

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

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

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

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

**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 1a.

**Source 1:** From Louis-Sebastien Mercier, *Scenes of Paris*, published in twelve volumes between 1781 and 1788. Mercier was a writer with moderate political views who observed and recorded life in Paris in the years before the revolution. He later became a member of the National Convention. Here, he is commenting on the rights and privileges of the nobility.

The nobles' castles, which are numerous in our provinces and swallow up large estates, possess misused rights of hunting, fishing and cutting wood. These castles still conceal those arrogant gentlemen who separate themselves effectively from the human race, who add their own taxes to the monarch's, and who oppress the poor downtrodden peasant. 5

The rest of the nobility surround the throne and continually beg for pensions and places. They want everything for themselves – dignities, employments and exclusive preferences. They will not allow the common people to have either promotion or reward, whatever their ability or their services to their country. Yet the nobles want benefices\* and the offices of bishops and abbots. 10

\* benefices – the permanent paid church appointments

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

**Source 2:** From a diplomatic report to the British government written by Earl Gower on 22 June 1792. Gower served as the British Ambassador in Paris from 1790 to 1792. Here, he comments on the invasion of the Tuileries Palace, which took place two days earlier.

The recent attempt of the Jacobins to intimidate His Majesty has failed entirely. It has served to impress more strongly on those who want order and good government a loathing of the Jacobins' principles and practices. The majesty of the throne was tarnished but it gave the King an opportunity of displaying an extraordinary degree of calmness and courage which may be of considerable benefit. Reports that the King held the hand of a grenadier\* to his heart saying 'feel here if there are any signs of fear' are perfectly true. 15

The King, finding the mob determined to force the door of his apartment, ordered his attendants to withdraw and placed himself in the recess of one of the windows. Here, attended by a few grenadiers, he allowed the mob to approach him. He accepted from them a red cap with tricolour ribbons which he wore during the whole time that they remained in the palace. When they expressed a wish that he should drink to the health of the nation, His Majesty agreed to their request and drank the remains of some wine from a cup which had previously been used by a grenadier. 20 25

\* grenadier – the King's armed guard

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

### Source for use with Question 2a.

**Source 3:** From an official Tsarist public proclamation issued on 21 July 1906. In this document Nicholas II announced the dissolution of the First Duma.

A cruel disappointment has dashed Our expectations. The representatives of the nation, instead of applying themselves to the work of productive legislation, have strayed into spheres beyond their competence. They have been enquiring into the acts of local authorities established by Ourselves. They have also been commenting on the imperfections of the Fundamental Laws, which can only be modified by Our imperial will. In short, the representatives of the nation have undertaken illegal acts, such as the appeal by the Duma to the nation. We shall not permit illegal acts, and We shall impose Our imperial will on the disobedient by using all the power of the State.

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### Source for use with Question 2b.

**Source 4:** From a newspaper article *What We Are Fighting For* published by the Kronstadt Temporary Revolutionary Committee on 8 March 1921. The committee represented the sailors and workers at the Kronstadt naval base.

The power of the Tsarist police state has passed into the hands of the Communists. They offer the workers the constant fear of falling into the torture chambers of the Cheka which, in their horrors, exceed many times the police administration of the Tsarist regime.

The glorious symbols of the workers and peasants – the sickle and hammer – have been replaced. The Communist authorities used the bayonet and the barred window to preserve the calm, carefree life of the new bureaucracy of Communist commissars and officials.

To the protests of the peasants, expressed in spontaneous uprisings, and of the workers compelled to strike due to their circumstances, the Communists answer with mass executions and bloodthirstiness. In this sea of blood the Communists are drowning all the great pledges and slogans of labour's revolution.

Here at Kronstadt the first stone of the new revolution has been laid, to break the last restraints on the working masses and open a new broad road for socialist creativity. This rebellion at last makes it possible for the workers to have their freely elected soviets and turn the state trade unions into free associations of workers, peasants and intellectuals. At last the oppression of the Communist autocracy has been broken.

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