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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

AS and A Level History · Paper 2 · Option 2C.1

60 questions · 1092 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

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On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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69

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QUESTIONS

60 questions · 1092 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



KEY TOPIC 1

THE ORIGINS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1774–89

15 questions in this sub-topic · 240 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the rights and privileges of the French nobility before the 1789 revolution?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**Source for use with Question 1a.**

Source 1: From Louis-Sebastien Mercier, *Scenes of Paris*, published in twelve volumes between 1781 and 1788. Mercier was a writer with moderate political views who observed and recorded life in Paris in the years before the revolution. He later became a member of the National Convention. Here, he is commenting on the rights and privileges of the nobility.

The nobles' castles, which are numerous in our provinces and swallow up large estates, possess misused rights of hunting, fishing and cutting wood. These castles still conceal those arrogant gentlemen who separate themselves effectively from the human race, who add their own taxes to the monarch's, and who oppress the poor downtrodden peasant. 5

The rest of the nobility surround the throne and continually beg for pensions and places. They want everything for themselves – dignities, employments and exclusive preferences. They will not allow the common people to have either promotion or reward, whatever their ability or their services to their country. Yet the nobles want benefices* and the offices of bishops and abbots. 10

* benefices – the permanent paid church appointments

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a diplomatic report to the British government written by Earl Gower on 22 June 1792. Gower served as the British Ambassador in Paris from 1790 to 1792. Here, he comments on the invasion of the Tuileries Palace, which took place two days earlier.

The recent attempt of the Jacobins to intimidate His Majesty has failed entirely. It has served to impress more strongly on those who want order and good government a loathing of the Jacobins' principles and practices. The majesty of the throne was tarnished but it gave the King an opportunity of displaying an extraordinary degree of calmness and courage which may be of considerable benefit. Reports that the King held the hand of a grenadier* to his heart saying 'feel here if there are any signs of fear' are perfectly true. 15

The King, finding the mob determined to force the door of his apartment, ordered his attendants to withdraw and placed himself in the recess of one of the windows. Here, attended by a few grenadiers, he allowed the mob to approach him. He accepted from them a red cap with tricolour ribbons which he wore during the whole time that they remained in the palace. When they expressed a wish that he should drink to the health of the nation, His Majesty agreed to their request and drank the remains of some wine from a cup which had previously been used by a grenadier. 20 25

* grenadier – the King's armed guard



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the impact of the Enlightenment in France before 1789?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From Father Augustin Barruel, *Memoirs Illustrating the History of Jacobinism*, published 1799. Barruel was a Catholic priest and writer. Here he is commenting on the Enlightenment in France in the years before 1789.

These false philosophers preach hatred, jealousy and destruction. They hate the Bible, accuse God and overthrow his altars. Voltaire* claims he has saved the people from the clergy. But, has he not infected them with an anti-religious plague and released every sort of passion? An age deceived by intrigues and conspiracies against religion has called itself the Age of Philosophy. 5

The conspiracy against the altar and the hatred sworn against God were not the only legacies handed down by these philosophers. Voltaire said 'Let us crush the altar and let not a single altar nor a single worshipper be left to the God of the Christians'. His followers soon cried 'Let us crush the monarch's sceptre and let not a single throne nor a single subject be left to the kings of the earth!' 10

*Voltaire – an Enlightenment writer and philosopher

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a public proclamation issued by Napoleon about the coup de Brumaire in November 1799. It appeared in Paris immediately after the coup.

In Paris, I found division among all the authorities and agreement that the Constitution was half destroyed and could no longer save liberty. Every faction came to me and asked for my support but I refused to be the man of one faction. The Council of Elders summoned me and I replied to its call. A plan for a general restoration had been decided on by men regarded as the defenders of liberty, equality and property. 15

The Councils assembled at Saint-Cloud. Several deputies from the Council of Five Hundred, armed with knives and firearms, circulated death threats. I went to the Council of Five Hundred alone and unarmed to assure it of its power. The knives which threatened the deputies were immediately raised against me, their Liberator. The guards, whom I had left at the entrance to the hall, ran to put themselves between me and the assassins. They escorted me out. 20

Immediately afterwards, guards cleared the Legislative Body. The factions, thus intimidated, dispersed and fled. The majority of deputies, freed from their attacks, returned to the hall and prepared the new law of the Republic. 25

Frenchmen, you will undoubtedly recognise in this conduct the zeal of a soldier of liberty, of a citizen devoted to the Republic.



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the position of the Third Estate in France before 1789?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès, *What is the Third Estate?*, published 1789. Sieyès came from a middle-class background and was a Catholic priest and writer. Here he is commenting on the Third Estate in the years before 1789.

The idea that we need a privileged order to carry out public service is an illusion. All the hard work is performed by the Third Estate. Without the privileged orders, the higher positions in society would be much better filled by those with ability and a record of recognised service. It is a hateful injustice to ordinary citizens and an act of treason against the public if privileged people have seized all the well-paid and high-ranking posts. 5

The Third Estate contains everything needed to make a complete nation. It is like a strong and robust man who still has one arm in chains. If the privileged orders were removed, the nation would be better off. Nothing can succeed without the Third Estate and everything would be infinitely better without the other two. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Stanislas Fréron, *A History of the Royalist Reaction and the Misfortunes of the South*, published 1796. Fréron, a journalist, 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 southern France in the mid-1790s.

A new terror spread 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 their own suspects helped by representatives on mission 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 all the rest in massacres. Neither age nor sex were spared. 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. 15 20

Popular hatred was directed against the ex-terrorists imprisoned in Fort Jean in Marseilles. Some of the people 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. 25



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into attitudes to Marie Antoinette in the years before 1789?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From a private letter written in 1776 by the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau to Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria and mother of Marie Antoinette. Mercy-Argenteau was the Austrian ambassador to France and acted as Marie Antoinette's mentor. Here, he comments on the French Queen.

Among the public rumours that damage the reputation of the Queen of France, one appears more dangerous and unpleasant than the rest. People complain quite openly that the Queen is extravagant and encourages extravagance.

The public are alarmed by Her Majesty's expenditure at the Trianon*. By her order the gardens have been completely changed, which cost at least 150,000 livres. The Queen has had a theatre built at the Trianon but she has presented only one play there, followed by a supper. This entertainment was very expensive. 5

The Queen's allowance has been doubled, yet she has run up debts. The Queen has bought many diamonds, and her card-playing has become very costly. These causes of the Queen's debts have also provoked outcries and complaints. 10

* the Trianon – a small château given to Marie Antoinette by Louis XVI in 1774

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a speech made by Henri Grégoire to the National Assembly, 15 July 1791. Grégoire was a republican clergyman who became a radical Jacobin. Here, he considers the King's flight to Varennes.

Gentlemen, on this matter, I will speak according to my conscience.

King Louis XVI, our most important public servant, abandons his post. He travels with a false passport. The King had written to foreign powers stating that his most dangerous enemies were those who were trying to spread doubts and suspicions about the intentions of the monarch. He then proceeds to break his word. He flees Paris, leaving behind a written declaration for the French people, which, if not criminal in content, is, at the very least, contrary to the principles of our liberty. He must have been aware that his flight to Varennes exposed the nation to the dangers of civil war. 15 20

And finally, if we consider the argument that he wished only to go to Montmédy*, I say this: if he simply wanted to make peaceful observations to the National Assembly about its decrees, it was pointless to flee from the capital. If, on the other hand, he wanted to support his claims with military force, then the King's flight was a conspiracy against liberty. 25

* Montmédy – a pro-monarchy fortress town in north-eastern France

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the power of the French monarchy before 1789?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a speech by Chrétien-François de Lamoignon at a sitting of the *Parlement* of Paris, 19 November 1787. Lamoignon was then Minister of Justice. Here he comments on the French monarchy.

The unchanging principles of the French monarchy, universally accepted by the nation, demonstrate:

1. Sovereign power belongs to the king alone
2. The king's exercise of supreme power is accountable only to God
3. An unbreakable and permanent link unites king and nation
4. The nation's interests require that the king's rights remain unchanged
5. The king as sovereign ruler embodies the nation
6. Only the monarch has the power to make laws
7. Only the king can summon the Estates-General. He alone decides whether such a gathering is useful or necessary
8. The king is the supreme judge of his people's representations or grievances.

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When our monarchs established the *Parlements*, they wished to appoint officers to administer justice and maintain the kingdom, not to build up a power to rival royal authority.



Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From General Louis Marie Turreau, *Memoirs to Serve the History of the War of the Vendée*, published 1794. Turreau was commander-in-chief of the Republic's 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 and where they want. They are skilled in the use of guns and have a rapid rate of fire. Their attack is sudden and almost always unexpected. In the Vendée, it is very difficult for us to survey areas well, to keep watch, and consequently to defend ourselves against a surprise attack. Their best sharpshooters are placed at the leading edges of their battle formations, and they almost never miss a target at a reasonable distance.

The rebels make us suffer from their gunfire, which is just as heavy, sustained and deadly as ours. If we resist, they withdraw so rapidly that it is very difficult to reach them, especially since the landscape usually prevents the use of cavalry. They escape through fields, woods and bushes, knowing how to avoid all the obstacles that would prevent their retreat. In victory, they encircle us and cut us to bits. Any trained army officer, on arriving in the Vendée, would find it difficult to operate successfully against these tactics.



-
- 3** How significant were the financial problems of the 1780s in the fall of the *ancien régime* in France?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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 seriousness of the financial problems facing the French monarchy in the years before 1789?

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)

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 Arthur Young, *Travels During The Years 1787, 1788 and 1790*, published 1792. Young was an English writer on agriculture and economics who travelled widely across France in the 1780s. Here, Young describes a dinner party he attended in Paris in October 1787.

I dined today with a group of people who agreed on one opinion – that they are on the eve of some great revolution in government. The group considered that everything points to it – the confused state of the nation's finances, with a deficit that is impossible to tackle without the Estates-General of the kingdom assembling.

5

Yet the conversation did not turn to what would be the consequence of such a meeting of the Estates-General or whether an existing or former minister possessed the decisive talents to offer the prospect of real remedies. There was no discussion either about the King who lacks the mental resources to govern in such a situation without ministers or about a royal court which, devoted to pleasure and indulgence, was adding to the country's political and financial problems. Nothing was also said about the great disquiet amongst all ranks of men, who are eager for some change, without knowing what to look, or hope, for. Nor was the strong desire for liberty, increasing every hour since the American Revolution, mentioned.

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Altogether, these things form a combination of circumstances that promise to cause an upheaval unless some talented and courageous leader takes the helm to guide events, instead of being driven by them. It is very remarkable that no conversation about the consequences of a meeting of the Estates-General occurred. However bankruptcy was a much discussed topic.

20



Source 2: From a Royal Edict issued by the French King on 16 August 1788. The Edict suspended payments made by the royal treasury.

His Majesty has not despaired of the nation's fortune. He has considered that, if the nation's distress is great, its resources are even greater. Nothing is threatened except by anxiety and fear. Since the crisis should become less serious as the meeting of the Estates-General approaches, there is a need for provisional arrangements which should be followed by a complete recovery.

25

These arrangements must be such that, until the meeting of the Estates-General and even throughout the year 1789, all payments are guaranteed, and the undertakings most affecting the public credit are safeguarded from all alarm and disquiet.

This is what His Majesty wishes to achieve in ordering that a part of the payments made by the royal cashier will not be made in paper money, since His Majesty is aware of its inconvenience and risks. Payments will be made in certificates of the royal treasury. These certificates will carry interest at five per cent and, when circumstances allow His Majesty to raise a loan, these will be accepted for payment just as readily as money.

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- 3** How accurate is it to say that the failings of Louis XVI and his ministers in the 1780s were the main reason for the onset of the French Revolution in 1789?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was the challenge posed by the Enlightenment to the *ancien régime* in France in the years 1774-89?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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 power of the French monarchy in the years immediately before 1789?

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)

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 speech made by Chrétien-François de Lamoignon at a royal sitting of the Parlement of Paris, 19 November 1787. Lamoignon was then Minister of Justice. Here he is commenting on the power of the French monarchy.

The principles, universally accepted by the nation, prove that:

1. Sovereign power in his kingdom belongs to the king alone
2. The king is accountable only to God for the exercise of supreme power
3. The link that unites the king and the nation is by nature unbreakable
4. The mutual interests and duties of the king and his subjects ensure that this link is permanent 5
5. The nation has a vested interest that the rights of its ruler remain unchanged
6. The king is the sovereign ruler of the nation, and he embodies the nation
7. Legislative power resides in the person of the monarch, depending upon and sharing with no-one. 10

These are the unchanging principles of the French monarchy. The right to convene the Estates-General belongs to the king alone and he alone decides whether such a gathering is useful or necessary. The king needs no special powers to administer his kingdom. The king will always be the supreme judge of his people's representations or grievances. When our kings established the Parlements, they wished to appoint officers whose duty was to administer justice and to maintain the kingdom. It was not the officers' duty to build up a power to rival royal authority. 15



Source 2: From *'Memoir of the Princes of the Blood'*, a petition sent to Louis XVI by five French princes, 12 December 1788. The Princes of the Blood were relatives of the king and the petition was presented to Louis XVI at the end of the second Assembly of Notables. Here the princes are commenting on the condition of the monarchy in France.

Your Majesty has stated to the Princes of the Blood that, when they wish to tell him what might be useful in his service and to the State, they may address themselves to him. We, the Count of Artois, Prince of Condé, the Duke of Bourbon, the Duke of Enghien and Prince Conti, believe it to be our duty to respond to this invitation from Your Majesty. 20

Sire, the State is in danger. Your person is respected and the virtues of the monarch ensure the devotion of the nation. But Sire, a revolution is brewing in the principles of government. It is being brought on by stirring up opinion. Our valued institutions, which this monarchy has made to flourish for so many centuries, have become matters for debate, or are even described as injustices. Everything reveals a system of deliberate insubordination and contempt for the laws of the State. Who can say where these wild opinions will stop? 25 30

The rights of the throne have been called into question. The rights of the two orders of the State divide opinions and soon property rights will be attacked. The inequality of wealth will be presented as an aim of reform. The suppression of feudal rights has already been proposed, as the abolition of a system of oppression, a left-over from a barbaric past. 35



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- 3** To what extent was the onset of revolution in 1789 due to the summoning of the Estates-General?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 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)



-
- 3** To what extent was the collapse of the absolute monarchy in France in 1789 due to the impact of the American Revolution?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Open Sources in revolution, 1774–89

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 rights of the French nobility before the 1789 revolution?

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)

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 Louis-Sébastien Mercier, *Scenes of Paris*, published 1781–88. A member of the third estate, Mercier was a writer with moderate political views, who observed the lives of all social classes in Paris in the years before the revolution. Here he is commenting on the rights of the nobility.

The nobles' castles are numerous in all of our provinces and the nobles occupy large landed estates. These nobles' castles also own rights over hunting, fishing and cutting wood, which are frequently misused. Furthermore, these castles still conceal those arrogant noble gentlemen who effectively shut themselves away from the rest of the population of France. Just like the monarch, the nobles continue to oppress the poor despondent peasant by imposing their own taxes on rural labourers all too easily. 5

The rest of the nobility surround the throne of the monarch, begging all the time for pensions, placements and positions. They want all the advantages for themselves – dignities, employments and preferential treatment. The nobility will not allow the common people to have either promotion or reward, whatever their ability or the services they have performed for their country. The nobles prevent this from happening. Yet, in contrast, the nobles want to secure roles and paid positions within the Church. 10



Source 2: From the *cahiers* of the nobility of Dourdan and Cambr sis in northern France. The *cahiers* were lists of grievances, petitions and suggestions for reform drawn up, on King Louis XVI's orders, by each of the three estates in March–April 1789. In total, some 25,000 *cahiers* were produced.

We, the nobility, recognise that it is a fundamental principle that the government of the kingdom is monarchical; that the monarchy is based firmly on the hereditary principle; and that no female has a claim to the throne. 15

The order of the nobility desires that, in the Estates-General, the distinction between the three orders must be strengthened and regarded as an integral part of the constitution. Voting in the Estates-General should only be by estate, not by head, particularly regarding a subject which especially concerns one of the three estates. 20

The order of the nobility wishes to preserve the sacred rights of property, the prerogatives of rank, honour and dignity that must belong to it, according to the constitutional principles of the French monarchy. 25

The current rate of poll tax for nobles should not be used as the basis for a new tax system for the nobility, given that the poll tax has been recognised as excessive and disproportionate.

