

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Wednesday 5 June 2019

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.

Turn over ►



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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 challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793?

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 reasons for the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in March 1917?

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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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 'The reforms of the National Assembly (1789-91) transformed France.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 'The Directory restored financial, but not political, stability.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 5 'Tsarist government in the years 1894-1905 was fundamentally similar to Tsarist government in the years 1906-14.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 How far do you agree that the survival of the Bolshevik regime, in the years 1917-21, owed more to the weaknesses of its opponents than to the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From the Act of Abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, issued March 1917.

By the Grace of God, I, Nicholas II, Emperor of all the Russias, to all my faithful subjects make known:

In these days of terrible struggle against the foreign enemy, who has been trying for three years to impose its will upon our country, God has willed that Russia should be faced with a new and formidable trial. Troubles at home threaten to have a fatal effect on the ultimate course of this hard-fought war. The future of Russia, the honour of our heroic army, the welfare of the people and the whole future of our dear country demand that the war should be carried to a victorious conclusion at any price. 5

This cruel foreign enemy is making his supreme effort, but we must ensure that the moment is at hand when our courageous army, working with our glorious allies, will overthrow the enemy once and for all. 10

In these days, which are decisive for the existence of Russia, I think I should follow the voice of my conscience by enabling the closest co-operation of my people and the organisation of all their resources for the speedy achievement of victory. 15

For these reasons, in agreement with the Duma of the Empire, I think it my duty to abdicate the Crown and give up the supreme power.

Source 4: From Alexander Kerensky, *The Road to the Tragedy*, published 1935. Here he considers Tsar Nicholas II's abdication.

When looking at this living mask of a ruler, I began to understand why the reins of government had slipped so easily out of Nicholas II's hands. He bore 'the burden of power' until the end. But, he would not fight for it: he had no wish to rule. Power, like everything else that was earthly and consequently humdrum, bored him, tired him, and no longer thrilled. 20

He calmly laid aside his royal sceptre to take up a gardener's spade. He gave up the throne like handing over a troop of horses. He threw aside his imperial rule just as in his youth he tossed aside one splendid military uniform to put on another. And now, he found it an interesting experience to be without a uniform at all - just an ordinary citizen, free of all duties and obligations. Without any inner drama he stepped out into private life. 'It was God's will' he said. Indeed, all those who observed him closely during his 'captivity' assert unanimously that, throughout this period, the former Emperor was generally in a calm and even happy mood. 25 30