



HA052675972

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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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P 6 9 3 3 4 A 0 1 2 0


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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 Robespierre's role in the Terror?

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 impact of War Communism in the countryside?

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 How significant was the challenge to the *ancien régime* posed by rural poverty and urban food prices in France in the 1780s?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 'The role played by Sieyès was the main reason for the success of the coup de Brumaire in 1799.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the nature of Tsarist autocratic rule was transformed in the years 1894–1914?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 'Kerensky's flawed leadership was the main reason for the fall of the Provisional Government in 1917.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(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 a speech made by Fyodor Dan to the Eighth All-Russian Soviet Congress, 23 December 1920. Dan was a leading Menshevik. Here he comments on the policy of War Communism in the countryside.

So, we have seen, first and foremost, the adoption of a purely coercive policy towards the peasants. Yesterday, we were given figures that showed that during the last year the government extracted more grain from the peasants than the Tsarist government did in the last year of its life. I have to say that a food policy based on violence is bound to fail. War Communism has forcibly seized 300 million *pudy**. This has led to a decrease in the sown area everywhere of almost 25 per cent, a reduction in livestock and profound agricultural decline. 5

We consider that this policy of ever-deepening coercion of the peasants will be fatal. We warn you that this policy of deeper and more intense coercion of the peasantry can only lead to an unbridgeable gulf between town and country. Then the peasants, no longer in fear of the Tsar and landowners, will become the basis for a bourgeois counterrevolution in Russia. Everyone who holds the interests of the revolution dear must protest against this coercion. We must demand that the working class be allowed greater initiative, and remember that it is far easier to build socialism with a willingly-involved peasant class. 10 15

**pudy* – plural of *pood*, a Russian unit of weight equivalent to 16.4 kilograms



Source 4: From Victor Serge, *Memoirs of a Revolutionary*, published 1951. Serge was a Russian revolutionary and writer who joined the Bolsheviks in 1919. Here he comments on the policy of War Communism in the countryside.

The social system in these years was called War Communism. Anyone who, like myself, went so far as to consider it purely temporary was looked upon with contempt. The system for providing food had to be maintained since it catered primarily for the starved and battered proletariat, the army, the navy, and the party activists. And so requisitioning squads were sent out into the outlying countryside, only to be driven away, or sometimes even massacred, by peasants wielding pitchforks. Savage peasants would cut open a commissar's belly, fill it with grain and leave him by the roadside as a lesson for all. 20

This was how one of my comrades, a printing worker, died. It took place not far from Dno*. I went there afterwards to explain to the desperate villagers that it was all the fault of the blockade by the interventionist powers. This was true, but the peasants continued, not unreasonably, to demand both the abolition of requisitioning and the legalisation of the free market. 25

No one dared admit that this War Communism system would not work. The party did not know that, in February 1920, Trotsky had asked the Central Committee to abolish requisitioning. Rozhkov, the Marxist historian, wrote to Lenin saying that we were heading for a catastrophe: there must be an immediate change in the economic relationship between town and countryside. 30

* Dno – a railway town in north-west Russia