



Examiners' Report

June 2019

GCE History 9HI0 2C

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June 2019

Publications Code 9HI0_2C_1906_ER

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range in this the third year of the new A Level paper 2C which deals with France in revolution, 1774-99 (2C.1) and Russia in revolution, 1894-1924 (2C.2).

The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two linked sources. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt both answers within the time allocated. Examiners did note that more scripts than has been usual posed some problems with the legibility of handwriting. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out reasoned inferences developed from the sources and to evaluate the sources thoroughly in relation to the demands of the question on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is important that candidates appreciate that weight is not necessarily established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. If the author of the source has omitted something intentionally in order to modify meaning or distort the message of the source, then it will be relevant to discuss that omission in reaching a conclusion regarding the use that a historian might make of the sources. However, comments on all the things that the sources might have contained, but failed to do so, is unlikely to contribute to establishing weight. The question requires candidates to use the sources 'together' and it was pleasing to see that the majority of candidates were aware of this instruction and achieved it using a variety of different approaches.

Candidates are more familiar with the essay section of Paper 2 and in section B most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question, although weaker candidates often wanted to engage in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates do need to formulate a plan so that there is an argument and a counter argument within their answer; many candidates lacked any counter argument at all. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates do need to be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

On Question 1, stronger responses clearly considered the sources together (e.g. both sources state/suggest that the Vendée rebels posed a serious challenge to the Republic), although treatment of the sources may have been uneven. Such responses also analysed the source material in relation to the enquiry with a sense of interrogation which went beyond selecting key points and made reasoned inferences (e.g. influential groups were involved in the revolt, thereby making it a greater challenge). Knowledge of the historical context was used to discuss limitations/what can be gained from the content of the source material (e.g. the Vendée rebels were poorly disciplined, only locally based and failed to coordinate with the federalist revolts) and revealed an awareness of the values and concerns of the society from which it was drawn (e.g. Republican concern to stabilise France in the face of internal and external threats). Furthermore, high-scoring candidates evaluated the source material relevantly in line with the specified enquiry and considered matters of provenance confidently (e.g. de Benaben worked as a government official in the affected area and so potentially could offer an informed view of the challenge posed by the Vendée revolt). The weight of the evidence was taken into consideration when coming to a judgement (e.g. the 'positive' assessment of the rebels' military capabilities in Source 1).

Weaker responses began to consider the sources together (e.g. both state that the Republic had to intervene directly to pacify the Vendée in 1793). In addition, such responses showed some limited understanding and analysis of the source material through the selection of key points relevant to the question (e.g. the rebels used effective military tactics) and valid inferences (e.g. the Republican forces struggled to quell the insurgency). However, these valid inferences had only limited support or remained undeveloped. Knowledge of the historical context was mainly used to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail with some attempt to support inferences (e.g. between April and June 1793 some 20,000 rebels controlled the region). Lower-scoring candidates tended to evaluate the source material with some relevance regarding the specified enquiry and noted some aspects of source provenance to draw conclusions about reliability or utility. At this level, judgments often lacked support and could be based on questionable assumptions (e.g. General Turreau, as a Republican officer fighting the rebels, would give an unbiased account of the revolt).

Both sources highlight the extensive brutality used to suppress the Vendéans in 1793, something evidently indicative of the perceived threat they posed to the republic. However, the sources are limited, only discussing the results of the Vendean threat rather than the ~~key reasons they p~~ ^{way in which they} posed threats to the republic. Arguably, Jean Claude de Benaben provides a wider outlook on the source, with his purposes being less politically motivated than Turreau, perhaps weakening the value of the ~~source~~ ^{Memoirs'} source for historians. Nonetheless, the sources are collectively valuable in highlighting the republic's view on the Vendean revolt, the extent of the threat they posed and the consequences. Therefore indicating both sources to be of value in investigating the extent to which the Vendée rising threatened the republic.

The sources highlight the extensive manpower required to suppress the Vendée, which in itself is demonstrative of the perceived threat they posed to the republic. Turreau points out how the 'sudden' and 'unexpected' nature of the attacks by Vendée rebels ensured that the rebels could potentially have gained a foothold if it was not for the mass suppression. The depiction of rebels being easily able to 'escape' is somewhat corroborated by the use of guerrilla warfare by Vendéans. Furthermore, his assertion that it is 'difficult to operate successfully' in Vendée

may stem from the initially overwhelming feeling, where the National Guard number 1300 were to fend off over 10,000 rebel soldiers. However, ~~the~~ furthermore, the detail in which Turreau describes the tactics of the rebels, who would 'form a 'a semi-circle' and crush them under a mass of fire', further highlights the threat of the Vendee who challenged the resistance by the Republic through their evident, formidable skill. The source, however is somewhat limited, failing to highlight the reasons for such rebellion, notably being the demand for 300,000 conscripts as well as deep resentment over the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, as $\frac{3}{4}$ of priests in the Vendee refused to take the oath of allegiance. By not recognising the reasons for the rebellion the value of the source's content is diminished as it does not explore the actual issues purported by the republic being challenged.

