

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 18 May 2020

Afternoon

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

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 Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès, *What is the Third Estate?*, published 1789. Sieyès came from a middle-class background and was a Catholic priest and writer. Here he is commenting on the Third Estate in the years before 1789.

The idea that we need a privileged order to carry out public service is an illusion. All the hard work is performed by the Third Estate. Without the privileged orders, the higher positions in society would be much better filled by those with ability and a record of recognised service. It is a hateful injustice to ordinary citizens and an act of treason against the public if privileged people have seized all the well-paid and high-ranking posts. 5

The Third Estate contains everything needed to make a complete nation. It is like a strong and robust man who still has one arm in chains. If the privileged orders were removed, the nation would be better off. Nothing can succeed without the Third Estate and everything would be infinitely better without the other two. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Stanislas Fréron, *A History of the Royalist Reaction and the Misfortunes of the South*, published 1796. Fréron, a journalist, was one of the organisers of the coup of Thermidor. He was sent by the government to southern France in 1795 to end the White Terror. Here he is commenting on White Terror reprisals in southern France in the mid-1790s.

A new terror spread in southern France like lava from a volcano. The prisons of Marseilles and other towns were soon crammed with prisoners, most of them arrested without a specific charge. In this way, royalists rounded up their own suspects helped by representatives on mission who ordered the arrest of all persons presumed to be supporters of the Jacobin terror. Everywhere a kind of rivalry was stirred up by a popular frenzy, a contest to outdo all the rest in massacres. Neither age nor sex were spared. Women, children and old men were ruthlessly hacked to pieces. It was not hard to stir up the people to a fury against anyone who could be called a Jacobin terrorist. 15
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Popular hatred was directed against the ex-terrorists imprisoned in Fort Jean in Marseilles. Some of the people joined pro-royalist gangs of hired murderers known as the Company of Jesus or Company of the Sun. They entered the prison cells and attacked their defenceless and starving victims. Daggers and pistols were not enough—they loaded cannon with grapeshot and fired point-blank into the prison yards. They set fire to damp straw at the entrances to vaults where prisoners were huddled and suffocated them with thick smoke. They killed and slaughtered in a murderous frenzy. 25

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Lenin, *Stolypin and Revolution*, published in a German revolutionary newspaper, 18 October 1911. At the time, Lenin was living in exile. Here Lenin is considering Stolypin's time in office.

Stolypin was the head of the counter-revolutionary Tsarist government from 1906 to 1911. He organised and carried out the coup of 3 June 1907 and prepared himself for office by organising massacres and the torturing of peasants.

Stolypin acted as the agent of Russia's feudal landed nobility. He was also minister when the entire liberal bourgeoisie held counter-revolutionary attitudes. Consequently, he was able to turn to the bourgeoisie for assistance, sympathy and advice. 5

Stolypin helped the Russian people learn a useful lesson: either march to freedom under the leadership of the proletariat by overthrowing the Tsarist monarchy; or sink deeper into slavery and submit to the leadership of the liberal bourgeoisie. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Walter Duranty, *I Write As I Please*, published 1935. Duranty, an Anglo-American journalist, spent long periods in the Soviet Union and was based in Moscow during the New Economic Policy (NEP). Here Duranty is considering the NEP in the early 1920s.

In Moscow, communists and proletarian leaders criticised the NEP but to the mass of workers it brought jobs that would be paid in real money rather than valueless paper or mouldy rations. To traders, the NEP meant opportunity and the dawn of better days. Ill-informed foreigners like myself naturally saw first the surface features of the NEP – its reckless gambling and corruption – which were not the whole truth but real enough. Gambling halls and night clubs had no difficulty getting licences so long as part of the money went to the state. The Moscow authorities received some 4 million gold roubles from these licences in 1922, which was used to fund much-needed repairs to streets, drains and lighting. 15

All over Moscow, half-ruined buildings were being restored and house fronts were being cleaned and painted. Shops, cafes and restaurants were being opened everywhere. The city was full of peasants selling produce or transporting building materials. Suddenly goods that had been hidden or hoarded began to appear. In a single year the supply of food and goods increased from starvation point to being almost adequate and prices fell accordingly. This was the real heart of the NEP whereas gambling and corruption were just its surface features. 20

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: 'The French Revolution and Napoleon: A Sourcebook' By Philip G. Dwyer and Peter McPhee, Routledge 2002

Source 2 from: 'Stanislas Fréron, A History of the Royalist Reaction and the Misfortunes of the South', published 1796 quoted in Philip G. Dwyer and Peter McPhee (eds) The French Revolution and Napoleon: A Sourcebook, Routledge 2002

Source 3 from: 'Lenin, Stolypin and Revolution,' published in Social Democrat, 18 October 1911' quoted in Robin Bunce, 'Russia in Revolution 1894–1924' Hodder Education 2017

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