The seigneurial courts* should be preserved as part of the French justice system, while taking the necessary measures to improve their administration. 30

Noble ownership of hunting rights should be maintained.

The concerns and interests of the provincial nobility should be addressed since they have little access to the favours of the royal court.

* seigneurial courts – feudal courts that entitled nobles to dispense justice in the areas under their control

-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the failings of Louis XVI and his ministers in the 1780s were the main reason for the onset of the French Revolution in 1789?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 2

REVOLUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY, 1789–92

14 questions in this sub-topic · 256 marks · lowest tariff first



1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Louis XVI's attitude to the French Revolution in the early 1790s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From the Marquis de Bouillé, *Memoirs Relating to the French Revolution*, published 1797. Bouillé was a French general and a committed royalist. Here, he reflects on the early 1790s.

The King often told me he felt disgust at the thought of leaving France to put himself at the head of an army or ordering his troops against his own rebellious people. Anyone who knew the King's religious character could not doubt his intention to observe the Constitution but this document was so imperfect, it was impossible to uphold. Once the King had recovered his liberty, he would only have employed force if it proved impossible to come to a suitable arrangement with the Assembly. Indeed, several leading Assembly members wanted such an arrangement, since the Constitution was drifting towards a republic they did not want and the chaos they dreaded.

5

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Jean-Nicolas Billaud-Varenne, *Memoirs*, written c1818. Billaud-Varenne, a lawyer and radical pamphleteer, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793–94 and played a role in Robespierre's downfall. Here, he reflects on Robespierre.

Let us ask ourselves, as has already been done, why we allowed Robespierre to go as far as he did. Not one single fact has been established, nor one single proof given, to justify the idea that that man's power was our work. Have we forgotten that, from the time of the Constituent Assembly, he already enjoyed an immense popularity, and that he was given the title of the Incorruptible? Have we forgotten that, during the Legislative Assembly, his popularity only increased further with the help of a very widely-known journal of which he was the editor and through his frequent speeches to the Jacobins? Have we forgotten that, in the National Convention, Robespierre before long was the man who, fixing all attention upon his own person, had gained so much confidence that it made him the dominant figure? Thus, by the time that he came to the Committee of Public Safety, he was already the most important man in France. If someone were to ask me how he had succeeded in gaining so much ascendancy over public opinion, I would answer that it was by displaying the strictest virtues, the most absolute devotion and the purest principles.

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You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Louis XVI's acceptance of the French Constitution in September 1791?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From a letter written by Louis XVI to his brothers, the Counts of Provence and Artois, 25 September 1791. The King's brothers were opponents of the revolution and had left France.

I accepted the Constitution and you are aware of the reasons I gave to the Assembly. Here are my private reasons. I know my émigré subjects believe that the people were becoming more critical of the revolution. I myself believed this, but now I see such a change has not taken place and my émigré subjects were mistaken. Right now, the will of this nation is for these senseless Rights of Man. I therefore agreed to the Constitution. 5

It will be difficult to govern a large nation according to this Constitution. I believe it to be impossible. If I obstruct the Constitution, it will bring about conflict. It will prevent the people from properly assessing the Constitution because my constant opposition will blind them. If I adopt the principles of the Constitution, and implement them in good faith, the people will learn the real cause of their misfortunes. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a report written by Earl Gower to the British government, 3 September 1792. Gower served as the British Ambassador in Paris in the years 1790–92. 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 general defence. This announcement created a frenzied atmosphere in the capital. 15

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 confined. These unfortunate priests fell victim to the fury of the enraged crowd and were massacred with shocking barbarity. 20

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 and, since the crowd was master of the situation, everything the mob did was dreaded. The Legislative Assembly sent some of its most popular and persuasive members to reason with the crowd but they were not listened to. It is impossible to describe the confusion and anxiety that exists in Paris at the moment. 25 30



- 3** How accurate is it to say that the measures introduced by the National Assembly, in the years 1789–91, reformed France?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Louis XVI's failings were responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 'Religious issues were primarily responsible for the deepening divisions in France in the years 1790-94.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was the storming of the Bastille in the development of the revolution during 1789?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the reforms of the National Assembly, in the years 1789–91, did little to change France?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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)



-
- 3** How significant was the flight to Varennes in the failure of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the impact of war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in the years 1791–92?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1789–90, the status and authority of the French monarchy was not seriously undermined?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 3 'The impact of war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far was France changed by the reforms of the National Assembly in the years 1789–91?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Louis XVI's failings were mainly responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 3

THE REPUBLIC AND THE TERROR, 1792–95

18 questions in this sub-topic · 336 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the trial of Louis XVI?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From Gouverneur Morris, *A Diary of the French Revolution*, which was eventually published in the 1880s. He was the American Ambassador to France in the years 1792–94 and, as a conservative, was critical of the French Revolution. Here, in an entry dated 21 December 1792, Morris comments on French attitudes towards Louis XVI during the King's trial.

The majority of the Convention stir up national hostility in order to justify dethroning the King and to encourage the adoption of a republican form of government. It was very easy to create such opinions. The rage which has been excited was terrible and the Convention is still in a great dilemma: fearing to acquit, fearing to condemn, and yet urged to destroy their captive Monarch. The violent section declares against him. Even the pro-monarchy and aristocratic parties wish his death. They believe that such a catastrophe would shock national feeling, awaken the people's traditional attachments and turn this tide of hostile opinion into the channels of loyalty. Thus he has become the common object of hatred to all parties.

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Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Antoine Claire Thibaudeau, *Memoirs of the Convention and Directory*, published 1824. A lawyer and politician, Thibaudeau was a member of the National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety. Here, he comments on the nature of the Terror.

The Terror in France subjected the whole nation to its bloody impact. In a repressive state, the rulers, the courtiers and certain classes and individuals are not affected by the terror they inspire. They are like gods who hurl thunderbolts without fear of being struck. In France however, under the reign of terror, no one was able to escape. The Terror hovered over everyone's head striking them down indiscriminately. It was as random and swift as death itself. The Convention, as well as the people, supplied its own victims. Danton and the officers of the commune of Paris perished on the same scaffold to which they had previously dragged the Girondists.

15

The people applauded the death of both executioners and victims. Marat, whose ferocity seemed to symbolise the Terror, would have been guillotined had he not been killed earlier by the dagger of a courageous woman. And Robespierre, the high priest of the Terror, was reserved as its last victim. The Terror did more harm than good to the Republic because it exceeded all limits, led to atrocious suffering and sacrificed friend and foe alike.

20
25

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the nature of the White Terror in Paris in the mid-1790s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From Pierre-René Choudieu, *Memoirs and Notes of Choudieu 1761–1838*, written in the 1830s. Choudieu served as a Jacobin deputy in the early 1790s. Here he reflects on the White Terror in Paris during the mid-1790s.

The *jeunesse dorée* were enthusiastic young men, who had never lost anything during the revolution. However, they still claimed to be victims of the Terror, with a duty to avenge their relatives who had died on the scaffold. The *jeunesse dorée* patrolled the Palais-Royal and the Tuileries gardens daily and sang the 'People's Awakening' song, which called for the death of the 'terrorist' republicans. 5

In their leisure moments, the *jeunesse dorée* amused themselves with a dance called the 'farandole'. Anyone who refused to join in the dance was thrown into nearby water troughs. Fréron, their leader, demanded in the Convention that the Hotel de Ville of Paris should be completely destroyed because it had sheltered Robespierre. He also wanted the Jacobins' club demolished. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a Paris police report, written in late 1797. Here the report considers the condition of France at that time.

A great amount of public anxiety has been caused by the financial situation. Investors in government bonds have lost money and so have been badly affected. People grumble angrily about public poverty, and critics of 18 Fructidor* say that the cause of poverty is due to that coup. The number of jobless workers has increased in Paris, and there are rumours that unemployment is just as great in the regions. This great distress, with winter coming, raises the fear of unfortunate consequences. 15

Rumours are rife that another 18 Fructidor* is going to take place soon and that the Directory is going to purge the two Councils once again. Some people, speaking of the present Constitution, say that it is not at all popular and that it is an aristocratic government. The only difference, it is said, between the Constitution of 1791 and that of 1795 is that the implementation of the laws, instead of being carried out by one king, is carried out by five Directors. Currently, public opinion is worried about future political developments and complains about the financial situation. Nevertheless, an outward appearance of calm continues to exist. 20 25

* 18 Fructidor (4 September 1797) – a coup carried out by the Directors to remove elected monarchist deputies from the Councils



or

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Robespierre's unpopularity was the main reason for the end of the Terror?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



3 'The Terror had successfully strengthened the Republic by the beginning of 1795.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the threat posed by the Vendée revolt to the survival of the Republic in 1793?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that external threats were the main reason for the Terror in 1793–94?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Open your Sources Booklet on page 101.

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)



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. 5 10

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. 15

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. 20 25

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. 30

4 How accurate is it to say that the nature of the Terror changed in the years 1793–94?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant were external threats in sharpening divisions within France in the years 1791–94?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



4 How significant was the role of Robespierre in the development of the Terror in 1794?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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)

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 Bertrand Barère, *Memoirs*, published in the early 1840s. Barère, a lawyer and journalist, was a prominent member of the Committee of Public Safety in the years 1793–94. Here he reflects on Robespierre.

In the Convention, Robespierre proposed the dreadful law of 22 Prairial*, which undermined revolutionary justice. The law reduced the number of jurors and established an oppressive system of justice. In effect, it created a system of assassination that used revolutionary law as a sword. I demanded a delay, but in vain. Everyone in the Convention was frightened because of Robespierre's support among the Jacobins, or else was coerced by the system of terror he had organised. As a result, the law was passed due to the forced silence of the deputies, rather than their consent. 5

The Committees of Public Safety and General Security complained that neither committee had known about the new law prior to Robespierre's proposal. This was true, even though this law related to the functions of the Committee of General Security, and it was proposed by Robespierre, a member of the Committee of Public Safety. The deputies of the Convention were astonished to learn that our committees had no part in it; the law was the work of Robespierre, Couthon** and St-Just. This horrible law was passed and its consequences were deplorable: mass executions took place and prisoners of all classes were held in the same prisons and accused under the same law. 10 15

*law of 22 Prairial – enacted on 10 June 1794

**Couthon – a member of the Committee of Public Safety and a close ally of Robespierre



Source 2: From Germaine de Staël, *Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution*, published 1798. De Staël was the daughter of former French Finance Minister, Jacques Necker. She was a prominent writer, intellectual and advocate of moderate reform in France during the 1790s. Here she reflects on the Committee of Public Safety and Robespierre.

The appalling Committee of Public Safety was not composed of twelve men of superior talent. This committee of terror exercised unrestricted power alone. The power of these twelve men was due to the atrocity of their crimes and nobody dared to criticise them. 20

No name from the Terror will remain, except Robespierre. He was neither more able nor more eloquent than the rest. However, his political fanaticism appeared both calm and stern, which made him feared by all his colleagues. He became ambitious when he triumphed over his rival demagogue, Danton. Robespierre was fond only of power. He sent counterrevolutionaries and revolutionaries to the scaffold. His behaviour created an atmosphere of terror in the midst of the actual Terror that the government introduced. The desire to rule compelled Robespierre to distinguish himself from others. Robespierre acquired the reputation of high democratic virtue and so was believed to be incapable of self-interest. 25 30

Robespierre devised the idea of a festival celebration to honour the Supreme Being. This was an attempt to base his political ascendancy on a religion founded on his own views – a common practice among those who wish to seize supreme power. At the festival celebration, however, he decided to walk at the head of the procession, in order to claim pre-eminence over his colleagues. From that time on, he was vulnerable. Shortly afterwards, Robespierre's colleagues denounced him to secure their own safety. 35

5 How significant was the role played by St-Just in the Terror in 1794?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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 nature of the White Terror in the mid-1790s?

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)

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.



- 4 How significant was the threat posed by the Vendée revolt to the survival of the Republic in 1793?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that economic pressures were the main reason for the onset of the Terror in 1793?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



4 How similar were the Terror of 1793–94 and the White Terror of the mid-1790s?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the Terror of 1793–94 and the White Terror of the mid-1790s were markedly different?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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 nature of the September massacres in Paris in 1792?

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)

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. 5

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. 10

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. 15

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!'. 20
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. 25
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 30
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 35
reason is that the mob wanted only one thing: to get rid of refractory priests.

KEY TOPIC 4

THE DIRECTORY AND THE RISE OF NAPOLEON, 1795–99

13 questions in this sub-topic · 260 marks · lowest tariff first



5

5 To what extent was the downfall of the Directory in 1799 due to economic problems?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 To what extent was the Directory able to restore order in France in the years 1795–99?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the domestic impact of war in bringing about the fall of the Directory in 1799?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



5 How far was government finance strengthened by the Directory in the years 1795–99?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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 extent of the Directory's success?

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)

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 Germaine de Staël, *Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution*, published 1818. The daughter of former French Finance Minister, Jacques Necker, de Staël was a prominent writer and intellectual in France during the 1790s. Here she reflects on the record of the Directory.

We have to give credit to the Directory. The first twenty months constitute a particularly remarkable period of administration. The Directory came to power in the most unfavourable circumstances. Paper money had fallen to almost a thousandth of its normal value and there was not as much as 100,000 francs in cash in the treasury. Food supplies were so scarce that popular discontent was barely contained and the revolt in the Vendée was still going on. Civil unrest had produced bands of outlaws, who committed horrible atrocities in the countryside. Finally, almost all the French armies were disorganised. 5

In six months, the Directory raised France from this deplorable situation. Coins smoothly replaced paper money; old and new property owners lived peacefully side-by-side; country roads had become perfectly safe; the army was very successful; the liberty of the press made a come-back; elections followed their legal course. 10

France would have been free if the nobles and priests had enjoyed the same treatment under the law as other citizens. But liberty cannot be compromised. If you persecute one individual in the State, justice will never be established for all, particularly when 100,000 individuals are placed outside the protective circle of the law. However, when the Directory was established, revolutionary measures spoiled the Constitution. The last four years of the Directory were so poor, from every perspective, that people easily attributed the disorder to the institutions themselves. 15 20

Source 2: From a confidential Paris police report written in late 1797. Here the report considers the state of the country at that time.

A great amount of public anxiety has been caused by the financial situation. Investors are profoundly and painfully affected by the subject. Violent grumblings can be commonly heard against public poverty, and critics of 18 Fructidor* say that the cause of poverty is due to that event. The number of jobless workers has increased in Paris, and there are rumours that unemployment is just as great in the regions. This great distress, with winter coming, raises the fear of unfortunate consequences. 25

Rumours are rife that another 18 Fructidor is going to take place any time and that the Directory is going to purge the two Councils once again. Some people, speaking of the present Constitution, say that it is not at all popular and that it is an aristocratic government. The only difference, it is said, between the Constitution of 1791 and that of 1795 is that the implementation of the laws, instead of being carried out by one king, is carried out by five Directors. Fears about the future in political terms, complaints and even grumblings about financial matters, and the desire for peace: such was the mood and the character of public opinion yesterday and again today. An exterior calm nevertheless continues to exist. 30 35

* 18 Fructidor (4 September 1797) - a coup carried out by the Directors to remove elected monarchist deputies from the Councils



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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 To what extent was the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) due to the role played by Napoleon Bonaparte?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that economic and financial problems were the primary reason for the collapse of the Directory in 1799?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the Directory brought stability to France in the years 1795–99?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 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)



Q5

5 How accurate is it to say that the Directory had little success in the years 1795–99?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



...

