and certain classes and individuals are not affected by the terror they inspire. They are like gods who hurl thunderbolts without fear of being struck. In France however, under the reign of terror, no one was able to escape. The Terror hovered over everyone’s head striking them down indiscriminately. It was as random and swift as death itself. The Convention, as well as the people, supplied its own victims. Danton and the officers of the commune of Paris perished on the same scaffold to which they had previously dragged the Girondists. 15

The people applauded the death of both executioners and victims. Marat, whose ferocity seemed to symbolise the Terror, would have been guillotined had he not been killed earlier by the dagger of a courageous woman. And Robespierre, the high priest of the Terror, was reserved as its last victim. The Terror did more harm than good to the Republic because it exceeded all limits, led to atrocious suffering and sacrificed friend and foe alike. 20  
25

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

### Source for use with Question 2(a).

**Source 3:** From letters written by the Tsarina Alexandra to her husband Tsar Nicholas II in September and November 1915. The Tsar was then at Russian army headquarters near the military front.

Gregory\* did beg you to name Protopopov as Minister of the Interior. You had such a good impression of Protopopov. He happens to belong to the Duma (and he is not on the political left) and so will know how to deal with them. God bless your new choice of Protopopov – our Friend\* says you have done a very wise act in naming him.

5

I must give you a message from our Friend, prompted by what he saw in the night. He begs you to order the army to advance near Riga. He says it is necessary, otherwise the Germans will settle down firmly for the winter and it will cost endless bloodshed and trouble to make them move.

\* Gregory/our Friend = references to Rasputin

### Source for use with Question 2(b).

**Source 4:** From R. H. Bruce Lockhart, *Memoirs of a British Agent*, published 1932. Lockhart served as a British diplomat in Moscow from 1912 to 1918. Here, he comments on the problems facing Kerensky's government in 1917.

It is important to realise that from the beginning the revolution was a revolution of the people. From the first moment neither the Duma nor the intelligentsia had any control of the situation. Secondly the revolution was a revolution for land, bread and peace – but above all for peace. There was only one way to save Russia from going Bolshevik and that was to allow her to make peace with Germany. It was because he would not make peace that Kerensky went under. It was solely because Lenin promised to stop the war that he came to the top.

10

15

It will be argued that Kerensky ought to have shot both Lenin and Trotsky. The soldiers who put forward this view always ignore the psychological arguments. The old regime having broken down, the type of leader (i.e. a Kerensky) whom the first revolution threw up, was bound to be a man who would not shoot his opponents. It was the first stage of a natural process. Secondly, even if Kerensky had shot Lenin and Trotsky, some other anti-war leader would have taken their place and would have won through on his anti-war programme.

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