

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 6 June 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/2C**

History
Advanced
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.
- You must answer **two** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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.

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the nature of the September massacres in Paris in 1792?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the way the workforce at the Lena goldfields was treated in 1912?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☐

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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** How accurate is it to say that the failings of Louis XVI and his ministers in the 1780s were the main reason for the onset of the French Revolution in 1789?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How far do you agree that, in the years 1795–99, the political and financial successes of the Directory outweighed its political and financial failures?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

- 5** 'The differences between the Revolutions of 1905 and February 1917 in Russia far outweigh their similarities.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6** How accurate is it to say that Lenin's actions and attitudes were the main reason for the survival of the Bolshevik regime in the years 1917–24?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**Friday 6 June 2025**

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

**Paper
reference****9HI0/2C****History****Advanced****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.***Turn over* ►**P76438A**©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a report written by a British diplomat in Paris to the British Government, 3 September 1792. 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 defence. This announcement created a frenzied atmosphere in the capital. 5

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 imprisoned. These unfortunate priests fell victim to the fury of the enraged crowd and were massacred with shocking barbarity. 10

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*. Since the mob was effectively in control, everything the mob did was dreaded. The Legislative Assembly sent some of its most popular and persuasive members to reason with the crowd but the crowd would not listen. 15

It is impossible to describe the confusion and anxiety that exists in Paris at the moment.

*refractory priests – priests who refused to take the oath in support of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790)

Source 2: From Nicolas-Edme Restif, *Paris Nights*, published 1786–92. Restif was a writer who lived in Paris during the French Revolution. Here he provides an eyewitness account of events in Paris on the second day of the September massacres.

The mob sang, shouted and yelled: 'Let's go to Saint-Firmin!'. Saint-Firmin was a priests' prison. Some of this murderous mob cried out 'Long live the nation!' 20
One of the victims of this mob was Abbé Gros, who had once been my parish priest. Gros was thrown out of a window and he fell to his death. All through the night, these murderers continued to kill at prisons and other places in Paris.

The mob confronted a woman and demanded that she shout out 'Long live the nation!'. When she refused, they made her climb onto a heap of dead bodies. 25
When she again refused to shout 'Long live the nation!', one member of the mob stabbed her. She fell, and was finished off by the others. What pointless cruelty! I had never witnessed such horror. I tried to flee but my legs failed and I fainted.

The number of people who actively took part in the killings was only about 30
one hundred and fifty. The rest of Paris looked on in fear or approval, or stayed behind closed doors.

Why did this butchery take place? Some think that the killings were undertaken so that military volunteers, leaving for the fighting front, would not leave their wives and children at the mercy of counterrevolutionaries in Paris. The real 35
reason is that the mob wanted only one thing: to get rid of refractory priests.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From the work contract signed by all miners who worked in the Lena goldfields in the years 1911–12. The mines in the Lena goldfields were controlled by the Lenzoloto Mining Company.

The workers should undertake, in good faith, any mining work at the Lenzoloto company mines or wherever the management decides to send them. In no case may the workers refuse to undertake the work assigned to them, or decide to change the designated work on their own initiative for other tasks.

From 1 April until 1 October, the working day must consist of 11.5 working hours and, from 1 October until 1 April, the working day must consist of 11 hours. Lunch breaks are scheduled by the management and are not included in the hours of the working day. 5

In the winter months, workers will receive days off, as required by law. During the summer months, the management will assign days off to workers at least twice a month. 10

No worker has the right to ask to leave this employment before the end of their work contract.

The management has the right to dismiss a worker for the following reasons:

- (1) incompetent work 15
- (2) absence from work three days in a row without an appropriate reason
- (3) laziness at work
- (4) foolish behaviour at work
- (5) contraction of an infectious disease
- (6) gathering together a crowd that poses a threat to peace and order 20
- (7) any violation of the employment contract by the worker.

Source 4: From 'Our Demands', a document sent by the Lena goldfields miners to the managers of the Lenzoloto Mining Company, 2 March 1912.

We, the miners, demand:

1. Workers' living quarters should be expanded and improved, with free lighting and better ventilation. Unmarried people should have one room for two people and families should have one room. 25
2. A standard eight-hour working day. No compulsory work on Sundays and holidays. Overtime work must be paid at a higher rate.
3. Completed working hours for each worker should be recorded and totalled every month. This work record should be freely available for workers to inspect on a daily basis. 30
4. Workers should receive medical aid on request. Workers suffering any illness caused by the Lenzoloto company must continue to receive pay at the normal rate. For any other illnesses, workers should receive sick pay at half the full pay rate.
5. Managers should not sack workers as they please, but only with the agreement of a workers' commission. 35
6. Women should not be subject to forced 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 at all times. 40

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: <https://alphahistory.com/frenchrevolution/british-reports-september-massacres-1792/>

Source 2 from: *The French Revolution and Napoleon: A Sourcebook*, Philip G. Dwyer and Peter McPhee (eds), Routledge, 2002 1st Edition

Source 3 from: *Russia in Revolution 1894–1924*, Robin Bunce, 1st Edition, Hodder Education, 2017

Source 4 from: *Russia in Revolution 1894–1924*, Robin Bunce, 1st Edition, Hodder Education, 2017