- 5** To what extent was the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) due to the role played by Sieyès?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1795–99, the political and financial successes of the Directory outweighed its political and financial failures?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the rights and privileges of the French nobility before the 1789 revolution. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that the nobility possessed extensive rights and privileges in pre-revolutionary France ('rights of hunting, fishing and cutting wood', 'add their own taxes to the monarch's'). - It indicates that the nobles were constantly seeking to extend their rights and privileges ('continually beg for pensions and places', 'want everything for themselves'). - It suggests that the nobility used these rights and privileges to set themselves apart from the ordinary population ('separate themselves effectively from the human race', 'not allow common people ... reward'). - It suggests that nobles were able to obtain influential positions within the French Church ('benefices and the offices of bishops and abbots'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Mercier was an experienced observer of French society in the 1780s and thus was likely to possess informed views about the rights of the nobility. - Mercier was clearly critical of the rights and privileges of the nobility as shown in his choice of language ('those arrogant gentlemen', 'oppress the poor downtrodden peasant'). - Mercier's observations were published at the time, which suggests he was trying to influence literate French opinion in the 1780s. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Prior to the 1789 revolution, the French nobility had many rights and privileges including being tried in their own courts, exemption from military service and entitlement to various feudal dues - The nobility was also either exempt from taxation (notably the <i>taille</i>) or else minimised what they were expected to pay. - Many ordinary people resented the nobles' rights and privileges, which derived from land ownership and tax exemption, and considered the Second Estate was avoiding its fair share of the tax burden.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the invasion of the Tuileries Palace on 20 June 1792. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a high-ranking diplomat based in Paris, Gower was in a good position (and would be expected by his own government) to provide an informed account of the invasion of the Tuileries. - The partisan nature of the source is reflected in the positive description of the King's reaction to the invaders ('displaying an extraordinary degree of calmness and courage', 'allowed the mob to approach him'). - The material in this extract suggests that its main purpose was to minimise the significance of the invasion ('recent attempt ... has failed entirely', 'served to impress ... the Jacobins' principles and practices'). - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the invaders were able to reach the King's private apartment and confront Louis XVI directly ('the mob ... door of his apartment', 'they expressed a wish ... health of the nation'). - It indicates that Louis XVI acted in a composed manner when he was faced with the invaders ('hand of a grenadier ... are perfectly true', 'ordered his attendants to withdraw ... one of the windows'). - It suggests (wrongly) that the incident would weaken the Jacobins and strengthen the French monarchy ('a loathing of the Jacobins' principles and practices', 'The majesty of the throne ... of considerable benefit'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The invasion was sparked when Louis XVI vetoed laws on the refractory priests and the <i>fédéré</i> camp and dismissed several Girondin ministers leading to fears of a military coup in support of the King. - Louis XVI's calm and dignified demeanour during the invasion may have saved his life. - The invasion did not achieve its desired end – the King did not withdraw his veto or reinstate the Girondin ministers. - Nevertheless, the invasion clearly revealed the weakness of the King and the Assembly and the growing power of the Paris Sections (the power base of the <i>sans-culottes</i>).

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

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the impact of the Enlightenment in France before 1789. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that the Enlightenment has had a wide impact on French society ('infected them with an anti-religious plague', 'An age deceived by intrigues and conspiracies') - It implies that the impact of the Enlightenment has been entirely negative ('false philosophers preach hatred, jealousy and destruction') - It indicates that one legacy of the Enlightenment was hostility to religion ('hate the Bible ... overthrow his altars.' ... 'conspiracy against the altar') - It indicates that another legacy of the Enlightenment was rejection of the concept of monarchical rule ('crush the monarch's sceptre', 'let not a single throne ... kings of the earth!'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Barruel, although a Catholic priest and therefore likely to be unsympathetic, acknowledges the scale of the impact of the Enlightenment on France before 1789 - Barruel's purpose was to draw attention to the negative impact of the Enlightenment, as shown in his choice of language ('false philosophers', 'released every sort of passion', 'hatred sworn against God') - Barruel's comments were published in 1799, at a time when it was safer to express such views openly and he had the benefit of hindsight. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The Enlightenment ideas of the <i>philosophes</i> posed a fundamental challenge to the foundations of the <i>ancien régime</i> by questioning the authority of the Catholic Church and the divine basis of monarchy - Enlightenment ideas circulated among a receptive Third Estate in urban areas (through cheaply printed books and pamphlets), thereby radicalising informed opinion against the <i>ancien régime</i> - The Catholic Church continued to resist Enlightenment thinking by producing lists of banned books, including the works of Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Napoleon's role in the coup de Brumaire in France in 1799. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • As a participant, Napoleon was potentially in a good position to provide an informed account of his own role in the coup • The partisan nature of the source is reflected in the positive description of Napoleon's role ('I refused to be the man of one faction', 'their Liberator') • Its main purpose was to convince the French people that Napoleon had participated in the coup because he was above party politics and wished to restore moderation ('the zeal of ... devoted to the Republic.'). 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests that Napoleon's participation was seen as vital to the success of any coup attempt against the Directory ('Every faction came to me ...', 'The Council of Elders ... its call') • It indicates that Napoleon's meeting with the Council of the Five Hundred did not go as planned ('The knives ... raised against me, their Liberator.') • It claims that Napoleon played the key role in the coup ('I replied to its call.', 'I went to the Council ... alone and unarmed'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Napoleon was not the only major figure in the coup since Sieyès planned the coup and Lucien Bonaparte intervened decisively at the Council meeting to ensure the coup's success • Napoleon's meeting with the Council of the Five Hundred was stormy and the deputies temporarily defied the plotters by reaffirming their loyalty to the constitution but Napoleon was not attacked with knives • Sieyès knew that Napoleon's involvement was necessary for the coup to succeed because his participation would provide military support and a popular figurehead.

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



Question	Indicative content
1(a)	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the position of the Third Estate in France before 1789. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that the Third Estate was the most industrious section of French society under the <i>ancien régime</i> ('All the hard work ... Third Estate.') - It implies that the Third Estate had been unable to achieve its full potential under the <i>ancien régime</i> ('like a strong and robust man ... in chains.') - It indicates that the privileged unjustly monopolised the higher positions in French society at the expense of talented and proven members of the Third Estate ('Without the privileged ... recognised service.') - It implies that France would improve and succeed as a nation only if the value of the Third Estate was properly recognised ('contains everything ... complete nation.', 'Nothing can succeed ... Third Estate'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Sieyès came from a middle-class background and was a Catholic priest; he was therefore likely to be informed about the First and Third Estates - Sieyès' purpose was to draw attention to the value of, and injustices facing, the Third Estate, as shown in his choice of language ('much better filled', 'hateful injustice') - Sieyès' account was published in 1789 as the Third Estate's dissatisfaction with the <i>ancien régime</i> was mounting. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The Third Estate was the largest (approximately 28 million people) and most economically productive section of French society, covering the bourgeoisie, peasantry and urban workers - The 2.3 million bourgeoisie, including merchants, industrialists, financiers and business people, felt that their growing economic importance should be accompanied by greater political influence
	The Third Estate was burdened with a range of taxes, whereas the First and Second Estates had exemptions; the First and Second Estates dominated the important positions in French politics and society.



Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774-99

Question	Indicative content
1(b)	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the severity of the White Terror in the mid-1790s. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Fréron, as one of the organisers of the coup of Thermidor, was actively involved in contemporary French politics and was therefore potentially in a good position to provide an informed account of the White Terror - The partisan nature of the source is reflected in the negative description of White Terror violence ('ruthlessly hacked to pieces.', 'gangs of hired murderers', 'slaughtered in a murderous frenzy.') - Fréron's account of the White Terror was mainly confined to events in Marseilles. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates that in Marseilles and other southern towns, those suspected of involvement in the Terror were rounded up and imprisoned ('The prisons ... specific charge.') - It suggests that the brutal murder of these suspects in Marseilles and elsewhere was driven by a public frenzy of revenge killings ('Everywhere ... massacres.', 'It was not hard ... terrorist.') - It indicates that royalists played a key role in the White Terror ('royalists rounded up their own suspects', 'Some of the people ... Company of the Sun.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The White Terror was a violent reaction against those seen as responsible for, or gaining from, the Terror of 1793-94; the bloodiest reprisals took place in the north-west and south-east regions of France - The street killings and prison murders associated with the White Terror accounted for approximately 2,000 deaths in 1795 - Royalists were involved in the White Terror, but most participants were not royalists and simply wanted revenge against the popular societies, the watch committees and the beneficiaries of the revolution.

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

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the power of the French monarchy before 1789. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that sovereign power over the nation and population belongs exclusively to the French monarch ('Sovereign power ... king alone', 'Only the monarch has the power to make laws') - It indicates that only the monarch has the power to convene the Estates-General ('Only the king can summon ... such a gathering is useful or necessary.') - It implies that the authority of the French absolute monarchy was being challenged by the <i>Parlement</i> ('not to build up a power to rival royal authority.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As Minister of Justice, Chrétien-François de Lamoignon could potentially offer an informed view on the power of the French monarchy in the years immediately before 1789 - As a government statement, the speech represents the official view of the power of the French monarchy at the time - As the source was a speech before the <i>Parlement</i> of Paris, it appears to have been designed to remind or warn the audience listening that the monarch's power was absolute and cannot be challenged. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Louis XVI's role as an absolute monarch rested on the widely accepted belief that the king's power was total and bestowed by God, according to the concept of divine right - In July 1787, the Paris <i>Parlement</i> challenged Louis XVI's power by refusing to sanction new taxes; the king's response (exiling the <i>Parlement</i>) provoked the 'revolt of the aristocracy' - In August 1788, Louis XVI agreed to convene the Estates-General to tackle the national debt and financial problems; the people of France were invited to send in lists of their grievances for discussion.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a senior Republican army officer with orders to regain control of the Vendée, Turreau could potentially offer an informed view on the challenge posed by the revolt - The status of the source (a memoir) may seek to inflate Turreau's role, e.g. praising the rebels' military capabilities in order to make his eventual victory seem more impressive - The author's respect for the military skill of the rebels he is trying to defeat may enhance the credibility of the source; this respect is evident from the use of language to reinforce points ('skilled ... guns'). - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that the Republican forces struggled to quell the insurgency because the rebels could exploit their knowledge of the local terrain ('Their attack ... surprise.', 'knowing how ... retreat.') - It suggests that the rebels used effective military tactics against the Republican forces ('Their best sharpshooters ... at a reasonable distance.', 'The rebels make us suffer from their gunfire ...') - It implies that the rebels were uncompromising in the pursuit of their aims ('In victory, they encircle us and cut us to bits.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The Vendée revolt posed a significant challenge because the rebels defeated the Republic's forces at Pont-Charraut and Chalonnes in March 1793, giving them control of the region between April and June - The Convention was forced to divert 30,000 troops from the revolutionary war front to deal with the Vendée rebels, undermining the war effort and increasing the risk of defeat for the Republic - The Vendée rebels posed little real challenge since the Republic possessed the will and military resources to crush the revolt, e.g. the victory at Le Mans (December 1793) which left 15,000 rebels dead.

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant were financial problems of the 1780s in the fall of the <i>ancien regime</i> in France. Arguments and evidence that financial problems of the 1780s were significant in the fall of the <i>ancien régime</i> in France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • France resorted to borrowing and additional taxation to fund a series of financially ruinous wars which intensified opposition to the <i>ancien régime</i> and encouraged the spread of Enlightenment ideas • The inefficient tax system generated widespread public discontent, limited state tax revenue and led the French monarchy to run up crippling Crown debts through loans • The cost of the French court (6 per cent of state expenditure) attracted growing criticism and venal titles compounded the problem of tax exemption • Louis XVI's Finance Ministers (notably Turgot, Necker and Calonne) failed to address these problems and by 1788 France was facing bankruptcy which sharpened divisions within French society. Arguments and evidence that financial problems were not significant/other factors were significant in the fall of the <i>ancien régime</i> in France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • France's financial problems were long standing which suggests that other factors were significant in triggering the onset of revolution in 1789 • The Enlightenment and spread of new ideas challenged the structure and inequality of the <i>ancien régime</i>, a process aided by French involvement in the American War of Independence • A poor harvest in 1788 exacerbated rural poverty, substantially increased bread prices in urban areas (e.g. bread prices increased by 50 per cent in Paris) and contributed to an economic downturn which led to popular protests • Louis XVI's ill-judged actions also contributed to the onset of revolution by undermining the <i>ancien régime</i> e.g. he exiled the Paris Parlement in 1788, and called up the troops and abruptly dismissed Necker in 1789. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on the seriousness of the financial problems facing the French monarchy in the years before 1789. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Having travelled widely across France in the late 1780s, the author could potentially offer an informed view on the seriousness of the financial problems facing the French monarchy • His interest in economics would potentially give his observations about the seriousness of the financial problems greater credibility • The partisan nature of the source is evident from the use of language to reinforce points ('King who lacks the mental resources to govern', 'royal court ... devoted to pleasure and indulgence'). 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the seriousness of the financial problems facing the French monarchy in the years before 1789: • It suggests that French people were concerned about the state of the monarchy's finances ('The whole group agreed ... confused state of the nation's finances') • It suggests that the French monarchy on its own is incapable of solving these financial problems ('with a deficit of the kingdom assembling') • It suggests that French people were more concerned with the country's financial problems than the political difficulties that might follow ('no conversation... bankruptcy was a much discussed topic'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The French monarchy's financial situation steadily worsened (e.g. in the years 1774 to 1788 royal debt had increased over threefold from 40 million <i>livres</i> to 126 million <i>livres</i>) largely due to war expenditure • Louis XVI's ministers – Turgot, Necker, Calonne and Brienne – all failed to solve the financial crisis • The chaotic and inefficient tax system, with its exemptions for the privileged, contributed to the financial crisis and generated resentment and criticism among the Third Estate which shouldered the tax burden. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The status of the source (a Royal Edict) offers the French monarchy's official position on the financial problems

Question	Indicative content
	- As a document intended for public consumption, the Edict is clearly designed to reassure the French people about the future of the government's finances - The optimistic tone of the language used in the source is probably designed to disguise the extent of the financial disaster ('its resources are even greater', 'followed by a complete recovery'). 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the seriousness of the financial problems facing the French monarchy in the years before 1789: - It indicates that the financial crisis has placed the French monarchy in a serious position ('if its distress is great', 'payments made ... not in paper money', 'when circumstances ... raise a loan') - It suggests that the government expects the meeting of the Estates-General to improve the financial situation ('the crisis should become less serious ... Estates General approaches', 'until the meeting of the Estates General') - It indicates that a negative public reaction will only make things worse ('except by anxiety and fear', 'safeguarded from all alarm and disquiet'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The declaration of bankruptcy in August 1788 compelled Louis XVI to agree to call the Estates-General which amounted to an admission that the royal government had failed to address the problems of national debt and state finance - The Edict led to panic on the French stock market as government funds plummeted and there was a run on the main bank - The suspension of treasury payments meant that lenders were no longer prepared to offer loans to the state; this had serious implications because the government would be unable to pay its army or fund the royal court. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources indicate that the financial problems facing the French monarchy were serious in the years before 1789 - Both sources suggest that the calling of the Estates-General offered a solution to these serious financial difficulties - These points of agreement are reinforced due to the contrasting positions of the authors (an informed English traveller and the French government).

