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 20 May 2024

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 attitudes to Marie Antoinette in the years 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 reasons for the King's flight to Varennes in 1791?

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 reasons for the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in March 1917?

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 defeat of the Whites in the Russian Civil War?

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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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))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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 accurate is it to say that economic pressures were the main reason for the onset of the Terror in 1793?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How similar were the Terror of 1793–94 and the White Terror of the mid-1790s?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How accurate is it to say that the Directory had little success in the years 1795–99?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

6 How accurate is it to say that Tsarist rule in the years 1906–14 was similar to Tsarist rule in the years 1894–1905?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How accurate is it to say that problems in agriculture were the main reason for the weakness of the Provisional Government in 1917?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How accurate is it to say that the New Economic Policy had little positive impact on the Russian economy in the years 1921–24?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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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 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.

Turn over ▶

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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 private letter written in 1776 by the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau to Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria and mother of Marie Antoinette. Mercy-Argenteau was the Austrian ambassador to France and acted as Marie Antoinette's mentor. Here, he comments on the French Queen.

Among the public rumours that damage the reputation of the Queen of France, one appears more dangerous and unpleasant than the rest. People complain quite openly that the Queen is extravagant and encourages extravagance.

The public are alarmed by Her Majesty's expenditure at the Trianon*. By her order the gardens have been completely changed, which cost at least 150,000 livres. The Queen has had a theatre built at the Trianon but she has presented only one play there, followed by a supper. This entertainment was very expensive.

The Queen's allowance has been doubled, yet she has run up debts. The Queen has bought many diamonds, and her card-playing has become very costly. These causes of the Queen's debts have also provoked outcries and complaints.

* the Trianon – a small château given to Marie Antoinette by Louis XVI in 1774

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a speech made by Henri Grégoire to the National Assembly, 15 July 1791. Grégoire was a republican clergyman who became a radical Jacobin. Here, he considers the King's flight to Varennes.

Gentlemen, on this matter, I will speak according to my conscience.

King Louis XVI, our most important public servant, abandons his post. He travels with a false passport. The King had written to foreign powers stating that his most dangerous enemies were those who were trying to spread doubts and suspicions about the intentions of the monarch. He then proceeds to break his word. He flees Paris, leaving behind a written declaration for the French people, which, if not criminal in content, is, at the very least, contrary to the principles of our liberty. He must have been aware that his flight to Varennes exposed the nation to the dangers of civil war.

And finally, if we consider the argument that he wished only to go to Montmédy*, I say this: if he simply wanted to make peaceful observations to the National Assembly about its decrees, it was pointless to flee from the capital. If, on the other hand, he wanted to support his claims with military force, then the King's flight was a conspiracy against liberty.

* Montmédy – a pro-monarchy fortress town in north-eastern France

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the Act of Abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, March 1917.

By the Grace of God, I, Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, make known to all My faithful subjects:

In this terrible struggle against the foreign enemy, God has confronted Russia with a new and formidable test. Troubles at home endanger a Russian victory in this hard-fought war. Russia's future, the honour of Our heroic army and the welfare of the people demand the war should be carried to a victorious conclusion at any price.

In these decisive days, I should follow the voice of My conscience by enabling the closest co-operation of My people and the organisation of all their resources for the speedy achievement of victory.

For these reasons, in agreement with the duma, I think it My duty to abdicate the Crown and give up supreme power.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From General William S. Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure 1918–20*, published 1931. Graves commanded the American interventionist forces that supported the Whites in Siberia during the Russian Civil War. Here, he reflects on Admiral Kolchak and the White forces in Siberia.

There was never enough popular support behind Kolchak in Eastern Siberia for him to have lasted one month if all Allied support had been removed. Kolchak was suspected of being pro-Tsarist. Certainly, he did not favour democracy. He hated, and in return was hated by, the Socialist Revolutionaries who at that time were by far the largest political group in Siberia. From the start, his regime was distrusted and detested by everyone except the military group who created it. The common people were the most hostile and they viewed the White dictatorship with a mistrust and alarm that grew in intensity.

Under this White dictatorship, all the old vices of the Tsarist regime came back. Floggings and shootings again became the basis of army organisation. The officers gambled, drank, and stole military supplies, while the men starved. Representatives of workers were no longer admitted to official receptions, and the Whites' agrarian policy plainly showed that the clock had been turned back to pre-revolutionary times. Meanwhile a White Terror began that was far worse than anything perpetrated by the Reds. Not merely those suspected of being Bolsheviks, but also Socialists of any kind, and Liberals and Democrats, were slaughtered in their thousands.

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Acknowledgement:

Source 1 from: *The French Revolution*, By Leonard W. Cowie, © Macmillan 1st edition, 1987

Source 2 from: *The French Revolution and Napoleon: A Sourcebook*, By Phillip G. Dwyer and Peter McPhee, © Routledge 1st edition, 2002

Source 3 from: *The Russian Revolution*, By Niall Rothnie, © Macmillan, 1990

Source 4 from: *America's Siberian Adventure 1918-1920*, By William Graves, © Formate Printing, 2019