This may be the result of the purpose of this source, written in '1794' as a 'Memoir' on the civil war in Vendee.

Turreau, who was the 'commander-in-chief' may have intended to justify his actions during the suppression as well as boost his own credentials by noting how 'difficult' the suppression was, and how they remained successful.

This is supported by the fact that Robespierre began to question the extent of atrocities, calling on characters like Turreau and Jean-Baptiste Carrier to justify their behaviour. It should be noted that under

Turneau, an estimated $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million people were executed. Therefore, it is unsurprising that he chooses to depict the Vendéans as dangerous, and the 'cavalry' as brave. He highlights for example the savagery of rebels who 'cut^d you to bits', evoking a sense of disgust and fear, and justifying his actions as a result. Thus the nature and origin of this source may limit its content's value for a historian.

Contrastingly, while the ~~se~~ 'reports' highlight a similar view to Turneau, they are arguably more objective. In Le Mans, rebels had managed to control the region until around the 12th of December, where 15,000 rebels were massacred. Benaben highlights the lack of control executed by the National Guard, as to 'stop the bloodshed' the 'general' would have to 'sound the retreat', indicating the perhaps aimlessness of the army. Moreover, through pointing out the way in which they 'butchered' 'women and children', who were undoubtedly, less of a threat to the republic than any rebel, the reports may be interpreted as indicating to outright brutality than reason. This is furthered by the assertion that 'at Savenay', 'More than 2000 rebels were shot', but in the Lorraine region '1200 rebels' were to "drink", once again reflecting that the brutality of the suppression was immense. Moreover, the lack of consistency indicates that the guardsmen were no longer acting for the republic

or on the Convention's orders. Nonetheless, through the indication that in a single day '1200 rebels' were drowned just in Loire, it is evident that in terms of numbers, the Vendee presented a far greater threat than other revolts like that of the Federalist Revolts in response to the purge of the Girondins. In a similar manner to Turmeau's 'Memoirs', the author of this source may also have some agenda too, with the Law of Frimaire leading to CPS control over public authorities, Benaben may ~~try~~ be trying to force the republic to recognise the savagery. ^{to} This may be supported by his emotively charged description of the 'Government soldiers' who 'butchered', were in a 'fury' and ~~to~~ the event being a general 'horror', all highlighting the arguably 'genocide' - like nature of the suppression. Nonetheless, the source remains of particular value in highlighting the way in which the mass numbers of rebels on heightened fears that this anti-Jacobin revolt threatened the republic. Therefore, indicating its use in allowing an historian to identify the perceived threats the Vendean uprising ~~had~~ presented to the republic.

In conclusion, the sources are useful in providing the view of the republic that the masses of rebels and their skill were potentially significant threats to the republican reg-

ine. Through Turreau's depiction of the savage attacks of the rebels, it is without a doubt the republic perceived rebels as an undeniable threat to the gains of the revolution. Moreover, it demonstrates the reason such brutality was used to suppress Vendéans, for fear that their skill and numbers would bring havoc and destruction. The report, however is of even greater value, in its objectiveness and statistical data highlighting the exact threat the revolt had. Both sources may be weakened ~~over~~ due to purpose of production, though Turreau's being far more subjective, in justifying his actions. Moreover, the lack of detail as to what Vendéans were challenging the republic on also limits its value. Despite these faults, however, the sources are widely useful in providing an understanding as to the extent of the threat and ~~present the~~ indicate to what the republic perceived the Vendéans as, being dangerous and destabilising. Therefore highlighting the value of the sources in aiding investigation into the Vendean threat to the republic.

*① Especially with characters like Baptiste who drowned 90 priests in the Loire for not taking to oath of allegiance.



This Question 1 Level 5 response possesses several obvious strengths, namely (1) it interrogates the evidence of both sources making reasoned inferences (e.g. the brutality and manpower required to suppress the revolt), (2) it deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source (e.g. the events at Le Mans and the high casualty figures) and (3) it evaluates the source material taking into account its weight as part of coming to a judgement (e.g. Turreau's attempt in Source 1 to boost his own military reputation).



The two main ways to establish the weight of a source are (1) to use contextual knowledge to confirm or challenge claims or statements made in the source and (2) to consider the nature and purpose of the source (for e.g. the status and motivation of the author). Simply stating that a source fails to cover a particular event or development does NOT establish weight.

