

**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Monday 20 May 2019**

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8H10/2C**

**History**

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 2: Depth study**

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

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

**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 Father Augustin Barruel, *Memoirs Illustrating the History of Jacobinism*, published 1799. Barruel was a Catholic priest and writer. Here he is commenting on the Enlightenment in France in the years before 1789.

These false philosophers preach hatred, jealousy and destruction. They hate the Bible, accuse God and overthrow his altars. Voltaire\* claims he has saved the people from the clergy. But, has he not infected them with an anti-religious plague and released every sort of passion? An age deceived by intrigues and conspiracies against religion has called itself the Age of Philosophy. 5

The conspiracy against the altar and the hatred sworn against God were not the only legacies handed down by these philosophers. Voltaire said 'Let us crush the altar and let not a single altar nor a single worshipper be left to the God of the Christians'. His followers soon cried 'Let us crush the monarch's sceptre and let not a single throne nor a single subject be left to the kings of the earth!' 10

\*Voltaire – an Enlightenment writer and philosopher

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

**Source 2:** From a public proclamation issued by Napoleon about the coup de Brumaire in November 1799. It appeared in Paris immediately after the coup.

In Paris, I found division among all the authorities and agreement that the Constitution was half destroyed and could no longer save liberty. Every faction came to me and asked for my support but I refused to be the man of one faction. The Council of Elders summoned me and I replied to its call. A plan for a general restoration had been decided on by men regarded as the defenders of liberty, equality and property. 15

The Councils assembled at Saint-Cloud. Several deputies from the Council of Five Hundred, armed with knives and firearms, circulated death threats. I went to the Council of Five Hundred alone and unarmed to assure it of its power. The knives which threatened the deputies were immediately raised against me, their Liberator. The guards, whom I had left at the entrance to the hall, ran to put themselves between me and the assassins. They escorted me out. 20

Immediately afterwards, guards cleared the Legislative Body. The factions, thus intimidated, dispersed and fled. The majority of deputies, freed from their attacks, returned to the hall and prepared the new law of the Republic. 25

Frenchmen, you will undoubtedly recognise in this conduct the zeal of a soldier of liberty, of a citizen devoted to the Republic.

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

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

**Source 3:** From a report sent by a French diplomat based in Kharkov in the Ukraine to the French government, October 1905.

In Kharkov, work stopped everywhere: on the railways, factories, workshops, shops, the university, schools and offices. The whole population was on the streets, either as sightseers or demonstrators. People began to ransack military arms stores and smash the windows of large shops and the offices of conservative newspapers.

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At the height of the troubles in late October students directed by lawyers, doctors and teachers and helped by workmen and Jews seized the district neighbouring the university and set up ten barricades. Rioters seized the law courts and threw legal documents into the streets. All the police could do was organise an ineffective demonstration with a portrait of the Tsar and the national flag, paying one rouble per person. The demonstration failed pitifully when faced with the students' revolvers – they tore the Tsar's portrait and the flags to shreds.

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

**Source 4:** From a report by the Petrograd secret police on economic conditions in Petrograd, October 1916.

The economic condition of the masses is worse than terrible. Even if we estimate the rise in earnings at 100 per cent, the prices of products have risen, on average, 300 per cent. The impossibility of buying many food products and necessities, the time wasted standing idle in queues to receive goods, and the increase in disease due to malnutrition and unhealthy living conditions, have made the workers, as a whole, prepared to go to the wildest excesses of a hunger riot.

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If grain continues to be hidden and in short supply, the very fact of its disappearance will be sufficient to provoke the greatest disorders in the capital and in the other most populated centres in the empire. The mood of anxiety, growing daily more intense, is spreading to ever-wider sections of the population. Never have we observed such nervousness as there is now. The slightest incident is enough to provoke the biggest fights. This is especially noticeable in districts with shops, stores, banks, and similar institutions, where 'misunderstandings' occur almost daily.

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