Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 9 June 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

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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 Stanislas Fréron, *A History of the Royalist Reaction and the Misfortunes of the South*, published 1796. Fréron was one of the organisers of the coup of Thermidor. He was sent by the government to southern France in 1795 to end the White Terror. Here he is commenting on White Terror reprisals in the city of Marseilles in the mid-1790s.

A new terror spread rapidly and widely in southern France, like lava from a volcano. The prisons of Marseilles and other towns were soon crammed with prisoners, most of them arrested without a specific charge. In this way, royalists rounded up anyone they suspected of being a Jacobin. They were helped by representatives of the new Thermidorean government, who ordered the arrest of all persons presumed to be supporters of the Jacobin terror. Everywhere a kind of rivalry was stirred up by a popular frenzy, a contest to outdo each other in massacres. Women, children and old men were ruthlessly hacked to pieces. It was not hard to stir up the people to a fury against anyone who could be called a Jacobin terrorist.

Popular hatred was directed against the ex-terrorists imprisoned in Fort Jean in Marseilles. Some of those responsible for the White Terror joined pro-royalist gangs of hired murderers known as the Company of Jesus or Company of the Sun. They entered the prison cells and attacked their defenceless and starving victims. Daggers and pistols were not enough—they loaded cannon with grapeshot and fired point-blank into the prison yards. They set fire to damp straw at the entrances to vaults where prisoners were huddled and suffocated them with thick smoke. They killed and slaughtered in a murderous frenzy.

Source 2: From Georges Duval, *Thermidorean Memories*, published 1844. Duval, a playwright and member of the Gilded Youth, lived in Paris during the Revolution. The Gilded Youth emerged after Thermidor and targeted the Jacobins in the White Terror. Here he recalls the Gilded Youth's attack on the Jacobin Club in November 1794.

The Gilded Youth were so-called because of their tone, manners and cleanliness of dress, which was in marked contrast with the language, vulgar manners, and filthy clothing of the Jacobins. The Gilded Youth was made up of young people belonging to the upper classes of Paris society who had suffered during the Revolution and the Terror. It also contained clerks and decent bourgeois people. Together, they formed an army in Paris to oppose the Jacobin masses who, in spite of the defeat of their leaders, were still a threat.

Initially, we of the Gilded Youth limited ourselves to mocking the Jacobins and singing the song 'People Awake!' in the streets. Then the cry went up: 'To the Jacobin Club!'. We crossed the rue Saint-Honoré and a few officers and soldiers loyal to the Convention joined us. By the time we reached the Jacobin Club, our number was impressive. As we approached, the Jacobins locked all the doors and threw benches, desks and stones at us, resulting in some injuries on our side. A group of Jacobin women attacked some of our men with knives, knitting needles and scissors, leaving a few of us wounded. One Gilded Youth shouted, 'Let's whip them' and we punished the women. Soldiers on our side broke down the doors and we quickly entered the hall. The Jacobins and their friends, feeling the terror they had so long inspired in others, fled through the exits.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From letters written by Tsarina Alexandra to her husband, Tsar Nicholas II, in the years 1915–16. The Tsar was then at Russian army headquarters near the military front.

Please listen to Our Friend, Grigory Rasputin. He has your interest at heart. God sent him to us, so we must pay attention to what he says.

Forgive me, but I do not like the choice of General Polivanov as Minister of War. He is Our Friend's enemy and that brings bad luck. Our Friend regrets you did not speak to him more about your ministers and the changes you were thinking of making.

I must give you a message from Our Friend, prompted by a vision he saw in the night. He begs you to order the Russian army to advance near Riga. He says it is necessary, otherwise the German army will consolidate its position for the winter and it will result in endless bloodshed and trouble to remove them. Our Friend says that the most essential thing now is for the Russian army to advance. He says we can, and we must advance, and I was to write to you about it at once.

Grigory did beg you to name Protopopov as Minister of the Interior. You had such a good impression of Protopopov. He happens to belong to the duma, is not on the political left, and so will know how to deal with the assembly. God bless your new choice of Protopopov – Our Friend says you have done a very wise act in appointing him.

Source 4: From the wartime diaries of Maurice Paléologue, published 1925. Paléologue served as the French ambassador to Russia in the years 1914–17. Here he comments on Rasputin's influence over the Tsarina and the Tsar in his diary entry for 12 October 1915.

Does Rasputin have the same power over the Tsar as over the Tsarina? No, there is a difference. As regards the relations between Tsarina Alexandra and the holy man, Rasputin, she lives in a kind of hypnosis. Whatever opinion or desire Rasputin expresses, she agrees and obeys at once. His ideas are implanted in her brain without rousing the slightest opposition on her part.

The Tsar's fascination with Rasputin is much less passive and complete. The Tsar certainly thinks that Rasputin is a 'Man of God'. However, to a large extent, Nicholas II retains his independence of judgment when dealing with Rasputin. He never allows Rasputin to take the initiative. The Tsar's independence of mind, compared to the Tsarina, is particularly marked when Rasputin intervenes in a political matter. Then, Nicholas II adopts a silent and reserved manner. He concedes only after a long period of consideration, but the Tsar's natural good sense very frequently wins the day.

However, on the ethical and religious side, the Tsar is profoundly influenced by Rasputin. Nicholas II draws much quiet strength from Rasputin. As the Tsar said to one of his aides: 'When I'm worried, I have only to talk to Grigory for five minutes and I feel myself immediately soothed and strengthened. He always manages to say what I need to hear, and the effect of his wise words lasts several weeks.'

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON A sourcebook By Philip Dwyer © Routledge, 2002

Source 2 from: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON A sourcebook By Philip Dwyer © Routledge, 2002

Source 3 from: Russia: Revolution and Counter-Revolution 1917-1924 By John Daborn © Cambridge University Press, 1991

Source 4 from: https://net.lib.byu.edu/estu/wwi/memoir/FrAmbRus/pal2-03.htm