

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names									
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE					Centre Number					Candidate Number				
					<input type="text"/>					<input type="text"/>				
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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►



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 Louis XVI's acceptance of the French Constitution in September 1791?

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 September massacres in 1792?

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 conditions experienced by workers at the Lena Goldfields in 1912?

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 role of the Military Revolutionary Committee in October 1917?

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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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** To what extent was the onset of revolution in 1789 due to the summoning of the Estates-General?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How significant was the role of Robespierre in the development of the Terror in 1794?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5** How accurate is it to say that the Directory brought stability to France in the years 1795–99?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

- 6** How significant was revolutionary activity in the Russian empire during the 1905 Revolution?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7** How accurate is it to say that the closing of the Constituent Assembly was the main reason for the onset of the Russian civil war?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8** How accurate is it to say that the Bolshevik regime succeeded in imposing central control over the Russian economy in the years 1917–24?

(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



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

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 a letter written by Louis XVI to his brothers, the Counts of Provence and Artois, 25 September 1791. The King's brothers were opponents of the revolution and had left France.

I accepted the Constitution and you are aware of the reasons I gave to the Assembly. Here are my private reasons. I know my émigré subjects believe that the people were becoming more critical of the revolution. I myself believed this, but now I see such a change has not taken place and my émigré subjects were mistaken. Right now, the will of this nation is for these senseless Rights of Man. I therefore agreed to the Constitution. 5

It will be difficult to govern a large nation according to this Constitution. I believe it to be impossible. If I obstruct the Constitution, it will bring about conflict. It will prevent the people from properly assessing the Constitution because my constant opposition will blind them. If I adopt the principles of the Constitution, and implement them in good faith, the people will learn the real cause of their misfortunes. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a report written by Earl Gower to the British government, 3 September 1792. Gower served as the British Ambassador in Paris in the years 1790–92. Here he comments on the September massacres.

A messenger arrived here yesterday afternoon with news that the Prussian army was advancing on Paris. Immediately on receiving this information, the Legislative Assembly announced a national emergency so that the French people could prepare for the country's general defence. This announcement created a frenzied atmosphere in the capital. 15

People assembled noisily in different parts of Paris. At about seven o'clock in the evening they surrounded the Church des Carmes, where about 160 priests, who had previously been taken into custody, were confined. These unfortunate priests fell victim to the fury of the enraged crowd and were massacred with shocking barbarity. 20

Afterwards, the mob went to the Abbaye Prison and killed many prisoners there. The same cruelties were committed in all the other prisons of the capital. The vengeance of the mob was principally directed against the refractory priests and, since the crowd was master of the situation, everything the mob did was dreaded. The Legislative Assembly sent some of its most popular and persuasive members to reason with the crowd but they were not listened to. It is impossible to describe the confusion and anxiety that exists in Paris at the moment. 25 30

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From 'Our Demands', a document sent by the Lena Goldfields miners to the managers of the Lenzoloto Mining Company, 2 March 1912. The Lena Goldfields mines were controlled by the Lenzoloto Mining Company.

We demand:

1. Improvements to ventilation and lighting in living quarters. Unmarried people should have one room for two people and families should have one room.
2. An eight-hour working day and no compulsory work on Sundays and holidays. Overtime work must be paid at a higher rate. 5
3. Working hours should be recorded and totalled every month. This work record should be freely available for workers to inspect.
4. Workers should receive medical aid and sick pay.
5. Managers cannot sack workers as they please, but only with the agreement of a workers' commission. 10
6. No forced women's labour.
7. Workers and managers should be issued with the same food. All food should be handed out in the presence of a worker representative.
8. Managers must address workers politely. 15

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Leon Trotsky, *History of the Russian Revolution*, published 1932. By the late 1920s, Trotsky had been expelled from the Soviet Communist Party and exiled from the USSR. Here he considers the role of the Military Revolutionary Committee in October 1917.

The Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC) weakened the Provisional government with the pressure of the masses and with the strength of the Petrograd garrison. Initially, the MRC built up its strength without openly challenging the government, as the workers and the garrison prepared themselves for insurrection. The MRC was weakening the Provisional government before overthrowing it. It was possible to apply this tactic only because of the superiority of the MRC's forces and because its support was increasing hour by hour. 20

The Provisional government's attempt to suppress the newspapers, prosecute the MRC and cut the Petrograd Soviet's telephone lines demonstrated that the government was preparing a counter-revolutionary coup d'état. What a superb signal for battle! Telegrams to all districts and units of the garrison announced the event. The telegrams stated: 'The enemy of the people took the offensive during the night. The Military Revolutionary Committee is leading the resistance to the assault of the conspirators'. The conspirators were the institutions of the Provisional government. 30

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: <http://chnm.gmu.edu/revolution/d/315>

Source 2 from: <http://chnm.gmu.edu/revolution/d/393>

Source 3 from: 'Our Demands' quoted in 'Russia in Revolution 1894–1924', Robin Bunce, Hodder Publication 2017

Source 4 from: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1930/hrr/ch41.htm>