Question 2

On Question 2, stronger responses clearly considered the sources together (e.g. both sources suggest that Nicholas II was unable to deal with the pressures and demands of being the Tsar), although treatment of the sources may have been uneven. Such responses also analysed the source material in relation to the enquiry with a sense of interrogation which went beyond selecting key points and made reasoned inferences (e.g. Nicholas II viewed the exercise of power as a great weight). Knowledge of the historical context was used to discuss limitations/what can be gained from the content of the source material (e.g. the withdrawal of the leading generals' support was critical given Nicholas's longstanding affection for the army) and revealed an awareness of the values and concerns of the society from which it was drawn (e.g. the Russian war effort and public support for the war was collapsing). Furthermore, high-scoring candidates evaluated the source material relevantly in line with the specified enquiry and considered matters of provenance confidently (e.g. Kerensky as a prominent Russian politician in 1917 was potentially in a good position to offer an informed view about the reasons for Nicholas II's abdication). The weight of the evidence was taken into consideration when coming to a judgement (e.g. Kerensky's account attempts to portray Nicholas II as an inadequate ruler, thereby reflecting the author's anti-tsarist stance).

Weaker responses began to consider the sources together (e.g. both indicate that Nicholas II was not prepared to cling to power). In addition, such responses showed some limited understanding and analysis of the source material through the selection of key points relevant to the question (e.g. the Tsar's abdication was due to the pressures of war) and valid inferences (e.g. Nicholas II was unable to deal with the pressures and demands associated with the Tsar's role). However, these valid inferences had only limited support or remained undeveloped. Knowledge of the historical context was mainly used to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail with some attempt to support inferences (e.g. Nicholas became increasingly fatalistic in the period before his abdication). Lower-scoring candidates tended to evaluate the source material with some relevance regarding the specified enquiry and noted some aspects of source provenance to draw conclusions about reliability or utility. At this level, judgements often lacked support and could be based on questionable assumptions (e.g. the Act of Abdication (Source 3) is the official explanation and so will be unbiased).

Scenes 3 and 4 by Nicholas II of Russia and Alexander Kerensky uncover crucial information concerning the ~~abdication~~^{abdication} of the last Tsar of Russia after 300 years of tyrannical power. Where the scenes alone may lack specificity and that would improve both their plausibility and general ~~accuracy~~ accuracy so they can be used together to reveal ~~to~~^{to} an investigating historian the nature of Nicholas' ~~abdication~~ abdication from power in terms of both his personal attitude towards it and the weakness of the army / problems caused by the ~~to~~ First World War, leading him to make the decision.

Scene 3, ~~alone by Act~~ 'The Act of Abdication' by Nicholas II himself alone ~~is~~ reveals the Tsar's personal ~~battle~~ and ~~regret~~ regret in leaving the throne. ~~and is~~ In terms of ~~its~~ its origin, scene 3 is incredibly significant to ~~the~~ understand the abdication of Nicholas as from a first hand and

Source 4, ~~the above also from 1894~~
written by Kerevsky, the leader of the
provisional government, is useful in its
date of publication, written years many years
after the events of abdication, Kerevsky
has the upper hand of hindsight and
is able to assess the event with more
distance and objectivity. Similarly to
Similar to source 3, source 4 does not
have the attribute of detail, accuracy
or specificity which does make it
less more debatable. Moreover in terms
of its origin and provenance it
generally provides significant information
as to the nature of the Tsar's abdication
abdication - 'He gave up the throne like
handing over a troop of horses' - suggesting
The Tsar was not repentful or regretful
in his decision, supporting the view
that the Tsar wished to just do what
was best for Russia during a time of crisis and
political instability.

Most importantly, however, when used
together the sources reveal significant
information concerning the nature of the

Tsar's abdication. In terms of the Tsar's attitude towards ~~the~~ failure of his war involvement and ultimate abdication, source 3 and 4 support the view that he ~~is~~ agreed willingly to abdicate for the benefit of the country. In source 3 Nicholas II states 'God has willed ~~me~~ also recognizing the significance and influence of the Orthodox Church and divine ~~is~~ right for an Absolute Monarch, ~~the~~ follows this is backed up by Kerensky - 'It was God's will he said' - affirming the ~~is~~ importance of religion.

The Tsar's attitude towards his abdication is somewhat passive and accepting as he lists the reasons for his abdication and ends ~~with~~ concludes his piece with - 'in agreement with the Duma of the Empire, I think it my duty to abdicate...' - expressing his co-operative stance in the decision.

