

**Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/2C**  
**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# **History**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 2: Depth study**

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

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

**Friday 7 June 2024 – Afternoon**

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**Sources Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET  
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

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## **Sources for use with Section A.**

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

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

## **Sources for use with Question 1.**

**SOURCE 1: From Louis-Sébastien Mercier, *Scenes of Paris*, published 1781–88.**

**A member of the third estate, Mercier was a writer with moderate political views, who observed the lives of all social classes in Paris in the years before the revolution. Here he is commenting on the rights of the nobility.**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Source 1 continued.**

**The nobles' castles are numerous  
in all of our provinces and the  
nobles occupy large landed estates.  
These nobles' castles also own rights  
over hunting, fishing and cutting 5  
wood, which are frequently misused.  
Furthermore, these castles still conceal  
those arrogant noble gentlemen who  
effectively shut themselves away from 10  
the rest of the population of France.  
Just like the monarch, the nobles  
continue to oppress the poor  
despondent peasant by imposing  
their own taxes on rural labourers all  
too easily. 15**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Source 1 continued.**

**The rest of the nobility surround the throne of the monarch, begging all the time for pensions, placements and positions. They want all the advantages for themselves – dignities, employments and preferential treatment. The nobility will not allow the common people to have either promotion or reward, whatever their ability or the services they have performed for their country. The nobles prevent this from happening. Yet, in contrast, the nobles want to secure roles and paid positions within the Church.**

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**(continued on the next page)**

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

**\* seigneurial courts – feudal courts that entitled nobles to dispense justice in the areas under their control**

**SOURCE 2: From the cahiers of the nobility of Dourdan and Cambr sis in northern France. The cahiers were lists of grievances, petitions and suggestions for reform drawn up, on King Louis XVI’s orders, by each of the three estates in March–April 1789. In total, some 25,000 cahiers were produced.**

**We, the nobility, recognise that  
it is a fundamental principle that  
the government of the kingdom is  
monarchical; that the monarchy is based  
firmly on the hereditary principle; and  
that no female has a claim to the throne.**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**Source 2 continued.**

**The order of the nobility desires that, 35  
in the Estates-General, the distinction  
between the three orders must be  
strengthened and regarded as an integral  
part of the constitution. Voting in the  
Estates-General should only be by estate, 40  
not by head, particularly regarding a  
subject which especially concerns one of  
the three estates.**

**The order of the nobility wishes to 45  
preserve the sacred rights of property,  
the prerogatives of rank, honour and  
dignity that must belong to it, according  
to the constitutional principles of the  
French monarchy.**

**The current rate of poll tax for nobles 50  
should not be used as the basis for a  
new tax system for the nobility, given  
that the poll tax has been recognised as  
excessive and disproportionate.**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**Source 2 continued.**

**The seigneurial courts\* should be preserved as part of the French justice system, while taking the necessary measures to improve their administration.** 55

**Noble ownership of hunting rights should be maintained.** 60

**The concerns and interests of the provincial nobility should be addressed since they have little access to the favours of the royal court.**



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

### **Sources for use with Question 2.**

**SOURCE 3: From Victor Chernov, *The Great Russian Revolution*, published 1936. Chernov was a founder member of the Social Revolutionary Party (1902) and served briefly as Minister of Agriculture in the Provisional Government. Here he is commenting on the start of the February 1917 Revolution.**

**In February 1917, neither the Bolsheviks, nor the Mensheviks, nor the Social Revolutionaries seized the initiative in Russia. They did not lead the workers of Petrograd on to the streets. The workers were driven by something mightier than all these political groups: hunger.**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**Source 3 continued.**

**The February disorders began with  
ordinary food riots because the bakery 10  
shops lacked bread. Long queues,  
initially mainly of women and boys,  
took out their resentment on the bakers,  
suspecting them of hoarding flour  
in order to make money. The police 15  
restored order but the protesters greeted  
them with hostile shouting. The people  
demanded ‘Bread!’ but then began  
to shout ‘Down with the police!’ But,  
as soon as thousands of voices were 20  
shouting for ‘Bread’ and ‘Down with the  
police’, there appeared the old slogans  
‘Down with the autocracy!’ and ‘Down  
with the war!’**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Source 3 continued.**

**There were disorders but still no revolution. There was no leader, but every revolutionary and democratic group rushed to join the protests. These groups were trying to attract as many people as possible and to inspire them with definite and militant political slogans.**

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**(continued on the next page)**

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

**SOURCE 4: From Leon Trotsky, ‘On the Eve of a Revolution’, published in New World newspaper, 28 February 1917. New World was a US-based, left-wing Russian language newspaper for Russian immigrants in America. Trotsky, then a Marxist journalist, was working in the United States at the time and wrote this article as the first news of the unrest in Petrograd reached America.**

**On the streets of Petrograd in February 1917, the masses are demanding bread, peace and freedom. 35**  
**Transport in the city has stopped running and newspapers have stopped appearing. The workers have put down their tools, left their factories and have moved onto the streets. Now, two forces face each 40**  
**other: the revolutionary workers and the army of the Tsar. This workers’ protest movement has been mobilised by a lack of bread.**

**(continued on the next page)**

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**Source 4 continued.**

<b>The war has exposed the inadequacy of</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Tsarism and its allies, the nobility and</b>	
<b>the bourgeoisie. People began to realise</b>	
<b>that the Tsarist system was unable to</b>	
<b>cope with even the most basic military,</b>	
<b>industrial and supply problems in war</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>time. At the same time, the misery of the</b>	
<b>people increased and became more and</b>	
<b>more acute. This was a natural result of</b>	
<b>the war and the criminal incompetence of</b>	
<b>Tsarism under the influence of Rasputin.</b>	<b>55</b>

**(continued on the next page)**

**Source 4 continued.**

**Under the stress of these events, a profound bitterness has spread among the masses, many of whom probably have never been influenced before by political propaganda. So, we have a disorganised, compromised government and an utterly demoralised army.**

**60**

**The propertied classes are dissatisfied, uncertain and afraid. The proletariat are angry, numerically stronger than ever, and embittered by events. All this indicates that we are witnessing the beginning of a Russian revolution.**

**65**

## **Acknowledgements:**

**SOURCE 1 FROM: Documents and Debates: The French Revolution, By Leonard W. Cowie, © Macmillan, 1988**

**SOURCE 2 FROM: The French Revolution: Introductory Documents, By D. I. Wright (ed), University of Queensland Press 1974 & The French Revolution 1787-1804, P. M. Jones, © Routledge, London 2007**

**SOURCE 3 FROM: Victor Chernov, The Great Russian Revolution (1936) in Documents and Debates: The Russian Revolution, Niall Rothnie, © Macmillan 1990**

**SOURCE 4 FROM: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1918/ourrevo/ch08.htm>**