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the failings of Louis XVI and his ministers in the 1780s were the main reason for the onset of the French Revolution in 1789. Arguments and evidence that the failings of Louis XVI and his ministers in the 1780s were the main reason for the onset of the French Revolution in 1789 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As a monarch Louis XVI was perceived as indecisive, weak and dominated by his wife • Finance Minister Calonne's attempt to extend taxes to the nobility and clergy, who resented it, led to protests in the parlements, which triggered the 1789 revolution • Louis XVI's ill-judged decisions contributed to the onset of revolution by undermining the <i>ancien regime</i>, e.g. he exiled the Paris Parlement in 1788, called up the troops and abruptly dismissed Necker in 1789 • Louis XVI's Finance Ministers (Necker, Calonne and Brienne) all failed to address France's financial problems effectively and by 1788 the state was facing bankruptcy, which sharpened divisions within French society. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason/the failings of Louis XVI and his ministers were not the main reason for the onset of the French Revolution should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Enlightenment promoted the spread of new ideas based on reason, logic and evidence that challenged the structure, inequalities and rationale of the <i>ancien regime</i> • French involvement in the American War of Independence also encouraged the spread of more liberal ideas (following the colonists' victory), which encouraged demands for reform in France • A poor harvest in 1788 exacerbated rural poverty, substantially increased urban bread prices (e.g. bread prices increased by 50 per cent in Paris) and contributed to an economic downturn, which led to popular protests • Office-holding in the royal bureaucracy was based on venality, which led to waste, corruption and incompetence, and also fed the resentment of bourgeois professionals who were excluded from the system. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the challenge posed by the Enlightenment to the <i>ancien régime</i> in France in the years 1774–89. Arguments and evidence that the challenge posed by the Enlightenment to the <i>ancien régime</i> in France in the years 1774–89 was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Enlightenment ideas of the <i>philosophes</i> posed a fundamental challenge to the foundations of the <i>ancien régime</i> by questioning the authority of the Catholic Church and the divine basis of monarchy • Enlightenment ideas circulated among a receptive Third Estate in urban areas (through cheaply printed books and pamphlets), thereby radicalising informed opinion against the <i>ancien régime</i> • Enlightenment ideas also mobilised members of the younger nobility who were critical of the old system, e.g. the Duc d'Orléans who held pro-Enlightenment meetings and published Enlightenment pamphlets • Enlightenment criticism of the <i>ancien régime</i> resonated with French involvement in the American War of Independence, a conflict characterised as a struggle against monarchy, tyranny and despotism. Arguments and evidence that the challenge posed by the Enlightenment to the <i>ancien régime</i> in France in the years 1774–89 was not significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Most Enlightenment thinkers, although critical of aspects of the <i>ancien régime</i>, were not specifically opposed to the monarchical system of government in France and thus were not revolutionary • The spread of Enlightenment ideas was limited by low literacy rates, e.g. 63 per cent of the French population could not read or write in 1789; this affected rural areas in particular • The government increased the number of censors to intercept such material and prosecuted authors, e.g. Rousseau fled to Britain to evade arrest and Voltaire was banned from Paris • The Catholic Church continued to exert a conservative influence over the faithful by producing lists of banned books, including the works of Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the power of the French monarchy in the years immediately before 1789. Source 1 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - As Minister of Justice, Chrétien-François de Lamoignon could potentially offer an informed view on the power of the French monarchy in the years immediately before 1789 - As the source was a speech before the <i>Parlement</i> of Paris, it appears to have been designed to remind the audience listening that the monarch's power is absolute and cannot be challenged - The partisan nature of the source is evident from the use of language to reinforce points ('universally accepted by the nation', 'the unchanging principles of the French monarchy.'). - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the power of the French monarchy in the years immediately before 1789: - It indicates that sovereign power over the nation and population belongs exclusively to the French monarch ('Sovereign power ... king alone', 'The king ... embodies the nation', 'Legislative power ... sharing with no-one.') - It indicates that only the monarch has the power to convene the Estates-General ('The right to convene ... useful or necessary.') - It implies that the authority of the French absolute monarchy was being challenged by the <i>Parlement</i> ('When our kings ... rival royal authority.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - Louis XVI's role as an absolute monarch rested on the widely accepted belief that the king's power was total and bestowed by God, according to the concept of divine right - In reality, there were practical limits to the king's 'absolute' power, e.g. he

Question	Indicative content
	relied on advisers and ministers for guidance, he was bound by French law and customs, and needed the co-operation of the noble elite • In July 1787, the Paris <i>parlement</i> challenged Louis XVI's power by refusing to sanction new taxes; the king's response (exiling the <i>parlement</i>) provoked the 'revolt of the aristocracy'. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • As relatives of the King and prominent members of the French nobility, the authors could potentially offer an informed view on the power of the French monarchy in the years immediately before 1789 • The status of the source (a petition) suggests that the princes wanted to persuade the king to take action to preserve the system of French absolutism • The partisan nature of the source is evident from the use of language to reinforce points ('the State is in danger', 'stirring up opinion', 'deliberate insubordination and contempt'). 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the power of the French monarchy in the years immediately before 1789: • It suggests that although the king is personally respected, the governing system based on the French absolute monarchy is being challenged ('Sire, the State ... principles of government') • It implies that the current climate of criticism regarding the system of French absolutism will only get worse ('Everything reveals ... opinions will stop?') • It indicates that the key features of the power structure based on the French absolute monarchy (royal, estate and feudal rights) are being questioned ('The rights of the throne ... a left-over from a barbaric past.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Enlightenment thinkers challenged the power of the French absolute monarchy by criticising the structure and inequality of the <i>ancien régime</i>

Question	Indicative content
	• Criticism of the power of the French absolute monarchy was fuelled by other factors, e.g. the impact of the American Revolution and the American War of Independence, and royal expenditure • The second Assembly of Notables was concerned at mounting pressure to double Third Estate representation at the Estates-General; this would increase criticism of the French absolute monarchy and the feudal order. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources either state or imply that the French absolute monarchy had considerable power • Both sources either state or imply that the powers of the French absolute monarchy are being called into question • These points of agreement are reinforced due to the different positions of the authors (a government minister and close relatives of the king).

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



3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into Louis XVI's attitude to the French Revolution in the early 1790s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It implies that the King had tacitly accepted the revolution since he did not want to leave France or use military force against the population ('felt disgust at the thought ... against his own rebellious people') - It implies that the King had genuinely intended to uphold the Constitution but that the latter was so faulty it proved impossible for him to do this ('could not doubt his intention ... impossible to uphold') - It suggests that the King was hostile to the Assembly and prepared to use force against that body if it would not negotiate new terms with him ('only have employed force ... a suitable arrangement with the Assembly'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Marquis de Bouillé, as a personal associate of the King, was in a good position to provide an informed account of Louis XVI's attitudes towards the French Revolution in the early 1790s - The author clearly intended to portray Louis XVI in a positive light as shown in his choice of language ('told me he felt disgust', 'could not doubt his intention', 'he would only have employed force if ...') - The Marquis de Bouillé's memoirs were published in 1797, which suggests an attempt to rehabilitate Louis XVI's reputation (and the monarchy generally) in the wake of the King's execution. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Louis XVI sent a circular to foreign courts in April 1791, implying he had recognised the revolution and in September 1791 he accepted the Constitution, albeit reluctantly - The King's flight to Varennes (June 1791) was an attempt to reach Montmédy from where he intended to negotiate with the Constituent Assembly about the parts of the Constitution he disliked - In August 1792, incriminating correspondence between the French King and the Austrian royal family was discovered, which revealed that Louis was seeking to undermine the revolution.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774-99

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Robespierre's role in the Great Terror. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a former member of the Committee of Public Safety, Billaud-Varenne was in a good position to provide an informed account of Robespierre's role in the Great Terror - The defensive nature of the source is reflected in the description of a seemingly all-powerful Robespierre ('enjoyed an immense popularity', 'the dominant figure', 'so much ascendancy over public opinion') - Billaud-Varenne's recollections of Robespierre's role may have been influenced by a desire to limit or evade his own personal responsibility for the Great Terror. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It implies Robespierre acted independently in the Great Terror since he was not reliant on the Committee of Public Safety ('Not one single fact ... was our work', 'by the time ... most important man in France') - It suggests that Robespierre's role in the Great Terror was based on the power and influence he had accumulated before joining the CPS ('in the National Convention ... the dominant figure?') - It suggests that public support for Robespierre during this period was due to his temperament and outlook ('the strictest virtues, the most absolute devotion and the purest principles'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Robespierre was the most prominent figure on the CPS and played a major role in imposing key aspects of the Great Terror, e.g. the Law of 22 Prairial - Robespierre was only one of 12 CPS members, all Committee decisions were collective, and he personally signed only a relatively small number of the Committee's decrees - There were limits to Robespierre's influence and authority during the Great Terror, e.g. he disagreed with the policy of de-Christianisation and the excesses of some representatives on mission.

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

1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the measures introduced by the National Assembly, in the years 1789–91, reformed France. Arguments and evidence that the measures introduced by the National Assembly, in the years 1789–91, reformed France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Feudal rights (1789–90) and the nobility (1790) were abolished, and the principle of democracy was introduced at all levels by the extension of the voting rights (to 'active citizens'), then the widest franchise in Europe • The tax system was reformed (via the abolition of most indirect taxation, the removal of exemptions and the introduction of three new direct taxes), making it in overall terms more just • A single, more enlightened legal system was created (free, fair and available to all with a jury system) which abolished torture, hanging and branding, and reduced the number of crimes punishable by death • Some of the abuses in, and privileges of, the Church were removed (e.g. tithes were abolished, pluralism forbidden and Protestants/Jews were granted civil rights) and the Church was made subservient to the State. Arguments and evidence that the measures introduced by the National Assembly, in the years 1789–91, did not reform France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In practice, democracy was restricted and indirect which meant that only 61 per cent of men and no women could participate in the first stage of elections and far fewer males could vote at the second stage. • Some measures perpetuated social divisions, e.g. the distinction made between 'passive' and 'active' citizens, and the banning of trade unions and strikes only benefited the affluent bourgeoisie • The reforming potential of the constitutional monarchy was undermined by the unreliability of Louis XVI, e.g. the flight to Varennes (1791) • The National Assembly viewed poor relief as a state responsibility but lacked the financial resources to introduce any meaningful reform in this area. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Louis XVI's failings were responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792. Arguments and evidence that Louis XVI's failings were responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Louis seemed reluctant to accept the legitimacy of a constitutional monarchy, particularly after the Civil Constitution of the Clergy • The disastrous consequences of Louis' flight to Varennes (1791) and his proclamation to the French people undermined the support of moderate politicians and caused popular resentment • Louis' apparent willingness to listen to the advice of the anti-revolutionary sentiments of Marie Antoinette added to the mistrust of Louis' intentions • Louis' support for the threatened military intervention from Austria and Prussia encouraged the belief that he was becoming a threat to the security of France and secretly plotting to reinstate absolutism. Arguments and evidence that other factors played a more important role in the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The destabilising effects of France's economic problems in the early 1790s fuelled popular discontent and undermined the constitutional monarchy, e.g. poor harvests, rising prices and mounting unemployment • The role of the Cordeliers Club and the fraternal and popular societies in mobilising and politicising the Parisian sans-culottes against all forms of privilege e.g. the journées of June and August 1792 • The decisions of the National Assembly, and later the Legislative Assembly, undermined the effectiveness of constitutional monarchy • The impact of the war from April 1792 in radicalising opinion against the monarchy (e.g. the response to the Brunswick Manifesto). Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether religious issues were primarily responsible for the deepening divisions in France in the years 1790–94. Arguments and evidence that religious issues were primarily responsible for the deepening divisions in France in the years 1790–94 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Civil Constitution of the Clergy and the oath of loyalty (1790) led to serious divisions, e.g. many people rejected these measures and this turned the counter-revolution into a mass movement • Louis XVI's intervention in religious issues had a polarising effect, e.g. the use of royal vetoes over non-jurors as suspects (1791) and the deportation of refractory priests (1792) • The mass rebellion in the Vendée (1793) against the central government was fuelled by popular hostility to religious change, e.g. the sale of church lands to the urban bourgeoisie • The unofficial policy of dechristianisation (1793–94), driven by an uncompromising atheism and anticlericalism, further alienated socially conservative and religious peasants • Robespierre's Cult of the Supreme Being (1794) offended Catholics because it ignored Catholic doctrine and the Pope; anti-clericals feared that Robespierre was establishing a new religion. Arguments and evidence that other factors were primarily responsible for the deepening divisions in France in the years 1790–94 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Assembly's measures stripping the nobility of their feudal privileges created some 130,000–150,000 émigrés; a number of these attempted to stir up counter-revolutionary opposition from abroad • Louis XVI's reluctance to assume the role of constitutional monarch (e.g. the flight to Varennes and his proclamation to the French people in 1791), created deeper divisions by encouraging the growth of republicanism • The outbreak of war in 1792 hardened divisions in France, e.g. the impact of the Brunswick Manifesto, the September Massacres, resistance to the levy (1793), high prices and scarcity of food • The role of Robespierre and the <i>sans-culottes</i> in radicalising the revolution through the Terror (1793–94) led to resistance, e.g. the federalist revolts and opposition from other revolutionaries. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the storming of the Bastille was in the development of the revolution during 1789. Arguments and evidence that the storming of the Bastille was significant in the development of the revolution during 1789 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The storming of the Bastille symbolised the outbreak of a popular revolution against the monarchy and the <i>ancien régime</i> • As a consequence of the storming of the Bastille, Louis XVI lost control of Paris and rather than dissolve the National Assembly, which he had been planning, he was forced to share his power with them • The rioters at the storming of the Bastille were supported by a number of those responsible for the maintenance of law and order, e.g. lower ranks of the Paris garrison and the Paris police, and this weakened law and order • The storming of the Bastille showed the weakness of authority and the power of the mob, and within a month the King had accepted constitutional change and the abolition of the feudal system. Arguments and evidence that the storming of the Bastille was not significant/ other events were more significant in the development of the revolution during 1789 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The storming of the Bastille was purely a symbolic act, e.g. there were only a handful of prisoners and it was of little military importance • The Tennis Court Oath led to deputies from both the First and Second Estates joining the National Assembly, and popular opinion in Paris turned against the <i>ancien régime</i> • The uprisings that became known as The Great Fear were widespread and forced the Assembly to abolish the feudal system, signalling the end of the <i>ancien régime</i> • The actions of the Parisian crowd during the October Days signalled the real beginning of the revolution, e.g. the march on Versailles by hungry women of Paris and the royal family being brought back to Paris. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the reforms of the National Assembly, in the years 1789-91, did little to change France. Arguments and evidence that the reforms of the National Assembly, in the years 1789-91, did little to change France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The three-tier indirect electoral system was designed to ensure that politics remained the preserve of wealthy men, e.g. only about 50,000 qualified as electors and under 10 per cent could stand as deputies • Some measures perpetuated social divisions, e.g. the Chapelier Law of June 1791 banned trade unions, collective bargaining, picketing and strikes, which only benefited the affluent bourgeoisie • The attempt to establish a constitutional monarchy was undermined by the unreliability of Louis XVI, e.g. the flight to Varennes (1791) • The National Assembly viewed poor relief as a state responsibility since almost two million people were reduced to begging, but the Assembly lacked the financial resources to introduce any meaningful reform in this area. Arguments and evidence that the reforms of the National Assembly, in the years 1789-91, did change France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Feudal rights (1789-90) and the nobility (1790) were abolished, and the principle of democracy was introduced at all levels by the extension of the voting rights (to 'active citizens'), then the widest franchise in Europe • The tax system was reformed (via the abolition of most indirect taxation, the removal of exemptions and the introduction of three new direct taxes), making it in overall terms more just • A single, more enlightened legal system was created (free, fair and available to all with a jury system), which abolished torture, hanging and branding, and reduced the number of crimes punishable by death • Some of the abuses in, and privileges of, the Church were removed (e.g. tithes were abolished, pluralism forbidden and Protestants/Jews were granted civil rights) and the Church was made subservient to the state. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the reforms of the National Assembly (1789–91) transformed France. Arguments and evidence that the reforms of the National Assembly (1789–91) transformed France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Feudal rights (1789–90) and the nobility (1790) were abolished, and the principle of democracy was introduced at all levels by the extension of the voting rights to 'active citizens', creating the widest franchise in Europe • The tax system was overhauled, via the abolition of most indirect taxation, the removal of exemptions and the introduction of three new direct taxes, making it, in overall terms, more just • A single, more enlightened legal system was created, available to all with a jury system, which abolished torture, hanging and branding, and reduced the number of crimes punishable by death • Some of the abuses in, and privileges of, the church were removed, e.g. tithes were abolished, pluralism forbidden and Protestants/Jews were granted civil rights; the church was also made subservient to the state. Arguments and evidence that the reforms of the National Assembly (1789–91) did not transform France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The three-tier indirect electoral system was designed to ensure that politics remained the preserve of wealthy men, e.g. only about 50,000 qualified as electors and under 10 per cent could stand as deputies • Some measures perpetuated social divisions, e.g. the Chapelier Law of June 1791 banned trade unions, collective bargaining, picketing and strikes, which only benefited the affluent bourgeoisie • The attempt to establish a constitutional monarchy was undermined by the unreliability of Louis XVI, e.g. the flight to Varennes (1791) • The National Assembly viewed poor relief as a state responsibility since almost two million people were reduced to begging, but the Assembly lacked the financial resources to introduce any meaningful reform in this area. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant the flight to Varennes was in the failure of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791-92. Arguments and evidence that the flight to Varennes was significant in the failure of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791-92, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The flight to Varennes and Louis XVI's written declaration were deeply damaging; they clearly demonstrated he did not believe in constitutional monarchy or understand the popularity of revolutionary changes • The flight to Varennes encouraged the growth of popular republicanism, e.g. in the aftermath the Cordelier Club and the radical press intensified their calls for Louis XVI's abdication • In response to Varennes, the Constituent Assembly voted to suspend the king until the constitution was completed; this temporary removal of the head of state encouraged those who favoured republicanism • The direction of the flight towards the Austrian forces massing over the border undermined constitutional monarchy by greatly increasing fears of a foreign-backed counter-revolution led by Louis XVI. Arguments and evidence that the significance of the flight to Varennes was limited/other factors were more significant in the failure of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The flight to Varennes was of limited significance in the failure of constitutional monarchy since Louis XVI was not overthrown until August 1792 • French economic problems in the early 1790s fuelled popular discontent and undermined the constitutional monarchy, e.g. poor harvests, rising prices, and mounting unemployment • The role of the Cordeliers Club and the fraternal and popular societies in mobilising and politicising the Parisian <i>sans-culottes</i> against all forms of privilege, e.g. the <i>journées</i> of June and August 1792 • The impact of the war from April 1792 in radicalising opinion against the monarchy, e.g. the response to the Brunswick Manifesto
	• Church reform, notably the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790), led to opposition from Catholic bishops, priests and parishioners, which undermined constitutional monarchy. Other relevant material must be credited.