~~Further~~ This in one again supported by Kerensky as he states - 'he would not fight for it [the crown]' - his decision was straightforward and bloodless as his power had been broken for so long, it became impossible for him to both organize and successfully win the war. Furthermore, the

~~Weakness of the em~~ problems caused by war or
as Nicholas states - 'troubles at home' - are
also revealed to be a significant reason
for the Tsar's abdication and together
the sources disclose this. Kerensky suggests
the Tsar was overpowered by the 'burden
of power' and that the problem caused
by war forced him into abdicating the
throne, as explained by Nicholas
in source 3 - 'troubles at home threaten to
have a fatal effect.'

In conclusion the sources individually
are incredibly significant, both relevant to
the time and of abdicating and useful
in revealing the personal and political
nature of the Tsar's abdication from
absolute power. Together they reveal
the co-operative and passive way
in which the Tsar resigned and handed
power onto the Duma as well as the
impact of war that had caused so
many problems.



This Question 2 Level 5 response possesses several obvious strengths, namely (1) it interrogates the evidence of both sources making reasoned inferences (e.g. the Tsar showed no regret or remorse in abdicating), (2) it deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source (e.g. the social and economic problems on the domestic front) and (3) it evaluates the source material taking into account its weight as part of coming to a judgement (e.g. Kerensky's later account offers some objectivity).



Simply stating that a source fails to cover a particular event or development does NOT establish weight. See Examiner Tip for Question 1 for advice about how to establish the weight of a source.

Question 3

On Question 3, stronger responses were targeted on the extent to which the reforms of the National Assembly (1789-91) transformed France. Such responses explored key issues and developments relevant to the question (e.g. the abolition of feudal rights and the nobility, overhaul of the tax system, creation of a more enlightened legal system, introduction of a restricted indirect electoral system, the difficulty of establishing a constitutional monarchy, the failure to introduce measures to improve poor relief) although the treatment of key issues was sometimes uneven (e.g. greater emphasis on 'transformed' rather than 'did not transform'). High-scoring candidates also demonstrated an understanding of the conceptual focus of the question (change-continuity), deployed sufficient knowledge and established criteria to make a judgement (e.g. nature and extent of political rights and social/economic change). Such responses were also clearly organised and effectively communicated.

Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly limited analysis of the extent to which the reforms of the National Assembly (1789-91) transformed France. Low scoring answers also often lacked focus on change-continuity or were essentially a description of some of the main reforms of 1789-91. Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it tended to lack range/depth (e.g. the limitations of the National Assembly's reforms). The conceptual demand (change-continuity) of the question was generally understood but not developed and attempts to establish criteria (e.g. the extent of social or economic change) were limited. Furthermore, such responses were often fairly brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

The National Assembly were mostly seen as arriving short on reforms by political groups like the Cordeliers Club, especially over political rights. However, it was clear that a constitutional monarchy had been established, religion had also been transformed and the oppressive economic structures of the ancien régime had been broken down. Thus, highlighting the transformative effect of the National Assembly on France.

Despite the existence of such reforms being implemented, the Cordeliers Club were significant in highlighting the Assembly's shortcomings. The voting system, with its distinction of 'active' and 'passive' citizens was undeniably limiting, only enabling elite groups to exercise political rights fully. An issue, evidently stemming back from the ancien régime. Furthermore, in terms of the economy, tithes were still being collected although they were largely viewed as furthering the greed and wealth of the Church. Such instances highlighted the limited nature of the changes implemented by the ancien régime and furthered the view of Marxist historians who saw such actions as the work of

the bourgeoisie, attempting to preserve their rights and status. Therefore, highlighting how the National Assembly was limited in terms of the impact the reforms implemented actually had.

However, it was evident that during this period there was a clear, political change. The increased power of the National Assembly was undeniable, seeing the power of the monarchy being limited extensively. Louis' power had evidently been undermined by the storming of the Bastille on the 14th July 1789, indicating a loss of control, but earlier than this, on the 23rd of June at the Seance Royale too. Louis' adamant that he meet the estates separately and that the rights and privileges of the 1st and 2nd estates remained indicated his desire to remain in control. However, not only did this fail, but he was forced to accept a constitutional monarchy, with the National Assembly gaining legislative power, the ability to consent to taxes, and Louis being given just a suspensive veto of four years. ^{Thus,} highlighting the transformational change in power dynamic and thus the transformational effect of the National Assembly. Moreover, the National Assembly had a transformative impact over the rights of the people too. In fact, in 1789, and 1791, Protestants and Jews were given

religious toleration, something monumental in Catholic France. Moreover, in terms of political rights, while criticised for not providing universal male suffrage the electorate was widened. Consequently, France had the largest franchise in Europe, demonstrating the revolutionary impact of the Assembly's reforms. Furthermore, they were able to ~~transform~~ ^{transformed} the nature of the economy. ~~In 1789~~ They abolished feudal dues, the tax farming system, oppressive monopolies and the much-hated, gabelle. This was significantly ^{transforming} with the August Decrees between the 4th and 11th August, 1789, indicating the end of feudalism. With this, came the end of the ancien régime, indefinitely.

