

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/2C

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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 Pierre-Toussaint Durand de Maillane, *History of the National Convention*, published 1825. Durand de Maillane was a politician during the French Revolution, a member of the Estates General in 1789 and later a member of the National Convention. Here, he is commenting on the events surrounding the fall of Robespierre.

Meanwhile, the Reign of Terror was reaching its end. Robespierre had become unbearable, even to his own accomplices. The members of the committees were in a power struggle with him, and were afraid that sooner or later, they would become his victims. But soon Robespierre, through his speeches and actions, would give 'hope to the damned' who feared sharing the fate of Danton. Every tyrant who threatens but does not strike is himself struck. Those Montagnards* who had been threatened formed a conspiracy against Robespierre. Only a decree from the Convention could fell this monster. But there were problems. We on the Right, had more votes, but were not the friends of the threatened Montagnards, who had often called for our arrest. However, since no other way existed, the Montagnards turned to us for help.

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*Montagnards – a group within the National Convention who had initially backed the Committee of Public Safety

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From Saint-Just's speech to the National Convention on 27 December 1792, during the trial of Louis XVI. Saint-Just was a radical politician during the French Revolution and a member of the National Convention. Here, he is commenting at the end of Louis' trial.

Today will decide the fate of the Republic. It is doomed if the tyrant goes unpunished. The enemies of the common good will reappear, meet, and hope. The forces of tyranny will pick up their pieces like a reptile renewing its lost tail. Are bloody laws enforced only against the oppressed, and is the oppressor to be spared?

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Louis wishes to be King, to speak as King even while denying it. Louis can only challenge us by proving his innocence. Let Louis explain how the papers you have seen may favour liberty, let him show his wounds, and let us, the People, judge.

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Some will say that the Revolution is over; that we have nothing more to fear from the tyrant, and that the law now calls for the death of the betrayer of the people. But, citizens, tyranny is like a reed which bends with the wind and which rises again. What do you call a Revolution? The fall of a throne, the removal of a few abuses? No! The Revolution begins when the tyrant ends.

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

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From a petition to Tsar Nicholas II, drawn up by striking industrial workers. Protesters carried the petition in a huge procession to the Winter Palace in an attempt to deliver it to Tsar Nicholas II on Sunday 9 January 1905. The event became known as Bloody Sunday.

We working men and inhabitants of St. Petersburg, have come to You to seek truth, justice and protection. Our first request was that our employers should discuss our demands with us but this they refused to do. They regarded as illegal our other demands: reduction of the working day to eight hours, the fixing of wage rates in consultation with us, and investigation of our grievances against the factory managements. We have been in bondage* with the help and cooperation of Your officials. Anyone who dares to speak up in defence of the interests of the working class and ordinary people is jailed or exiled. 5

*bondage – slavery

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From a report by Major General Sir Alfred Knox, the British military adviser to the British ambassador to Russia. It was written in April 1917. Having visited the Russian northern fighting front, Knox here considers the Russian army's attitude to the war.

I returned to Petrograd from a visit to the Northern front on April 28. I gave you my opinion of the deplorable state of things at the front. Units have been turned into political debating societies; the infantry refuses to allow the guns to shoot at the enemy; discussions, which betray the Allies and the best interests of Russia, take place daily with the enemy, who laughs at the trusting nature of the Russian peasant soldier. Many senior officers complained that the Government, to which the army has every right to look for support, has left all the burden of dealing with the agitation to the army. 10 15

In Petrograd things are growing worse daily. Tens of thousands of able-bodied Russian men in uniform wander about the streets without a thought of going to the front or working to prepare themselves for the war. Every able-bodied man and most of the women in England and France are straining every nerve to beat the common enemy. This state of affairs will be a disgrace for all time for the Russian people and its Government. 20

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from John Hardman, *French Revolution Documents 1792–95*, Barnes & Noble 1973; Source 2 is from M J Mavidal and M E Laurent (eds.), *Archives parlementaires de 1787 à 1860, première série (1787 à 1799)*, Paris: Dupont 1879–1913; Sources 3 and 4 are from David Evans and Jane Jenkins, *Years of Russia, the USSR and the Collapse of Soviet Communism*, Hodder Education 2008.

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