4	10–12	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of the White Terror in Paris in the mid-1790s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that young men, who considered themselves victims of the Terror, were the main participants in the White Terror in Paris ('The <i>jeunesse dorée</i> ... on the scaffold.') - It indicates that the White Terror in Paris targeted republicans, was arbitrary in nature, and had its own sub-culture ('called for ... 'terrorist' republicans.', 'Anyone ... water troughs.', 'sang ... the 'farandole'.') - It suggests that the White Terror in Paris targeted symbols of the Terror as well as those regarded as participants ('Fréron, their leader, demanded ... the Jacobins' club demolished.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As a politically-engaged individual in the 1790s, Choudieu was potentially in a good position to provide an informed account of the nature of the White Terror in the French capital - Choudieu's purpose was to draw attention to the violent features of the White Terror in Paris, as shown in his choice of language ('never lost anything', 'claimed to be victims') - Since Choudieu's account was written in the 1830s, the author had the advantage of hindsight in assessing the nature of the White Terror in Paris. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The <i>jeunesse dorée</i>, the driving force behind the White Terror in Paris, comprised some 2-3,000 middle-class youths, who regarded themselves as victims of the Terror - Encouraged by the journalist Louis Fréron, <i>jeunesse dorée</i> gangs roamed the streets of the capital, attacking and intimidating Jacobins and <i>sans-culottes</i>; they also stoned and raided the Jacobin Club - The White Terror in Paris developed its own sub-culture with the <i>jeunesse dorée</i> adopting an extravagant form of dress and songs and ballads that were designed to distinguish them from the Jacobins and <i>sans-culottes</i>.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the popularity of the Directory in the late 1790s. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The status of the source (a police report) offers an official view of the extent of the Directory's popularity • As a confidential document intended for government officials only, the author's assessment of the Directory's popularity may be more candid • The police report is confined to developments under the Directory in late 1797 and thus covers only part of the late 1790s timeframe. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It implies that the Directory had lost popularity through its failure to deal with the financial and economic problems facing France ('public anxiety ... financial situation.', 'People grumble ... public poverty') • It implies that the Directory's coup of 18 Fructidor had damaged its popularity ('critics of 18 Fructidor ... due to that coup.', 'Rumours are rife ... two Councils once again') • It suggests that the constitutional basis of the Directory lacked popular support ('Some people, speaking ... aristocratic government.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Government creditors and the bourgeoisie were alienated by the Directory's failure to restore the government's finances, e.g. the assignat and government bonds both collapsed • Public support and respect for the Directory was undermined because the Directors interfered with elections in an attempt to preserve a non-Jacobin/Royalist majority, e.g. Law of 22 Floréal • Falling election turnout, difficulties in filling local government posts and the lack of public opposition to the Coup of Brumaire (1799) indicate that, by the late 1790s, the Directory was unpopular.

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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the weaknesses of the Provisional Government. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that the Provisional Government spent much of its time talking and discussing rather than taking action ('held hectic conferences... they boasted loudly at public meetings') - It indicates that most of the Provisional Government ministers lacked the experience required to discharge their responsibilities ('completely incompetent ... lacked any experience of political control.') - It indicates that the Provisional Government was divided along party lines and had no clear goals beyond removing Nicholas II and staying in the war ('a coalition without clear objectives.', 'mistrustful of each other'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As a British secret service agent based in Russia at the time, Blair was in a good position to provide an informed account of the weaknesses of the Provisional Government - Blair's purpose was to draw attention to the serious weaknesses of the Provisional Government, as shown in his choice of language ('boasted loudly at public meetings', 'completely incompetent') - Since Blair's account was published in 1937, the author had the advantage of hindsight in assessing the weaknesses of the short-lived Provisional Government. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The Provisional Government's status as an interim body, until the Constituent Assembly was elected, led to indecision and delay on key issues, e.g. land redistribution and national minorities - The Provisional Government was weakened by internal disagreements and party divisions, e.g. from May 1917 Kadet ministers clashed with Menshevik and SR ministers over state regulation and agrarian reform - The Provisional Government's continued participation in the war led to demoralisation and war-weariness that undermined the administration and led to growing support for the Bolsheviks' anti-war platform.

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

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the results of the New Economic Policy in the years 1921–24. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a Bolshevik writer, the author was likely to be well informed about the results of the NEP in the early 1920s - Although written by a Bolshevik, the credibility of the source is potentially enhanced by the fact that it considers both the positive and negative results of the NEP - The content of the source is confined to the results of the NEP in 1921. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates that the NEP brought positive economic results and created a public mood of greater prosperity ('famine ... decreasing noticeably', 'people were talking about the return of capitalism and prosperity.') - It indicates that the capitalist features of the NEP led to political discontent among rank and file Bolsheviks ('For what did we fight ... they asked bitterly.', 'these Bolshevik members ... a come-back.') - It indicates that the NEP ushered in a new era of Bolshevik political intolerance and one-party rule ('complete removal of ... democracy', 'imposition of an absolute monopoly of power'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Economic recovery was evident by 1923, with cereal production and factory output up by 23 and 200 per cent respectively on 1920 figures; however, by 1924, the NEP had still not reached 1913 production levels - The NEP was not popular with sections of the Bolshevik Party because it reintroduced capitalist competition and private property into the Russian economy and thus delayed the transition to socialism - The introduction of the NEP led to a political clamp-down; the Decree on Party Unity formally banned internal Bolshevik opposition to official party decisions and another decree outlawed all other parties.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the collapse of absolute monarchy in France in 1789 was due to the impact of the American Revolution. Arguments and evidence that the collapse of absolute monarchy in France in 1789 was due to the impact of the American Revolution should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • France provided an estimated 1.3 billion livres in military and other support in the American Revolutionary War; this overstretched the already weak financial position of the French monarchy • Necker raised loans to pay for the war and deceived investors with an inaccurate <i>compte rendu</i>; this contributed to French state expenditure servicing the debt growing unsustainably to over 50 per cent by 1788 • The 8,000 French soldiers who fought in the American Revolutionary War had been exposed to ideas such as liberty and democracy and many on their return home demanded similar rights for the people of France • The American Revolution galvanised those in France who opposed the <i>ancien régime</i> by providing a practical example of how existing political authority could be removed and new institutions established. Arguments and evidence that the collapse of absolute monarchy in France in 1789 was due to the impact of other factors/developments should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A poor 1788 harvest exacerbated rural poverty, substantially increased bread prices in urban areas (e.g. a 50 per cent price increase in Paris) and contributed to an economic downturn, which led to popular protests • Louis XVI's ill-judged actions also contributed to the onset of revolution by undermining the <i>ancien régime</i>, e.g. he exiled the Paris Parlement in 1788, and called up the troops and abruptly dismissed Necker in 1789 • The Enlightenment promoted the spread of new ideas based on reason, logic and evidence, which challenged the structure, inequalities and rationale of the <i>ancien régime</i> • Office-holding in the royal bureaucracy was largely based on venality, which led to waste, corruption and incompetence, and also fed the resentment of bourgeois professionals excluded from the system. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the impact of war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in the years 1791–92. Arguments and evidence that the impact of war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in the years 1791–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the outset, Louis XVI's self-interested support for war and suspected support for the Austrian Emperor encouraged the belief that he was a threat to French security and secretly plotting to reinstate absolutism • The French retreat from the Austrian Netherlands in April–May 1792, due to military weaknesses, led to accusations that Louis and the Austrian Committee had betrayed France and supported counterrevolution • Louis XVI's actions in June 1792, when France faced the threat of invasion, undermined his position, e.g. royal vetoes regarding refractory priests and the <i>fédérés</i> and the dismissal of Girondin ministers • The Brunswick Manifesto (August 1792), issued by the Prussian army commander, led 47 out of 48 Sections in Paris to call for the abolition of the monarchy and helped to trigger the <i>journée</i> of 10th August. Arguments and evidence that other factors/developments were the main reason for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in the years 1791–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The disastrous consequences of Louis' flight to Varennes in 1791, and his proclamation to the French people, undermined the support of moderate politicians and caused popular resentment • France's economic problems in the early 1790s fuelled popular discontent, which undermined the constitutional monarchy, e.g. poor harvests, shortage of imported goods, rising prices, and mounting unemployment • The role of the Cordeliers Club and the fraternal and popular societies in mobilising and politicising the Parisian <i>sans-culottes</i> against all forms of privilege, e.g. the <i>journées</i> of June and August 1792 • Church reform, notably the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, led to opposition from Catholic bishops, priests and parishioners, and political polarisation, which undermined constitutional monarchy. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far France was changed by the reforms of the National Assembly in the years 1789-91. Arguments and evidence that the reforms of the National Assembly changed France in the years 1789-91 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Feudal rights (1789–90) and the nobility (1790) were abolished, and the principle of democracy was introduced at all levels by the extension of the voting rights to 'active citizens', creating the widest franchise in Europe • The tax system was overhauled, via the abolition of most indirect taxation, the removal of exemptions and the introduction of three new direct taxes, making it, in overall terms, more equitable • A single, more enlightened legal system was created, available to all, with a jury system, which abolished torture, hanging and branding, and reduced the number of crimes punishable by death • Some of the abuses in, and privileges of, the church were removed, e.g. tithes were abolished, pluralism forbidden and Protestants/Jews were granted civil rights; the church was also made subservient to the state. Arguments and evidence that the reforms of the National Assembly did not change France in the years 1789-91 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The three-tier indirect electoral system was designed to ensure that politics remained the preserve of wealthy men, e.g. only about 50,000 qualified as electors and under 10 per cent could stand as deputies • Some measures perpetuated social divisions, e.g. the Le Chapelier Law of June 1791 banned trade unions, collective bargaining, picketing and strikes, which only benefited the affluent bourgeoisie • The attempt to establish a constitutional monarchy was undermined by the unreliability of Louis XVI, e.g. the flight to Varennes (1791) • The National Assembly viewed poor relief as a state responsibility, since almost two million people were reduced to begging, but the Assembly lacked the financial resources to introduce any meaningful reform. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Louis XVI's failings were mainly responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92. Arguments and evidence that Louis XVI's failings were mainly responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Louis seemed reluctant to accept the constitutional monarchy, notably after the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, e.g. royal vetoes on measures concerning refractory priests, the royal guard and the <i>fédérés</i> • The flight to Varennes and Louis XVI's written declaration were deeply damaging; they clearly demonstrated he did not believe in constitutional monarchy or understand the popularity of revolutionary changes • Louis' apparent willingness to listen to the advice of the anti-revolutionary sentiments of Marie Antoinette added to the mistrust of Louis' intentions regarding the constitutional monarchy • Louis' support for the threatened military intervention from Austria and Prussia encouraged the belief that he was becoming a threat to the security of France and was secretly plotting to reinstate absolutism. Arguments and evidence that other factors were mainly responsible for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The destabilising effects of France's economic problems in the early 1790s fuelled popular discontent and undermined the constitutional monarchy, e.g. poor harvests, rising prices and mounting unemployment • The role of the Cordeliers Club and the fraternal and popular societies in mobilising and politicising the Parisian sans-culottes against all forms of privilege, e.g. the <i>journées</i> of June and August 1792 • The impact of the war from April 1792 in radicalising opinion against the constitutional monarchy, e.g. the hostile response to the Brunswick Manifesto (July 1792) • Church reform, notably the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790), led to opposition from Catholic bishops, priests and parishioners, polarising France and undermining the constitutional monarchy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the trial of Louis XVI. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that the larger part of the Assembly had fomented public anger towards Louis XVI to rationalise his dethronement and support the pursuit of a republican political agenda ('The majority of form of government') - It indicates that public hostility towards the King aroused at this time was intense ('The rage which has been excited was terrible') - It indicates that even pro-monarchy groups in the Assembly were calling for Louis XVI's execution but in the belief that this would shock the nation into accepting traditional forms of authority ('such a catastrophe ... channels of loyalty') - It indicates that there were divisions within the Convention regarding the fate of the King ('the Convention is still in a great dilemma ... captive Monarch'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Gouverneur Morris, as American Ambassador to France at this time, was in a good position to provide an informed account of the fate of Louis XVI after his dethronement - Morris was clearly critical of the King's treatment as shown in his choice of language ('stir up national hostility', 'urged to destroy their captive Monarch', 'The violent section declares against him') - The private nature of the source (a contemporary diary) suggests that Morris is expressing his views candidly. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - There were divisions within the Convention concerning Louis XVI's fate: Robespierre, Danton and Marat supported by the Montagnards favoured trial and execution (in line with the demands of the <i>sans culottes</i>) whereas Brissot and other Girondins accepted a trial but not execution - Two developments hardened opinion and sealed the King's fate – the discovery of incriminating correspondence between Louis and the Austrian royal family and Marat's proposal that each deputy should state publicly his decision on the King's guilt or innocence - Even then some 310 deputies subsequently voted for a reprieve revealing a moderate bloc in the Convention reluctant to support the King's execution.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774-99

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the Terror in 1793-94. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a former member of the Committee of Public Safety, Thibaudeau was in a good position to provide an informed account of the Terror - The partisan nature of the source is reflected in the negative description of the Terror ('subjected the nation to its bloody impact', 'led to atrocious suffering') - Since Thibaudeau's memoir was published in 1824, the passage of time may have influenced his recollections of the Terror (e.g. a desire to distance himself from any responsibility for the actions of the Committee of Public Safety). - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that the Terror was widespread and affected the whole of France ('subjected the whole nation to its bloody impact') - It provides evidence that the Terror was indiscriminate and arbitrary ('no one was exempt', 'the Convention, as well as people, supplied its own victims', 'Robespierre ... its last victim', 'sacrificed friend and foe alike') - It suggests that, on balance, the Terror weakened rather than strengthened the Republic ('The Terror did more harm foe alike'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The Terror was not confined to one particular area of France e.g. one study has calculated that, of 17,000 official executions, 16 per cent took place in Paris, 52 per cent in the Vendee and 19 per cent in the south-east - The Terror did not target any one particular group e.g. of the victims about 28 per cent were peasants, 31 per cent were urban workers and 15 per cent were nobility and clergy - The Terror did weaken the Republic because the extremist policies of the CPS and CGS alienated many Catholics and bourgeoisie, and even the <i>sans culottes</i> became disillusioned with the revolutionary government's actions - The ferocity of the reaction to the Terror indicated the depth of popular hostility directed towards it.