In conclusion, while the National Assembly was somewhat reluctant to extend universal male suffrage or immediately become a republic, they had a transformative effect on France. Between 1789 and 1791 the economic system had been entirely transformed, breaking down the burdens of the system on the 3rd Estate. Moreover, the ~~extension~~ ^{extension} of not only political but also religious rights was in fact pivotal, and highlighted the end of the ancien régime. The foundations of the constitutional monarchy had been laid and the shift in the power dynamic between king and assembly is indicative of the transformative

impact of the National Assembly on France.



This Question 3 response achieved Level 4 because (1) it targets the reforms of the National Assembly (1789-91) with a decent focus on the extent to which they transformed France (2) sufficient own knowledge is brought in to support the arguments made (e.g. the voting system, constitutional monarchy, feudalism and taxation) and (3) a reasoned judgement is reached in the conclusion based on the criteria developed in the analysis.



Higher level responses are often based on brief plans that offer a logical structure for the analysis. They identify three or four themes and points for and against the proposition. Take a minute or two at the beginning to plan before you start writing your response. That way, you are more likely to produce a relevant, logical and well-structured response.

Question 4

On Question 4, stronger responses were targeted on an analysis of the statement that 'The Directory restored financial, but not political, stability' and examined the issues clearly relevant to the question (e.g. Ramel's 1798 tax reforms enabled the government to balance its books, the profits of war plunder provided the Directory with much-needed income, the directors interfered with elections which undermined respect for the political system, the negative impact of the monetary crisis of 1795-97, the Directory's constitutional arrangements prevented the concentration of power and avoided the extremism of 1793-94). These responses included an analysis of the links between key issues and a focus on the concept (consequence/change-continuity) in the question, although treatment of key issues may have been uneven (e.g. greater emphasis on financial rather than political stability/instability or vice-versa). Judgements made about the financial/political stability of the Directory were reasoned and based on clear criteria (e.g. public respect for the political system, the state of government finances and level of economic confidence). Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated.

Weaker responses tended to describe key events that took place in France under the Directory, 1795-99 with limited focus on consequence/change-continuity and/or the issues of financial and political stability. Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it lacked range/depth (e.g. the political challenges facing the Directory). Supporting knowledge was mostly accurate and relevant but in some instances it did not target the question (e.g. drift into the fall of the Directory in 1799). For the most part, the conceptual demand of the question was understood but attempts to establish criteria (e.g. the extent to which the Directory's measures secured popular support) were limited. Furthermore, lower-scoring answers were often brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

During the time of the Directory, it is believed that it was able to achieve ~~the~~ some stability. Some believe that this stability was reached in finance, but not political. Others agree against this. In this essay, I will go over both sides of the argument, giving my own opinion in the end.

On the one hand, I partly agree that financial stability was reached. This is because of the introduction of coins. ~~When the original began was~~ ~~can~~ The paper money, known as assignats, was causing problems for the economy in France. So, it was then replaced by new metal coins. ~~Then~~ This new currency was able to reduce the ~~amount~~ chances of inflation occurring. It also restored ~~the~~ balance to the economy.

I also partly agree that political stability wasn't achieved. This is due to interference within elections. During the time of the Directory, the elections that would take place would end up being corrupted in order for the Directory to stay in power. This provided instability as the Directory was manipulating its way into power.

However, I also partly disagree with the statement. Firstly, the new metal currency didn't last long as it eventually began to have its own problems. The metal currency eventually led to deflation, which had a negative impact on the people who were selling products. This means that the economy wasn't completely stable.

I also partly disagree with the statement about political

Stability. This is because the interference in elections was essential.

The interference within the elections meant that the Directory were able to prevent any Royalist resurgence from taking place. This means they were able to protect France from falling back into the problems it had with Louis.

In conclusion, whilst they did take measures to achieve financial stability, it wasn't completely achieved. Also, the Directory were able to achieve some ~~public~~ political stability.



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Examiner Comments

This Question 4 Level 2 response exhibits many of the shortcomings of lower scoring answers. (1) It offers limited analysis of the extent to which the Directory restored financial but not political stability in the years 1795-99. (2) The candidate's own knowledge lacks range and depth (e.g. little of substance is offered on either financial or political issues). (3) There is some limited focus on 'restored' (change/continuity) but, given the limitations noted above, the overall judgement lacks proper substantiation.



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Examiner Tip

If you use the key phrases from the question throughout your essay, this will help you to write a relevant, analytical response.

