Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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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 General Louis Marie Turreau, *Memoirs to Serve the History of the War of the Vendée*, published 1794. Turreau served the Republic as commander-in-chief of the Army of the West during the Vendée revolt. Here he is describing the rebels in 1793.

The actions of the rebels can never be predicted: they only fight when they want, and where they want. Their skill in the use of guns is such that no other known people fires so many shots. Their attack is sudden and almost always unexpected, because it is very difficult in the Vendée to survey areas well, to keep watch, and consequently to defend oneself against a surprise. Their battle formation is in the form of a semi-circle. Their best sharpshooters are at the leading edges, and they almost never miss a target at a reasonable distance. Before even realising it, you are crushed under a mass of fire. The rebels are not familiar with firing in regular formations and yet they make you suffer a fire which is just as heavy, sustained and deadly as ours.

If you resist, they withdraw so rapidly that it is very difficult to reach them, especially since the landscape almost never allows for the use of cavalry. They scatter, they escape over the fields, woods, bushes, knowing all the obstacles that oppose their flight and how to avoid them. In victory, they encircle you, cut you to bits and pursue you with a fury. Any educated army officer, on arriving in the Vendée, would find it difficult to operate successfully there.

Source 2: From two reports written by Jean Claude de Benaben, 1793. The author was the commissioner for the Department of Maine-et-Loire, in the Vendée. Here he is describing the action taken by the Republic in the region against the rebels.

I witnessed the horror of a town taken by storm. Government soldiers spread out into the houses at Le Mans. They captured the wives and daughters of the rebels who had not had time to flee. They took the women and girls into the squares or the streets and butchered them on the spot - shot, bayoneted or slashed with swords. Ultimately, the fury of the soldiers was such that their general-in-chief found no other means to stop the bloodshed than to sound the retreat. The whole route to Le Mans was covered with the bodies of the rebels. I saw on the side of the road about one hundred bodies, completely naked, piled one on top of the other, more or less like pigs ready to be salted.

More than 2,000 rebels were shot at Savenay but an entirely different method is often used elsewhere to get rid of the rebels. We put these scoundrels in boats which are then sunk to the bottom. We call that sending to the water tower. Today we made about 1,200 rebels 'drink'. This punishment is much more rapid than the guillotine that is reserved for nobles, priests and all those who, according to the rank they once held, had great influence over the population.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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