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.

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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.

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.

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.

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!'. 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. 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 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 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.

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.

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

(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

(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.
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.
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.
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.

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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