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

1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far Robespierre's unpopularity was the main reason for the end of the Terror. Arguments and evidence that Robespierre's unpopularity was the main reason for the end of the Terror should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Robespierre's introduction of the Cult of the Supreme Being (1794) weakened support for his policies by alienating both Catholics and anti-clericals, and prompted fears that he wanted to become a dictator • Robespierre's high profile in the CPS and his leadership of the CPS police force raised further suspicions about his ambitions and led to CPS-CGS divisions which weakened the control of the two committees promoting the terror • Many people, including former allies, felt threatened by Robespierre when he made unsupported accusations (e.g. Carnot, Fouché and Collot) and this made them turn against his ideas and actions. Arguments and evidence that other factors played a more important role in ending the Terror should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The improving foreign situation made the Terror now seem unnecessary e.g. by spring 1794 the Republic's armies had cleared France of foreign troops, recaptured Belgian territory and advanced to the Rhineland • Once domestic opposition in France had been overcome (e.g. the Vendée rebellion and federal revolts) and government authority had been restored there was little justification for continued terror • The excesses of the Great Terror alienated both workers and the bourgeoisie who were weary of extremist policies, e.g. Law of Prairial (June 1794). Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the Terror had successfully strengthened the Republic by the beginning of 1795. Arguments and evidence that the Terror had successfully strengthened the Republic by the beginning of 1795 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Committee of Public Safety and the Committee for General Security employed various bodies to combat the internal threats to France e.g. <i>representatives en mission</i> enforced Paris's will over the provinces • By 1795 the army, containing many committed revolutionaries dedicated to upholding the principles of 1789, was a formidable fighting force • The Terror also ensured that measures were introduced to accelerate the process of dealing with other 'enemies' of France e.g. the Girondins and Marie-Antoinette • The Terror enabled the Republic to avoid economic breakdown e.g. the Maximum fixed prices and made hoarding a capital offence, and central control kept the army and Paris supplied with food • Measures introduced during the Terror to fight the war contributed to victory which strengthened the Republic e.g. conscription and action against draft-dodgers and deserters. Arguments and evidence that other factors successfully strengthened/the Terror did not successfully strengthen the Republic by 1795 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The violent excesses of the Terror created serious divisions and resentment which turned many people against the Republic • The religious Terror directed against the Catholic church alienated many e.g. dechristianisation was deeply resented in the villages • The later stages of the Terror were primarily focused on removing those Robespierre regarded as threats to his ideal society (e.g. Danton and Desmoulins) rather than strengthening the Republic • The execution of the Hebertists and the dissolution of the popular societies (1794) weakened the Republic by alienating the sans-culottes. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant was the threat posed by the Vendée revolt to the survival of the Republic in 1793. Arguments and evidence that the threat posed by the Vendée revolt to the survival of the Republic in 1793 was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Convention was forced to divert 30,000 troops from the revolutionary war front to deal with the Vendée rebels, thus undermining the war effort and increasing the risk of defeat for the Republic • Pro-royalist and anti-revolutionary sentiment in the Vendée undermined the Republic's provincial authority, e.g. rebels killed government officials, constitutional priests and National Guard members in the region • The Vendée rebels opposed key policies of the Republic, such as conscription and the civil constitution, and the authorities felt compelled to combat such defiance by establishing the Committee of Public Safety • The Vendée revolt posed a significant threat because it united elements from all three estates in an 'anti-Paris' coalition that was determined to preserve their traditional way of life. Arguments and evidence that the threat posed by the Vendée revolt to the survival of the Republic in 1793 was not significant/ the threat posed by other factors to the survival of the Republic in 1793 was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Vendée revolt, as a very localised form of counter-revolution, failed to coordinate with the 'federalist revolts' elsewhere in France • The Vendée rebels were not a real threat to the survival of the Republic since they were poorly disciplined, not used to set-piece battles, and reluctant to move very far from their homes • The Republic was able to muster both the determination and the military resources to crush the revolt convincingly, e.g. the government's victory at Le Mans (Dec 1793) which left 15,000 rebels dead • Other factors could be seen as a more significant threat than the Vendée revolt, notably the foreign military threat to the Republic posed by the First Coalition in 1793. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that external threats were the main reason for the Terror in 1793-94. Arguments and evidence that external threats were the main reason for the Terror in 1793-94 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By spring 1793, France was under threat of invasion and conquest by the armies of the First Coalition, which led to a state of emergency since the very survival of the revolution was in doubt, e.g. watch committees • In response to the foreign threat, the French war effort (e.g. economic production, recruitment and requisitioning) was driven by coercion and arbitrary methods to try to maximise its effectiveness, e.g. the levy • The foreign threat encouraged internal political polarisation and the denunciation of those suspected of anti-revolutionary allegiances and actions, e.g. pressure from the <i>sans-culottes</i> and the fall of the Girondins. Arguments and evidence that there were other reasons for the Terror in 1793-94 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Terror was partly a response to the federalist revolts in places such as Marseilles, Lyon and Toulon. These uprisings were directed against the political influence of Paris, the Convention and the Jacobins • Economic discontent also fuelled the Terror as pressure from the Paris Commune and the <i>sans-culottes</i> led the Convention to sanction the formation of people's armies to requisition food and track down hoarders • The Girondin-Jacobin political struggle during early 1793 culminated in a Jacobin victory that encouraged more extreme measures and popular radicalism • Robespierre argued that the Terror was necessary on philosophical grounds to preserve the gains of the revolution and achieve a utopian 'republic of virtue'. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - As a senior Republican army officer with orders to regain control of the Vendée, Turreau could potentially offer an informed view on the challenge posed by the revolt - The status of the source (a memoir) may seek to inflate Turreau's role, e.g. praising the rebels' military capabilities in order to make his eventual victory seem more impressive - The partisan nature of the source is evident from the use of language to reinforce points ('Their skill ... fires so many shots.', 'a fire which is ... deadly as ours.', 'Any educated army officer ... successfully here.'). 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793: - It suggests that the Republican forces struggled to quell the insurgency because the rebels could exploit their knowledge of the local terrain ('Their attack is sudden', 'never allows ...cavalry.') - It suggests that the rebels used effective military tactics against the Republican forces ('The rebels never allow ... where they want.', 'Their battle formation ... distance.') - It implies that the rebels were uncompromising in the pursuit of their aims ('crushed under a mass of fire.', 'In victory, they encircle you ... with a fury.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The Vendée rebels were able to overcome the Republic's forces at Pont-Charrault and Chalonnes in March 1793; between April and June some 20,000 rebels controlled the region - The Vendée revolt contributed to the formation of the Committee of Public Safety (CPS) by the National Convention; the CPS viewed the defeat of the rebels as crucial to the survival of the Republic - The Vendée rebels were not a real challenge since they were poorly disciplined, not used to set-piece battles, reluctant to move very far from their homes, and failed to coordinate with the federalist revolts.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - As a government official working in a department affected by the revolt, de Benaben could potentially offer an informed view on the challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793 - The status of the source (commissioner reports) offers an official view on the challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793 - The source is confined to specific events (e.g. at Le Mans and Savenay) and thus covers only part of the Vendée revolt. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the challenge posed to the Republic by the Vendée revolt in 1793: - It indicates that the Republic was able to deal with the challenge posed by the Vendée revolt ('The whole route ... the rebels.', 'an entirely...the rebels.') - It implies that, given the intensity of the military force used by the government at Le Mans, the Republic viewed the Vendée revolt as a serious challenge ('town taken by storm', 'the fury of the soldiers.') - It implies that the Vendée revolt attracted significant support and was thus a serious challenge to the Republic ('More than 2,000 were shot.', 'we made about 1,200 rebels 'drink'.') - It implies that influential groups were involved in leading the insurgents, thereby making the revolt a greater challenge to the Republic ('nobles, priests and all those ... great influence over the population.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The Convention was forced to divert 30,000 troops from the revolutionary war front to deal with the Vendée rebels, thus undermining the war effort and increasing the risk of defeat for the Republic - The Vendée revolt posed a significant challenge because it united elements from all three estates in an 'anti-Paris' coalition that was determined to preserve their traditional way of life - The Republic was able to muster both the determination and the military resources to crush the revolt convincingly, e.g. the government's victory at Le Mans (December 1793) which left 15,000 rebels dead. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources either state or imply that the Vendée rebels posed a serious challenge to the Republic - Both sources state that the Republic had to intervene directly to pacify the Vendée - These points of agreement are reinforced due to the fact that both authors acted for the Republic during the Vendée revolt.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the nature of the Terror changed in the years 1793-94. Arguments and evidence that the nature of the Terror changed in the years 1793-94 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Parisian <i>sans-culottes</i> were the popular driving force behind the Terror in 1793 (e.g. the General Maximum, the Law of Suspects) but were later marginalised by the Committee of Public Safety (CPS) • The Terror became increasingly centralised during 1794 under Robespierre and the CPS, e.g. Law on General Police, Law of 19 <i>Floréal</i> Year II and Law of 22 <i>Prairial</i> Year II • The Great Terror of June-July 1794 led to a rapid rise in the numbers guillotined, e.g. 244 in April 1794 rising to 659 in June and 935 in July • Under Robespierre the Terror was justified more on philosophical grounds to preserve the gains of the revolution and achieve a utopian 'republic of virtue'. Arguments and evidence that the nature of the Terror did not change in the years 1793-94 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout 1793-94, the Terror was motivated by a desire to remove those perceived to be enemies of the revolution and to secure compliance through coercion and intimidation • Throughout the Terror, the victims were drawn from across the class spectrum, e.g. 25 per cent were bourgeois, 28 per cent were peasants and 31 per cent were workers • Throughout the Terror, the same regions of France were particularly affected by the violence, e.g. Paris, the Vendée and the Midi • During 1793-94, dechristianisation remained a persistent if unofficial feature of the Terror, resulting in the closure of most churches and up to 20,000 priests giving up their calling. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of external threats in sharpening divisions within France in the years 1791-94. Arguments and evidence that external threats were significant in sharpening divisions within France in the years 1791-94 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Pillnitz Declaration (1791) and the presence of <i>émigré</i> troops under the Comte d'Artois on France's north-eastern border hardened attitudes against Louis XVI • The Brunswick Manifesto (1792) and poor French performance in the war strengthened public opposition in Paris to the king and divided France more sharply between republicans and moderates • The war led to domestic violence, as Parisians were encouraged by radical orators to deal with the 'enemy within' in the face of foreign invasion, e.g. the September Massacres of 1792 • Economic hardship caused by the war and conscription measures sharpened social and Paris-provincial divisions, e.g. the government levy of February 1793 triggered the Vendée rebellion. Arguments and evidence that external threats were not significant/other factors were more significant in sharpening divisions within France in the years 1791-94. Relevant points may include: • External threats helped unite France in support of the revolution, as many Frenchmen enthusiastically joined the revolutionary army and during 1794 the French military position improved markedly • Religious issues had a divisive impact during these years, e.g. Louis XVI's use of royal vetoes (1791-92), the unofficial policy of dechristianisation (1793-94) and Robespierre's Cult of the Supreme Being (1794) • Louis XVI's reluctance to assume the role of constitutional monarch created deeper divisions by encouraging the growth of republicanism, e.g. the flight to Varennes and his proclamation to the French people in 1791 • The role of Robespierre and the sans-culottes in radicalising the revolution through the Terror (1793-94) led to resistance, e.g. the federalist revolts and opposition from other revolutionaries. Other relevant material must be credited.

4	10–12	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774-99**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into Louis XVI's acceptance of the French Constitution in September 1791. 1. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It suggests that Louis XVI had not been entirely honest with the National Assembly about his reasons for accepting the new Constitution ('Here are my private reasons.') • It implies that, in reality, Louis XVI was not reconciled to the new Constitution ('these senseless Rights of Man.', 'the people will learn the real cause of their misfortunes.') • It suggests that his acceptance was driven by public support for the Constitution and his view that the latter would prove unworkable ('such a change has not taken place', 'It will be difficult ... to be impossible.') • It implies that the King's acceptance was really a strategy designed to undermine the Constitution and restore his royal authority ('If I adopt the principles of the Constitution ... their misfortunes.'). 2. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • As the author, Louis XVI would potentially be an informed source regarding the King's acceptance of the French Constitution in September 1791 • Louis XVI's purpose in writing the letter was to explain the reasons why he had accepted the new Constitution • Louis XVI's views were privately expressed to trusted family members, so he was likely to be candid in his opinions; the content may have been influenced by the anti-revolutionary sympathies of the recipients. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The King was in a dilemma in September 1791 over the new Constitution, since his religious character took the constitutional oath seriously but, at the same time, he viewed the Constitution as fundamentally flawed • Louis XVI reluctantly, but publicly, accepted the Constitution, partly in order to be officially reinstated following his suspension over the flight to Varennes • His lukewarm acceptance of the Constitution was reinforced by the hostile attitudes of influential members of the royal family, e.g. Marie Antoinette argued that it was 'so monstrous it cannot survive for long'.

Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774-99

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the September massacres in 1792. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • As a high-ranking diplomat based in Paris, Gower was in a good position (and would be expected by his own government) to provide an informed account of the September massacres • The partisan nature of the source is reflected in the negative description of the violence ('massacred with shocking barbarity.', 'same cruelties were committed') • Gower's account of the September massacres was mainly confined to specific acts of violence. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It indicates that the September massacres were triggered by news of the Prussian military threat, and refractory priests and prison inmates were the principal victims ('This announcement created ... prisoners there.') • It indicates that a large number of people were killed during the September massacres ('160 priests ... fell victim') • It suggests that this brutal episode was driven by a public frenzy of violence ('fury of the enraged crowd', 'The vengeance of the mob'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • The September massacres were triggered by rumours that imprisoned counter-revolutionary suspects planned to escape, kill the Parisian population and hand the capital over to the Prussians • The September massacres lasted for five days and resulted in 1100-1400 deaths; about a quarter of the victims were priests and nobles, the rest were imprisoned common criminals • The perpetrators of the violence were the <i>sans-culottes</i> of the Sections; no attempt was made to stop them, since this meant mobilising the National Guard and risking another Champ de Mars incident.

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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the conditions experienced by workers at the Lena Goldfields in 1912. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence of living and working conditions at the Lena Goldfields ('compulsory work on Sundays', 'forced women's labour', inadequate 'ventilation and lighting in living quarters') - It suggests that worker dissatisfaction with their living and working conditions was widespread ('We demand') - It suggests that the actions and attitudes of the management had made conditions worse ('Managers cannot sack workers as they please', 'Managers must address workers politely.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The author(s), being workers at the Lena Goldfields, were potentially in a good position to offer an informed account of conditions at these mines - As a set of demands sent to the management, it shows how the workers were attempting to persuade the Lenzoloto Mining Company to make improvements in living and working conditions - The document was written in March 1912 and so 'Our Demands' is valuable because it covers living and working conditions at the Lena Goldfields in the specified year. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Workers at the Lena Goldfields were housed in poor quality accommodation and provided with low grade food in the company canteen, including rotten horsemeat - The working day at the Lena Goldfields was long and arduous – eleven or eleven and a half hours, depending on the season - The Lenzoloto Mining Company management refused to improve conditions for the workers and, after the Lena Goldfields massacre, conditions remained essentially the same.

