

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 19 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/2C**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

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

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

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.

Turn over ►

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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 power of the French monarchy before 1789?

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 challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793?

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 the impact of the Kornilov affair on the Bolsheviks?

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 reasons for the closing of the Constituent Assembly in 1918?

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 far was France changed by the reforms of the National Assembly in the years 1789–91?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Louis XVI's failings were mainly responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 To what extent was the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) due to the role played by Sieyès?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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 government's use of force?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1914–17, the actions of Nicholas II were mainly responsible for the collapse of the Tsarist system?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1918–24, the Bolshevik economic policies of War Communism and the New Economic Policy were similar?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☐ **Question 5** ☐
Question 6 ☐ **Question 7** ☐ **Question 8** ☐



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



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Sources Booklet

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 a speech by Chrétien-François de Lamoignon at a sitting of the *Parlement* of Paris, 19 November 1787. Lamoignon was then Minister of Justice. Here he comments on the French monarchy.

The unchanging principles of the French monarchy, universally accepted by the nation, demonstrate:

1. Sovereign power belongs to the king alone
2. The king's exercise of supreme power is accountable only to God
3. An unbreakable and permanent link unites king and nation 5
4. The nation's interests require that the king's rights remain unchanged
5. The king as sovereign ruler embodies the nation
6. Only the monarch has the power to make laws
7. Only the king can summon the Estates-General. He alone decides whether such a gathering is useful or necessary 10
8. The king is the supreme judge of his people's representations or grievances.

When our monarchs established the *Parlements*, they wished to appoint officers to administer justice and maintain the kingdom, not to build up a power to rival royal authority.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From General Louis Marie Turreau, *Memoirs to Serve the History of the War of the Vendée*, published 1794. Turreau was commander-in-chief of the Republic's Army of the West during the Vendée revolt. Here he is describing the rebels in 1793.

The actions of the rebels can never be predicted: they only fight when and where they want. They are skilled in the use of guns and have a rapid rate of fire. Their attack is sudden and almost always unexpected. In the Vendée, it is very difficult for us to survey areas well, to keep watch, and consequently to defend ourselves against a surprise attack. Their best sharpshooters are placed at the leading edges of their battle formations, and they almost never miss a target at a reasonable distance.

The rebels make us suffer from their gunfire, which is just as heavy, sustained and deadly as ours. If we resist, they withdraw so rapidly that it is very difficult to reach them, especially since the landscape usually prevents the use of cavalry. They escape through fields, woods and bushes, knowing how to avoid all the obstacles that would prevent their retreat. In victory, they encircle us and cut us to bits. Any trained army officer, on arriving in the Vendée, would find it difficult to operate successfully against these tactics.

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Alexander Kerensky, *The Prelude to Bolshevism: The Kornilov Rebellion*, published 1919.

Without the Kornilov affair in August 1917, there would not have been a Bolshevik takeover in October 1917. The Kornilov affair, a great crime and unforgivable sin, was committed by naïve dreamers, skilful politicians and bold adventurers who attempted to save Russia by means of a 'White General'.

In his proclamation to the Russian people, General Kornilov stated that the Provisional Government was acting under the pressure of the Bolshevik majority in the Soviets. But, before the Kornilov rising, the Soviets were leaning politically to the right and there had not been a Bolshevik majority in a single Soviet. After the Kornilov rising, the Bolsheviks gained majorities in the Soviets everywhere. Using the motto 'All power to the Soviets', a fatal conflict then began between the masses and responsible leadership in Russia.

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Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From the Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet dissolving the Constituent Assembly, issued 8 January 1918. The Decree was written by Lenin and endorsed by the Petrograd Soviet.

From the beginning of the February Revolution the Soviets brought the exploited masses together and led them in the fight for full political and economic freedom. The Soviets have learned from experience that it was pointless to compromise with the bourgeoisie. They have learned about the deception of bourgeois-democracy. The Soviets came to the conclusion that it would only be possible to free working people by rejecting compromises with the bourgeoisie. The October Revolution was the final break with the bourgeoisie. 15

The Constituent Assembly was elected on the basis of arrangements made before the October Revolution. It represents a compromise with bourgeois power. Working people have learned from experience that bourgeois parliaments, like the Constituent Assembly, have outlived their usefulness. To deny full power to the Soviets in favour of the Constituent Assembly would be a step backward and a death blow to the October Revolution. 20
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In view of this, the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet hereby decrees that the Constituent Assembly is dissolved.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: Page 1 and 2, *The French Revolution and Napoleon: A Sourcebook*, Philip G. Dwyer and Peter McPhee (eds), Routledge, 2002

Source 2 from: Page 98-99, *The French Revolution and Napoleon: A Sourcebook*, Philip G. Dwyer and Peter McPhee (eds), Routledge 1st Edition 2002

Source 3 from: *The Russian Revolution*, Niall Rothnie, Macmillan, 1st Edition, 1990

Source 4 from: *Russia in Revolution 1894–1924*, Robin Bunce, Hodder Education, 1st edition, 2017