Question 5

On Question 5, stronger responses were targeted on an analysis of how similar Tsarist government was in the two periods 1894-1905 and 1906-14, with some commentary on relationships between the key features and the issues clearly relevant to the question (e.g. the Tsarist regime's reliance on repression across both periods, the government remained largely autocratic before and after 1905, the first elected national legislative body (the Duma), which was prepared to criticise the Tsar's government, was established in 1906, the October Manifesto (1905) granted the legal right to form political parties and, from 1906 a freer press helped to encourage public political debate). Treatment of key issues may have been uneven with greater focus given to certain similarities/differences (e.g. the role of government repression or the impact of the October Manifesto). Sufficient knowledge was deployed to demonstrate an understanding of the conceptual focus of the question (similarity/difference) and to meet most of the demands of the question. Judgements made about similarity and difference were reasoned and based on clear criteria (e.g. the nature/extent of the Tsarist system's reliance on repression and autocratic methods over the two periods). Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated.

Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly limited analysis of the extent of similarity/difference across the two periods, often with fairly extensive descriptive passages (e.g. the main events that took place in Tsarist Russia, 1894-1914). Supporting knowledge was mostly accurate and relevant but some knowledge was insecure and its relevance less clear (e.g. the nature of Tsarist government before 1905). Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it tended to lack range/depth (e.g. limited comments on the autocratic nature of Tsarist government across both periods). The conceptual demand (similarity/difference) of the question was generally understood but often lacked development and attempts to establish criteria (e.g. the nature/extent of political repression across the two periods) was limited.

The Tsarist governments in the year 1894-1905 ^{has differences} ~~share similarities~~ with the Tsarist government of 1906-14 however they are fundamentally ^{similar} ~~different~~ when compared.

The Tsarist government of 1906-14 shares similarities with the Tsarist government of 1894-1905 because although by 1914 the ~~is~~ government is no longer fully autocratic it is still largely autocratic. This occurred due to the Tsar using the fundamental law to regain some of his power which he had lost due to the concessions made in the October Manifesto 1905. To add to this by 1914 the ~~government~~ Duma which had been introduced in 1906 was merely a discussion organisations with no power. ~~As a~~ However it is important to know that by the ~~Additionally~~ 1914 government the Tsarist regime could be criticised due to the freedom of speech. On the other hand it is important to note that the fundamental laws also enable for the Tsar to remove these freedoms without warning.

Moreover ~~especially~~ the government still faced economic problems due to ~~the~~ 85 percent of the population being peasants who participated in subsistence farming that was difficult to tax. ~~Therefore the majority of the population~~ Furthermore the government still experienced challenges to its power and demonstration as in ^{1894-1905 governments} ~~1905~~ Bloody Sunday occurred which was fuelled by workers demanding better conditions. In the 1906-1914 government this continued with the Lena Strike as the miners believed they were underpaid and asked for a 30% increase. To add to this peasant unrest was still prominent with many unorganised rebellions occurring in the countryside.

~~However~~ ^{it is argued that} ~~the~~ ~~is~~ ~~an~~ ~~the~~ ~~governments~~ of 1894-1905 and that of 1906-14 are fundamentally different. The opposition to the Tsar during the 1894-1905 government were unorganised ~~however~~ as the rebellions which occurred in the countryside that saw 1,000 government officials ~~be~~ killed was unorganised. By 1906 due to the October Manifesto the government was being opposed by organised groups as the first Duma, although boycotted by some opponents, called for land reforms. This led to the government

having to dissolve ^{the Duma} ~~parliaments~~ due to ^{the} ~~their~~ increasing co-operation ~~with~~ between members to bring about change. It is this change in opponents techniques that led to the growth of ~~to~~ ~~to~~ ~~add~~ ~~to~~ ~~this~~ ~~further~~ ~~the~~ coordinated opposition during the 1906-14 Tsarist government. The Duma was something that was not a feature ~~of~~ of the 1894-1905 government as this now gave people a vote to try and gain reforms that they would want. However although this occurred the government was able to repress its opposition which is a consisting feature of the 1894-1905 government.

It can be argued that by 1914 the Tsarist government ~~was~~ ~~in~~ ~~a~~ ~~better~~ ~~place~~ ~~than~~ it had been in during the 1894-1905 government. This can be attributed to Stolypin's reforms which gave peasant farmers the opportunity to own their own legal land and move away from village communes. However it is important to note that these reforms were not successful as only 20% of the Russian peasantry took advantage of this opportunity and some of those who did returned back to the village communes.

In conclusion it is argued that the



This Question 5 Level 3 response offers (1) some limited analysis of the similarities/differences regarding Tsarist government in the two periods 1894-1905 and 1906-14 (e.g. autocratic rule, creation of the Duma) but there is scope to develop the analysis in terms of range and depth (2) criteria for judgement that are mostly implicit but does not provide a conclusion with an explicit overall judgement.