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

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the role of the Military Revolutionary Committee in October 1917. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a key member of the Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC), the author was likely to be well informed about the role of the MRC in October 1917 - The credibility of the source is potentially reduced by the fact that it was produced by a Bolshevik author who was directly involved - The source was produced in 1932 in exile and this may raise issues relating to hindsight; Trotsky may have been anxious to boost his role and credentials as a revolutionary in 1917, given his present situation. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates the MRC played a central organising role in the removal of the Provisional Government ('weakening the Provisional government ... overthrowing it.', 'leading the resistance ... conspirators'.') - It indicates that the MRC was able to mobilise popular and military support in its bid to oust the Provisional Government ('with the pressure of the masses and ... the strength of the Petrograd garrison.') - It suggests that the MRC was in an overwhelmingly favourable position to take power in October 1917 ('the superiority of the MRC's forces ... increasing hour by hour.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Since it was created by the Petrograd Soviet, the MRC provided Trotsky with a body to organise and camouflage the Bolshevik takeover of power in October 1917 - The MRC gave the Bolsheviks access to military intelligence and weapons, and enabled them to control key strategic points in Petrograd prior to the takeover of power - During October 1917, the MRC formed close links with military units in Petrograd, thereby allowing Trotsky to assemble a sizeable force of Red Guards, Kronstadt sailors and some army units.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774-99**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the onset of revolution in 1789 was due to the summoning of the Estates-General. Arguments and evidence that the onset of revolution in 1789 was due to the summoning of the Estates-General should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The summoning of the Estates-General raised public expectations of reform, including a new constitution, whereas Louis XVI regarded it chiefly as forum for raising new taxes to stabilise the national finances • Louis XVI failed to exert his influence over the Estates-General and this enabled the Third Estate to take the initiative, e.g. by declaring a National Assembly that directly challenged the King's authority • The Tennis Court Oath defied the King and indicated the deputies' intention to establish a constitution, with or without his approval; deputies from the First and Second Estates began joining the National Assembly • Louis XVI's military build-up in and around Paris prompted fears that the King intended to close the National Assembly by force and contributed to the popular revolt in Paris. Arguments and evidence that the onset of revolution in 1789 was due to other factors and developments should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The storming of the Bastille showed the weakness of royal authority and the power of the mob, and within a month the King had accepted constitutional change and the abolition of the feudal system • The uprisings that became known as The Great Fear were widespread and forced the Assembly to abolish the feudal system, marking the end of the <i>ancien régime</i> • The Parisian bourgeoisie undermined the <i>ancien régime</i> in 1789 by taking matters into their own hands, e.g. establishing institutions to protect their own interests, notably the Commune and National Guard. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant the role of Robespierre was in the development of the Terror in 1794. Arguments and evidence that the role of Robespierre was significant in the development of the Terror in 1794 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Robespierre played a central role in the purge of the Hébertists and Indulgents, which enabled the Committee of Public Safety (CPS) to pursue a policy of increasing terror and centralisation • Robespierre (along with Couthon) drafted the Law of 22 Prairial (10 June 1794) that significantly undermined the rights of those accused and greatly increased the number of victims guillotined • Robespierre attempted to impose a new state religion, known as the Cult of the Supreme Being, in June 1794; this was designed to replace atheism and Catholicism and prohibited freedom of worship • Robespierre introduced 'virtue' as a new moral justification for terror; the winding down of the Terror after Robespierre's fall in July 1794 suggests he had played a significant role in its development that year. Arguments and evidence that Robespierre's role was not significant/other factors were more significant in the development of the Terror in the 1794 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Robespierre was only one of 12 CPS members, all committee decisions were collective, and he personally signed only a relatively small number of the Committee's decrees • Robespierre's influence and authority regarding the Terror in 1794 was limited, e.g. he disagreed with the policy of de-Christianisation and he lost an important ally when St-Just left to oversee the war effort in Belgium • Other members of the CPS played a key role in the development of the Terror in 1794, e.g. St-Just argued that a continuation of the Terror was necessary to create a utopian French republic • The terror campaign of early 1794 in the Vendée, which led to some 250,000 deaths, was locally organised by General Turreau and Jean-Baptiste Carrier, the representative on mission. Other relevant material must be credited.

1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the role played by St-Just in the Terror in 1794. Arguments and evidence that St-Just played a significant role in the Terror in 1794 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • St-Just played a key role in the purge of the Hébertists and the Indulgents in the spring of 1794; their removal ensured that the Committees of Public Safety and General Security (CPS and CGS) were now dominant • St-Just personally sponsored the Laws of Ventôse (February–March 1794), which established popular commissions to confiscate the property of enemies of the revolution and redistribute it to approved 'patriots' • St-Just created a new general police bureau in April 1794, which strengthened the CPS as the key body directing the Terror by undermining the official powers of the CGS • St-Just was Robespierre's closest political ally during 1794; his speeches and writings called for the continuation of the Terror and he backed Robespierre against opponents within the CPS, e.g. Carnot and Prieur. Arguments and evidence that St-Just did not play a significant role/ other individuals/factors played a more significant role in the Terror in 1794 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • St-Just's role in the Terror in 1794 was of limited significance because he was away <i>en mission</i> with the Army of the North on several occasions during the year • St-Just's Laws of Ventôse gained only lukewarm support in the CPS and were never properly implemented; St-Just was only one of 12 CPS members and all committee decisions were collective • Robespierre played a more significant role in 1794, e.g. he was the dominant CPS member, drafted the Law of 22 Prairial and introduced 'virtue' as a new moral justification for terror • The terror campaign of early 1794 in the Vendée, which led to some 250,000 deaths, was locally organised by General Turreau and Jean-Baptiste Carrier, the representative on mission. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

4	10–12	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into attitudes to Marie Antoinette in the years before 1789. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the Queen's extravagance at Trianon hardened public attitudes against her ('alarmed by Her Majesty's expenditure at the Trianon ... very expensive.') - It indicates that another major public complaint was that Marie-Antoinette had run up debts acquiring diamonds and gambling at cards ('The Queen has bought ... has become very costly.') - It suggests that such negative public attitudes may undermine the status of the French monarchy ('Among the public rumours ... one appears more dangerous and unpleasant than the rest.') - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Mercy-Argenteau's position as the Austrian ambassador to France and Marie-Antoinette's mentor, so potentially able to offer genuine insights into contemporary attitudes to the French Queen before 1789 - A private letter to Empress Maria Theresa (Marie-Antoinette's mother), which suggests Mercy-Argenteau is expressing his views candidly - The nature of the ambassador's comments indicates the author believes the Queen's own behaviour has contributed significantly to negative French attitudes. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Marie-Antoinette's financial profligacy was well known in France and made her unpopular with the public, e.g. in 1776 she acquired diamond earrings, which cost 600,000 livres - Marie-Antoinette's fondness for expensive building projects indicated that she was completely out of touch with ordinary French people, e.g. an expensive model village was constructed at the Trianon - Marie-Antoinette's predilection for gambling also undermined public respect for the monarchy, e.g. in one year she accumulated gambling debts of 500,000 livres and was dubbed 'Madame Deficit'.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the King's flight to Varennes in 1791. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Grégoire, as a radical Jacobin, clergyman and member of the National Assembly, was potentially able to provide an informed account of Louis XVI's reasons for embarking on the flight to Varennes in June 1791 - As a Jacobin anti-royalist, the author portrays Louis XVI's in a negative light as shown in his choice of language ('abandons his post.', 'a declaration which, if not criminal', 'conspiracy against liberty') - Grégoire's account, as public speech, was clearly intended to persuade members of the National Assembly that Louis XVI's motives for the flight to Varennes were dishonourable and threatened the revolution. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It implies that the King embarked on the flight to Varennes because he disagreed with the revolutionary settlement introduced since 1789 ('a written declaration ... contrary to the principles of our liberty.') - It suggests that the view that the King's flight to Varennes was an attempt to facilitate peaceful negotiations with the Assembly is unconvincing ('it was pointless to flee from the capital.') - It implies that the King's real motive was to mobilise military force against the Assembly in particular and the revolution in general ('support his claims with military force ... conspiracy against liberty.') - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Before leaving, the King drew up a proclamation to the French people in which he made it clear that the flight to Varennes was motivated by his rejection of the revolution - The King's flight was partly driven by his dislike of being restricted by the Constituent Assembly; he hoped that, by putting himself out of reach at Montmédy, he would be in a stronger position - Afterwards, the King stated that the flight was motivated by his concern for the safety of his family if they stayed in Paris; he denied he acted in collusion with foreign powers, his relatives or émigrés.

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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in March 1917. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that the Tsar's abdication was due to the pressures of war ('terrible struggle against the foreign enemy', 'hard-fought war.') - It implies that the Tsar's abdication was prompted by domestic problems and the need to improve the efficiency of the Russian war effort ('Troubles at home', 'enabling ... achievement of victory.') - It suggests that others were also involved in Nicholas II stepping down and that the abdication was not solely his decision ('in agreement with the дума'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The status of the source (an imperial Act) offers Nicholas II's official position on the reasons for the abdication - As a document intended for public consumption, the Act is clearly designed to persuade the Russian people that the Tsar is acting in the national interest - The tone of the language used in the source emphasises that the abdication is the proper response to the great crisis facing Russia ('voice of My conscience', 'formidable test', 'My duty to abdicate'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - By late 1916, military defeat and the regime's mismanagement of the war effort had alienated the Progressive Bloc; prominent politicians such as Guchkov were considering the overthrow of the Tsar - By early 1917, the army high command and the bureaucracy concluded that a government of дума politicians had a better chance of winning the war and preventing domestic disintegration - Nicholas II's abdication was not a voluntary decision: the army high command overrode his instructions to regain control of Petrograd and pressed, along with senior дума politicians, for his abdication.

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the defeat of the Whites in the Russian Civil War. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • General Graves, as commander of the US interventionist forces in Siberia at this time, was in a good position to comment on the activities of Kolchak and the White forces in the region • His critical comments on Kolchak and the White forces in Siberia ('distrusted and detested', 'White dictatorship', 'old vices ... came back') could be interpreted as evidence of impartiality • Graves focuses only on the shortcomings of one White commander and his forces in one theatre of the civil war. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It provides evidence that the White army in Siberia was ill-disciplined and corrupt ('Floggings and shootings ... whilst the men starved') • It indicates that Kolchak's regime in Siberia was anti-democratic and lacked support ('he did not favour democracy', 'The common people were the most hostile') • It indicates that the Whites were internally divided ('He hated ... the largest political body in Siberia', 'Socialists of any kind, and Liberals and Democrats, were slaughtered in their thousands.') 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Kolchak's base at Omsk was poorly disciplined and corrupt, e.g. uniforms and military equipment, supplied by foreign interventionist governments, were sold on the black market • The Whites' determination to restore Russia to its pre-revolutionary past alienated important groups such as the peasantry who feared the loss of their lands and the return of the landlords • Kolchak treated many SRs brutally even though the SRs had been part of a joint anti-Bolshevik government at Omsk; thereafter the SRs staged revolts against Kolchak, undermining his military campaign • The Whites were made up of different groups who had entirely different aims and beliefs, which made cooperation difficult and an agreed political strategy impossible.

Section B: indicative content**Option Option 2C.1: France in revolution, 1774–99**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that economic pressures were the main reason for the onset of the Terror in 1793. Arguments and evidence that economic pressures were the main reason for the onset of the Terror in 1793 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Rising bread prices in Paris, and the falling value of the assignat, radicalised the sans-culottes who blamed the price rises on hoarders and counterrevolutionaries • Economic discontent in Paris and elsewhere was fuelled by the priority given to the army's food supplies and the impact of a British naval blockade of French ports, which restricted trade • The introduction of a maximum price on bread and grain in May 1793 generated peasant opposition, exacerbated town-country conflicts and sharpened Jacobin-Girondin differences • Popular discontent over food shortages in Paris led to the formation of an <i>armée révolutionnaire</i> to requisition food and track down hoarders; this led to violent conflict with the peasants. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for the onset of the Terror in 1793 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Terror was partly a response to the federalist revolts in places such as Marseilles, Lyon and Toulon. These uprisings were directed against the political influence of Paris, the Convention and the Jacobins • The Girondin-Jacobin power struggle during 1793 culminated in a Jacobin victory that encouraged more extreme measures and popular radicalism, e.g. the radicalising impact of Marat's murder in July 1793 • By spring 1793, France was under threat of invasion and conquest by the armies of the First Coalition, which led to a state of emergency since the very survival of the revolution was in doubt, e.g. watch committees • To counter the foreign threat, the French war effort used arbitrary methods, e.g. the levy; the foreign threat encouraged internal polarisation and the denunciation of those suspected of anti-revolutionary behaviour. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how similar were the Terror of 1793-94 and the White Terror of the mid-1790s. Arguments and evidence that the Terror of 1793-94 and the White Terror of the mid-1790s were similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Both the Jacobin Terror of 1793-94 and the White Terror of the mid-1790s were extreme expressions of popular radicalism and political violence, which both involved committed minorities - Both the Jacobin Terror and the White Terror were most evident in similar parts of France, such as Paris, Lyon, Marseilles, Toulon and the Rhône valley - Both the Jacobin Terror and the White Terror were either promoted or accepted by the authorities at the time, e.g. the Committee of Public Safety and the Thermidorean Convention. Arguments and evidence that the Terror of 1793-94 and the White Terror of the mid-1790s were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The Jacobin Terror and the White Terror were different since the latter represented a violent anti-Jacobin backlash after the collapse of Jacobin power following Robespierre's fall in July 1794 - In terms of scale, the Jacobin Terror was much more brutal than the White Terror, e.g. estimates for 1793-94 put the death toll at 150,000-200,000 whereas around 2,000 died due to the White Terror in 1795 - The Jacobin Terror and the White Terror were driven by different social groups; the <i>sans-culottes</i> were drawn from the working and lower middle classes whereas the <i>jeunesse dorée</i> tended to be more bourgeois - The <i>jeunesse dorée</i> developed their own sub-culture (based on dress, songs and ballads), which was deliberately designed to distinguish them from the appearance and outlook of the <i>sans-culottes</i> and Jacobins. Other relevant material must be credited.

4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the downfall of the Directory in 1799 was due to economic problems. Arguments and evidence that the downfall of the Directory in 1799 was due to economic problems should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory launched a new paper currency in 1796 but inflation soon made this virtually worthless, alienating government officials, <i>rentiers</i> and workers • Metal coins became the only legal currency from 1797 but were in short supply and resulted in deflation, which made the Directory unpopular with producers and retailers due to low prices • By writing off two-thirds of the debt it owed to its creditors, and compensating them with bonds that soon became worthless, the Directory also angered debt holders • Due to the wartime deficit, the Directory revived indirect taxes (e.g. the <i>octrois</i> was reintroduced) which eroded popular support too. Arguments and evidence that other factors played a more important role in the downfall of the Directory in 1799 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The constitution of Year III, which established annual elections and provided no mechanism to resolve executive-legislature disputes or alter the constitution, failed to give the Directory political stability • In an attempt to preserve a non-Jacobin/Royalist majority, the directors interfered with elections (e.g. Law of 22 Floreal) which undermined respect for the political system • The Directory's increasing reliance on the army (e.g. the coup of Fructidor in 1797) made a military takeover more likely, as happened in the coup of Brumaire (1799). Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the 1905 Revolution was due to the impact of the Russo-Japanese war. Arguments and evidence that the 1905 Revolution was due to the impact of the Russo-Japanese war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Tsarist regime's inept handling of the war angered liberal opinion and increased liberal demands for a more representative system of government, e.g. the holding of political banquets in November 1904 • The war disrupted Russia's economy leading to rising unemployment and increased food prices which intensified working class discontent with the regime • Defeat by the 'inferior' Japanese was viewed by the wider population as a national humiliation and completely undermined the Tsarist regime's strategy of quelling domestic opposition through an 'easy' military victory. Arguments and evidence that the 1905 Revolution was due to the impact of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The long-term grievances of Russia's industrial workers e.g. long hours, poor living and working conditions, and low pay • Peasant discontent arising from the burden of redemption payments and high taxes, and the problem of insufficient land • The nationalities' resentment of 'Russification' (concerning language, culture and religion) and the regime's opposition to their demands for self-determination • The popular response to the regime's brutality on 'Bloody Sunday' in January 1905. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
7	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Kerensky's leadership was the main reason for the fall of the Provisional Government in 1917. Arguments and evidence that Kerensky's leadership was the main reason for the fall of the Provisional Government in 1917 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As Prime Minister Kerensky was unable to build a strong government and could only establish a fragile liberal-socialist coalition which failed to provide either stability or dynamism • Kerensky's authority, and that of the government, was badly damaged by the policy of continued Russian involvement in the war and the impact of the Kornilov Affair (August 1917) • Kerensky failed to provide solutions to key problems, which further undermined the credibility of the government, e.g. rising inflation or the issue of land redistribution. Arguments and evidence that Kerensky's leadership was not the main reason for the fall of the Provisional Government in 1917 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Lenin and the Bolsheviks proved to be skilled, resourceful and ruthless opponents of the Provisional Government, e.g. effective propaganda on key issues and an organised takeover of power in October • The authority of the Provisional Government was undermined from the outset by the rival Petrograd Soviet, e.g. Order No. 1 • The Provisional Government's status as an interim body (holding power until the Constituent Assembly was elected) also weakened the executive by giving the impression it was riven with indecision and delay. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the Russian economy was strengthened by the New Economic Policy in the years 1921-24. Arguments and evidence that the Russian economy was strengthened by the New Economic Policy in the years 1921-24 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By 1924 agricultural production was 50 per cent higher than in 1921 • Under the NEP, small scale factory output rose by almost 200 per cent in the years up to 1923 • Heavy industrial production (e.g. coal, electricity, pig iron and steel) also increased notably under the first four years of the NEP • The introduction of a new currency assisted trade by providing an incentive to sell food and other goods again. Arguments and evidence that the Russian economy was not strengthened by the New Economic Policy in the years 1921-24 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The NEP 'scissors crisis' exposed weaknesses in the Soviet economy as food prices dropped and the price of industrial goods increased • Urban unemployment levels remained high under the NEP in the years 1921-24 • There were clear limits to the NEP's impact - by 1924 the economy had still not been restored to its overall 1913 production level. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the Directory was able to restore order in France in the years 1795–99. Arguments and evidence that the Directory was able to restore order in France in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory's constitutional arrangements (based on the Directory of five, the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients) prevented the concentration of power and avoided the extremism of 1793–94 • Two-thirds of the national debt was written off in September 1797 through the issue of bonds to government creditors which reduced interest payments and stabilised French finances at least for a time • Finance Minister Vincent Ramel reformed the taxation system in 1798 (by introducing four new direct taxes and making tax collection more efficient) which enabled the government to balance its books • The profits of war plunder provided the Directory with much-needed income e.g. defeated states in Germany paid 16 million <i>livres</i> in indemnities and those in Italy paid about 200 million <i>livres</i>. Arguments and evidence that the Directory was unable to order in France in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The constitution of Year III, which established annual elections and provided no mechanism to resolve executive-legislature disputes or alter the constitution, failed to give the Directory political stability • The Directory was unable to deliver political stability, e.g. Babeuf's Conspiracy of Equals (1796), the Coup of Fructidor (1797), the Coup of Floreal (1798) and the Coup of Brumaire (1799) • Attempts to restore the Treasury's finances were not successful, e.g. the value of the <i>assignat</i> collapsed, the new currency became worthless, and the introduction of indirect taxes was unpopular • The monetary crisis of 1795–97 reduced purchasing power which undermined economic stability; the bonds issued to write off government debt quickly slumped in value which alienated government creditors, thereby removing a source of economic stability from the regime. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the significance of the domestic impact of war in the fall of the Directory in 1799. Arguments and evidence that the domestic impact of war was significant in bringing about the fall of the Directory in 1799 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • At the 1797 elections, monarchists won 180/260 seats being contested since people were growing weary of the war (and internal religious conflict) and viewed constitutional monarchy as an attractive alternative • The ongoing deficit during wartime led to the reintroduction of indirect taxes (e.g. the octrois) which made the Directory very unpopular • The 1799 decree imposing a forced loan of 100 million <i>livres</i> on the rich to cover war costs, together with the Law of Hostages, alienated many who regarded it as signalling a return to the methods of the Terror • The Directory was in a vulnerable position because war was essential for its survival (e.g. by producing victories, money and prestige) but its very reliance on war led to economic and political problems • French military defeats in 1798-99 (e.g. Aboukir Bay, Switzerland and Italy) exacerbated the Directory's domestic problems. Arguments and evidence that the domestic impact of war was not significant/ other factors were significant in bringing about the fall of the Directory in 1799 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The profits of war plunder provided the Directory with much-needed income e.g. defeated states in Germany paid 16 million <i>livres</i> in indemnities and those in Italy paid about 200 million <i>livres</i> • The constitution contributed to the fall of the regime by providing no mechanism to resolve executive-legislature disputes • The directors interfered with elections (e.g. Law of 22 Floreal) which eroded respect for the political system • The Directory relied increasingly on the army to settle political disputes (e.g. the Coup of Fructidor in 1797) and this made a military takeover a real possibility, as happened in the Coup of Brumaire (1799) • The Directory's unsuccessful attempts to restore the government's finances (e.g. the value of the assignat collapsed) alienated important groups notably government creditors and the bourgeoisie. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which government finance was strengthened by the Directory in the years 1795–99. Arguments and evidence that government finance was strengthened by the Directory in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In September 1797, two-thirds of the national debt was written off through the issue of bonds to government creditors, which reduced interest payments and strengthened French finances • Finance Minister Ramel reformed the taxation system in 1798 (by introducing four new direct taxes and making tax collection more efficient), which helped the government to balance its books • Under the Directory, the French economy was boosted by income from the profits of war plunder, e.g. defeated states in Germany paid 16 million <i>livres</i> in indemnities and those in Italy paid about 200 million <i>livres</i>. Arguments and evidence that government finance was not strengthened by the Directory in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory's attempts to strengthen the Treasury's finances were not successful, e.g. the value of the <i>assignat</i> collapsed, the new currency became worthless, and the introduction of indirect taxes was unpopular • The monetary crisis experienced by the Directory in the years 1795–97 reduced purchasing power, which weakened the French economy • Ramel's tax reforms did not cover the cost of running the country during wartime • The bonds issued by the Directory to write off government debt quickly slumped in value which alienated government creditors, thereby removing an important source of economic strength from the regime. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the extent of the Directory's success. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • As a well-educated and socially and politically well-connected French woman, de Stael could potentially offer an informed view on the extent of the Directory's success • The account was published almost twenty years after the event and the passage of time may have influenced the author's discussion of the extent of the Directory's success • The nature of the source is essentially non-partisan, suggesting that the author is attempting to provide a balanced assessment of the Directory's record. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the extent of the Directory's success: • It suggests that, over the first 20 months, the Directory was able to achieve a number of successes to improve the general situation ('Coins smoothly replaced ... their legal course.') • It suggests that the Directory failed to establish real liberty and legal equality because of its treatment of nobles and priests ('But liberty cannot ... circle of the law.') • It implies that, after the initial period of success, the Directory was a failure ('The last four years ... from every perspective'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The Directory's constitutional arrangements (based on the Directory of five, the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients) prevented the concentration of power and avoided the extremism of 1793–94 • Two-thirds of the national debt was written off in September 1797 through the issue of bonds to government creditors which reduced interest payments and stabilised French finances, at least for a time • Metal coins became the only legal currency from 1797 but were in short supply and resulted in deflation which made the Directory unpopular with producers and retailers due to low prices.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - The status of the source (a police report) offers an official view of the extent of the Directory's success - As a confidential document intended for government officials only, the author's assessment of the Directory's performance may be more candid - The police report is confined to developments under the Directory in late 1797 and thus covers only part of the 1795–99 time frame. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the extent of the Directory's success: - It implies that the Directory had failed to deal with the financial and economic problems facing France ('public anxiety ... financial situation', 'Investors ... by the subject', 'jobless workers ... increased in Paris') - It implies that the Directory had failed to create political stability ('Rumours are rife ... two Councils once again.') - It implies that the Directory in late 1797 had failed to mobilise popular support ('Violent grumblings ...', 'Some people, speaking ... aristocratic government.', 'such was the mood ... today.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The Directory failed to restore the government's finances (e.g. the assignat and government bonds both collapsed) and this alienated government creditors and the bourgeoisie - In an attempt to preserve a non-Jacobin/Royalist majority, the Directors interfered with elections which undermined support and respect for the political system, e.g. Law of 22 Floréal - The Directory failed to deliver political stability, e.g. Babeuf's Conspiracy of Equals (1796), the Coup of Fructidor (1797), the Coup of Floréal (1798) and the Coup of Brumaire (1799). Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources suggest that the Directory's policies were not successful in the late 1790s - Both sources suggest that the Directory's constitutional/political arrangements were flawed and the government was losing popular support - These points of agreement are reinforced due to the contrasting positions of the authors (an informed French writer and a French police officer).

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the Directory restored financial, but not political, stability. Arguments and evidence that the Directory restored financial, but not political, stability should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Two-thirds of the national debt was written off in September 1797 through the issue of bonds to government creditors, which reduced interest payments and stabilised French finances at least for a time • Finance Minister Vincent Ramel reformed the taxation system in 1798 (by introducing four new direct taxes and making tax collection more efficient), which enabled the government to balance its books • The profits of war plunder provided the Directory with much-needed income, e.g. defeated states in Germany paid 16 million livres in indemnities and those in Italy paid about 200 million livres • The constitution of Year III, which established annual elections and provided no mechanism to resolve executive-legislature disputes or alter the constitution, failed to give the Directory political stability • In an attempt to preserve a non-Jacobin/Royalist majority, the directors interfered with elections, which undermined respect for the political system, e.g. Law of 22 Floreal. Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that the Directory restored financial, but not political, stability should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory's constitutional arrangements (based on the Directory of five, the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients) prevented the concentration of power and avoided the extremism of 1793–94 • Until Fructidor (1797) the Directory provided a moderate 'representative' government steering a middle course between the restoration of the monarchy and the introduction of popular democracy • Attempts to restore the Treasury's finances were not successful, e.g. the value of the assignat collapsed, the new currency became worthless, and the introduction of indirect taxes was unpopular • The monetary crisis of 1795–97 reduced purchasing power, which undermined economic stability; the bonds issued to write off government debt quickly slumped in value, which alienated government creditors. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) was due to the role played by Napoleon Bonaparte. Arguments and evidence that the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) was due to the role played by Napoleon Bonaparte should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Napoleon's support for the coup was vital since, as an outstanding general, he provided the conspirators with a prominent figurehead or 'strong man' • Napoleon was popular with Parisians because of his military victories and this made it less likely that the coup would encounter significant resistance in the capital • Napoleon's participation ensured that a large proportion of the military supported the coup, e.g. Bonaparte took control of the Paris garrison containing approximately 100,000 men. Arguments and evidence that success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) was not due to the role played by Napoleon/due to other factors and developments should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Napoleon proved a hindrance when addressing the Council of the Five Hundred and the deputies temporarily defied the plotters by reaffirming their loyalty to the constitution • Sieyès took the initiative and worked from within to replace the Directory since he feared growing unrest, political divisions and a weak executive would lead to a seizure of power by monarchists or radicals • Lucien Bonaparte saved the coup by demanding the expulsion of 61 deputies from the Council of Five Hundred, which facilitated the passing of laws to replace the Directory with a three-man executive • Influential groups in French society failed to rally to the Directory's defence in 1799 because of the impact of the government's economic measures, e.g. the forced loan and the Ramel liquidation • The Directory's war policy alienated broad sections of French society so that, when the coup took place, few were prepared to defend the regime, e.g. Jourdan's Law (1798) and the Law of Hostages (1799). Other relevant material must be credited.

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Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether economic and financial problems were the primary reason for the collapse of the Directory in 1799.

Arguments and evidence that economic and financial problems were the primary reason for the collapse of the Directory in 1799 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Directory launched a new paper currency in 1796 but inflation soon made this virtually worthless, alienating government officials, rentiers and workers
- Metal coins became the only legal currency from 1797 but were in short supply and resulted in deflation which made the Directory unpopular with producers and retailers due to low prices
- By writing off two-thirds of the debt it owed to its creditors, and compensating them with bonds that soon became worthless, the Directory also angered debt holders
- Due to the wartime deficit, the Directory revived indirect taxes (e.g. the *octrois* was reintroduced) which eroded popular support
- The 1799 decree imposing a forced loan of 100 million livres on the rich to cover war costs alienated many and led to non-compliance in some local areas
- Food shortages and supply problems due to poor harvests, the British blockade and the Directory's policy of requisitioning domestic produce for the French military led to widespread economic discontent.

Arguments and evidence that other problems were the primary reason for the collapse of the Directory in 1799 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:



- The constitution of Year III, which established annual elections and provided no mechanism to resolve executive-legislature disputes or alter the constitution, failed to give the Directory political stability
- In an attempt to preserve a non-Jacobin majority, the Directors interfered with elections (e.g. Law of 22 Floreal) which undermined respect for the political system
- Challenges to the Directory eroded its political authority, e.g. Babeuf's Conspiracy of Equals (1796), the coup of Fructidor (1797), the coup of Floreal (1798) and the coup of Brumaire (1799)
- The Directory's increasing reliance on the army (e.g. the coup of Fructidor in 1797) made a military takeover more likely, as happened in the coup of Brumaire (1799)
- The Second Coalition posed a significant military threat to the Directory in 1798-99, e.g. French forces were forced to retreat from Italy and Russian troops occupied Switzerland.

Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the Directory brought stability to France in the years 1795–99. Arguments and evidence that the Directory brought stability to France in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Two-thirds of the national debt was written off in September 1797 through the issue of bonds to government creditors, which reduced interest payments and stabilised French finances at least for a time • Finance Minister Vincent Ramel reformed the taxation system in 1798 (by introducing four new direct taxes and making tax collection more efficient), bringing the regime greater financial stability • The Directory's constitutional arrangements (based on the Directory of five, the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients) prevented the concentration of power and avoided the extremism of 1793–94 • Until Fructidor (1797) the Directory provided a moderate 'representative' government, steering a middle course between the restoration of the monarchy and the introduction of popular democracy. Arguments and evidence that the Directory did not bring stability to France in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Attempts to restore the Treasury's finances were not wholly successful, e.g. the value of the assignat collapsed, the new currency became worthless, and the introduction of indirect taxes was unpopular • The monetary crisis of 1795–97 reduced purchasing power, which undermined economic stability; the bonds issued to write off government debt quickly slumped in value, which alienated government creditors • The constitution of Year III, which established annual elections and provided no mechanism to resolve executive-legislature disputes or alter the constitution, failed to give the Directory political stability • In an attempt to preserve a non-Jacobin/Royalist majority, the directors interfered with elections, which undermined respect for the political system, e.g. Law of 22 Floréal. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the Directory had little success in the years 1795–99. Arguments and evidence that the Directory had little success in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory failed to deliver political stability, e.g. the Coup of Floreal (1798), the Coup of Brumaire (1799) and the constitution of Year III provided no mechanism to resolve executive-legislature disputes • In an attempt to preserve a non-Jacobin/Royalist majority, the directors interfered with elections (e.g. Law of 22 Floreal), which undermined public respect for the political system • Attempts to restore the Treasury's finances were not successful, e.g. the value of the assignat collapsed, the new currency became worthless, and the introduction of indirect taxes was unpopular • The monetary crisis of 1795–97 reduced purchasing power, which undermined economic stability; the bonds issued to write off government debt quickly slumped in value, which alienated government creditors. Arguments and evidence that the Directory was successful in the years 1795–99 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory's constitutional arrangements (based on the Directory of five, the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients) prevented the concentration of power and avoided the extremism of 1793–94 • Until Fructidor (1797), the Directory provided a moderate 'representative' government steering a middle course between the restoration of the monarchy and the introduction of popular democracy • Two-thirds of the national debt was written off in September 1797 through the issue of bonds to government creditors, which reduced interest payments and stabilised French finances for a time • Finance Minister Ramel's taxation reforms (1798) balanced the government's books; military victories gave the Directory security and income, e.g. defeated states in Italy paid 200 million livres in indemnities. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) was due to the role played by Sieyès. Arguments and evidence that the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) was due to the role played by Sieyès should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sieyès' election as a Director (May 1799) gave a notable opponent an insider position; he worked from within to replace the Directory, fearing political instability would lead to a monarchist or radical seizure of power • Sieyès realised that many of the government's critics wanted a return to strong leadership; he also saw that, with the French armies achieving victories again and the Councils in confusion, a coup was feasible • Sieyès invited Napoleon to participate, since he knew that a successful coup required military support and a capable army officer who inspired loyalty within the ranks and popular support • Sieyès, and others, used the pretext of a Jacobin plot in the Council of the Five Hundred to persuade the Council of Ancients to move to Saint-Cloud, a location where the Ancients were more vulnerable to a coup attempt. Arguments and evidence that the success of the coup de Brumaire (1799) was due to other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Napoleon's support for the coup was vital, since he provided the conspirators with a prominent and popular figurehead and ensured that a large proportion of the military backed the coup • Lucien Bonaparte saved the coup by demanding the expulsion of 61 deputies from the Council of Five Hundred, which facilitated the passing of laws to replace the Directory with a three-man executive • Other individuals made important contributions to the success of the coup, e.g. Director Barras acted as an 'inside' co-conspirator and Talleyrand introduced Sieyès to Napoleon and backed the coup • The Directory's war policy alienated broad sections of French society so that, when the coup took place, few were prepared to defend the regime, e.g. Jourdan's Law (1798) and the Law of Hostages (1799). Other relevant material must be credited.

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



4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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