You will be expected to offer detailed knowledge to support your arguments. Check the specification so you know what is required.

Question 6

On Question 6, stronger responses were targeted on an analysis of the extent to which the survival of the Bolshevik regime, in the years 1917-21, owed more to the weaknesses of its opponents than to the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky. These also included an analysis of relationships between key issues and a focus on the concept (consequence) in the question. Such responses had a solid grasp of relevant issues regarding 'owed more' (e.g. the different aims and beliefs of the White forces undermined their unity and effectiveness during the civil war, foreign intervention lacked real unity of purpose, Lenin was the driving force behind key policies which helped ensure Bolshevik survival (e.g. closure of the Constituent Assembly, acceptance of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, introduction of the NEP), Trotsky was instrumental in organising the Bolshevik military response in the civil war and the Kronstadt revolt). The treatment of key issues may have been uneven with greater focus given to certain features (e.g. White disunity during the civil war, Lenin's determination to secure Bolshevik acceptance of the NEP). Judgements made about the relative importance of opposition weakness/Lenin's and Trotsky's leadership were reasoned and based on clear criteria (e.g. failure of the opposition to coordinate and cooperate, Lenin and Trotsky's level of personal commitment). Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated.

Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly limited analysis of the extent to which the survival of the Bolshevik regime, in the years 1917-21, owed more to the weaknesses of its opponents than to Lenin's and Trotsky's leadership. Low scoring answers also often lacked focus on consequence or were essentially a description of the Bolshevik regime in the years 1917-21. Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it tended to lack range/depth (e.g. brief comments on Trotsky's role during the Russian civil war) and attempts to establish criteria (e.g. the degree of disunity among, or lack of support for, the anti-Bolshevik opposition) were limited. Furthermore, such responses were often brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

WEAKNESSES	LENIN & TROTSKY
White Terror ✓	- April Thesis ✓
Onsh	- Three Decrees → appealed to ✓
loss of allied support $\approx 100m$ 250m	inve population
geographical limitations ✓	- MRC → camouflage, smugness ✓
W = 20m vs R 70m	of Trotsky, Lenin ✓
not a cohesive force	- ability to adapt → War Com →
Yudenich = naval leader	NEP
	- Red Terror → catalysed ✓
	proletariat rev → removed Terrorist
	meat → Cheka
	- Sovnarkom
	- Cheka 3 million killed ✓

It is evident that although the weakness of opposition played a significant role in the survival and success of the Bolshevik regime 1917-21, to a greater extent it was as a result of the leadership of Trotsky & Lenin. Their leadership provided a stable foundation for the new regime that catalysed the weakness of opponents whilst simultaneously strengthening the regime.

Lenin & Trotsky's leadership can be fundamentally attributed to be the reason for the ~~post~~ survival of Bolshevism through the April Thesis and Three Decrees 1917-18. This showed the ~~post~~ tactical assessment of the needs of the population and thus using that in order to gain support. The April Thesis promised 'Peace, Land & Bread' and paved the way for the rise of a time of great desperation for the population. The same tactic was deployed in the Three Decrees. Lenin & Trotsky made concessions to all areas of the population through the Decree of Land, Workers Control Decree and the Peoples Decree. The Decree on Land gave fundamental rights & the promise of land to the land hungry & impoverished peasantry. The Workers Control Decree fulfilled wishes that had been present since the start of Nicholas II's rule and appeased the working class through the legalization of trade unions, improved wages, working conditions and reductions of the 16 hour working day. The Peoples Decree appeased the national minorities formerly oppressed by Russification and subject to conscription by giving them freedoms. Lenin & Trotsky were able

to create social foundations for the Bolshevik regime by appearing to the Russian people and subsequently gaining widespread support.

To a lesser extent, the weakness of opposition can be blamed for the survival of Bolshevism through the White Terror. The White Army suffered significant flaws in relation to the Red Army but none more so as a result of their ~~own~~ replication of the Red Terror. Soldiers of the White Army deserted and mutinied ^{as a result of the brutalization of commanders,} resulting in looting, pillaging and ransacking of entire villages & towns across Russia. The most controversial was the mutiny in Omsk during the White Terror which resulted in a significant loss of allied support. ~~The White Terror resulted in brutalization & mistreatment of the civilian population.~~ The White Army heavily relied on the support of the ~~allied~~ allies, across the course of the Civil War 1918-21, the British troops provided over £100 million of support & the Americans provided £50 million. Without this, they were unable to withstand the strength of the Red Army. ~~or the leadership~~ However, the leadership of Lenin & Trotsky is still more significant as a reason for the survival of the

regime as their leadership allowed for the
emergence of the Red Army.

Furthermore the weakness of opposition can
be said to be a factor in the survival of
Bolshevism due to the significant weakness
during the Civil War. The White Army
consisted of a mere 20 million soldiers
compared to the Red's 70 million. The Army
was also split into much smaller armies
led by Yudenich, Kolchak and Denikin. These
armies were not cohesive forces and had
no geographical advantage. They were too
sparsely dispersed and provided benefits unlike
the Red's control of Petrograd and by
extrapolation the control of Putilov, Russia's
largest engineering & industrial plant. This
allowed for swift munition production. The Red
army also held the most densely populated
areas of Russia aiding conscription and the
sheer size of their military force.

A significant strength of the leadership of
Lenin & Trotsky was ^{and} the survival of the
Bolshevik rule was the Red Terror. In 1917
the Cheka was formed; it was an elite
weapon of mass repression operated by the Bolshevik
leaders. The Red Terror began soon warfare

across Russia in which members (or suspected members) of the bourgeoisie were brutally murdered by Cheka members. This was an extension and catalyst of the impact of the October 1917 revolution and the Marxist cycle - in which the proletariats were destined to take over. This ~~is~~ strengthened the support of the working class further from the Workers' Central Decees and thus strengthened the regime. A subsequent benefit of the Red Terror for the Bolsheviks was also the removal of the Romanovs. Under the Red Terror the family that had been hiding were murdered under the order of the Cheka. This removed any chance of pro-Tsarist supporters opposing the new Communist regime and overthrewing Lenin & Trotsky as there was no leader of the opposition. The Cheka was estimated to kill 3 million people between 1917 and 1921 and were the basis of the strength of Lenin & Trotsky's regime.

Moreover, Lenin and Trotsky's leadership was more significantly responsible for the survival of the Bolshevik regime than the weakness of opponents due to their ability to compromise & adapt. During the

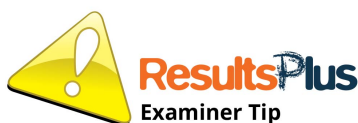
Civil War pure communism was implemented in the economic policy of War Communism. Obviously this eroded all the Bolshevik values and aims were introduced in society by the exposure to communism but had adverse effects and caused chaos in Russia. Inflation reached all time highs, food shortages led to cannibalism and there was deep resentment for the regime. Lenin & Trotsky compromised their desire for Communism ~~is~~ ~~is~~ for the survival of Bolshevism in Russia & in response issued the New Economic Policy in 1921 to replace War Communism. Although the economy wasn't able to fully return to pre-1914 conditions (largely as a result of Brest Litovsk Treaty and the loss of 75% of the iron & coal reserves & ~~is~~ 32% of arable land), there was significant progress made. The ban on private trade was lifted, ~~and~~ requisitioning was modified to tax in kind which encouraged the peasantry to produce surplus & trade and the economy gradually benefited. The tactical & adaptive nature of Lenin & Trotsky's leadership meant that not only was Bolshevism preserved but also Russia, ~~was~~ ~~was~~ thus ^{deeming} ~~making~~ them much more significant than

the weakness of opposition.

Therefore it is abundantly clear that although the weakness of opponents was a significant factor in the survival of the dominance of the Bolshevik regime 1917-21, it was not the most significant reason. The leadership of Lenin & Trotsky was far more superior and impactful and ultimately was the main contributing factor in the success of Bolshevism. Their leadership provided stable foundations but also possibly managed the regime which both weakened opponents & strengthened the Bolshevik rule.



This Question 6 response secured Level 5 because it (1) attempts to analyse the survival of the Bolshevik regime in the years 1917-21 with a strong focus on 'owed more' (e.g. key features of Lenin's and Trotsky's leadership such as important decrees, the Red Terror and pragmatic measures such as the NEP, and the weaknesses and divisions of the White forces), (2) reaches a judgement in the conclusion related to the criteria developed in the analysis.



When planning your answer to a support / challenge question make sure you have a good balance of key points on either side of the argument, or be prepared to argue support and challenge within each key point.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A

Candidates should aim to develop valid inferences supported by the arguments raised in the sources, not merely paraphrase the content of the sources.

Inferences can be supported by reference to contextual knowledge surrounding the issues raised by the sources.

Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/purpose and authorship of the source by, for e.g., looking at and explaining the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer.

Candidates should use the sources together at some point in the answer.

Section B

Spending a few minutes planning helps to ensure the second order concept is correctly identified.

Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range here.

Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels.

Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision.

Candidates should try to explore the links between issues in order to make the structure of the response flow more logically and to facilitate an integrated analysis.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

