Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced A Level in History (WHI01/1B)

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1B: Russia in Revolution, 1881-1917

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: AO1 (10 marks): 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.

AO3 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, difference ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1-6**	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	**7-12**	• Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant. • Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and only has implicit links to issues relevant to the question. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	**13-18**	• Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant. • Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	**19-25**	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the view can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may only be partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

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 that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1881-1903, it was the influence of Pobedonostsev that maintained autocratic Tsarist rule in Russia. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pobedonostsev was an unbending conservative who defended Tsarist sovereignty, autocracy and the Orthodox Church at every turn. He viewed Russia's traditional institutions as sacrosanct • Pobedonostsev acted as tutor to both Alexander III and Nicholas II, e.g. he instilled in both authoritarian Tsarist absolutism, turning them both against the reforms of Alexander II • Pobedonostsev persuaded Alexander III to reject the so-called Loris-Melikov Constitution, which had been designed to bridge the gap between government and key elements in society • After 1890, Pobedonostsev was keenly aware of the damage that revolutionaries could do to the Tsarist regime and advised accordingly in order to protect and maintain autocratic rule in Russia. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Members of opposition groups were a tiny minority of the population, they were spilt and divided over tactics, which weakened their overall impact and helped maintain Tsarist autocracy • Government repression, via the Okhrana, the police and the army, maintained autocratic Tsarist rule by breaking up opposition cells and maintaining press censorship • The Russian Orthodox Church itself acted as a powerful agent of Tsarism and was a powerful instrument of social control by continuing to preach that obedience to the Tsar was God's will • The Tsarist appeal to Russian nationalism resonated with a significant proportion of the population. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the impact of the Russo-Japanese war was the main reason for the 1905 Revolution. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tsar Nicolas II problems were exacerbated by a disastrous war with Japan, particularly in regard to his leadership, communication and military supply • Tsar Nicolas II's rejection of Japanese proposals to settle their differences peacefully was seen by many as a mistake, as it took Russia into an unnecessary war with Japan • The Japanese army defeated the Russian army in every single major confrontation, e.g. April 1904 Yalu River, and there were naval humiliations, which led to demands for political reform • The shock of defeat revealed the utter incompetence and inefficiency of the Tsarist regime. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The overreaction on 9 January (1905) of the guards at the Winter Palace to a peaceful protest sparked the revolution • Father Gapon was a key player sparking revolution, e.g. he preached in the workers' district of the capital, set up workers' tea rooms and clubs and helped organise the Putilov strike • Peasant dissatisfaction with rural life was already there before 1905, e.g. resentment around redemption payments, and the war only served to highlight this further • The glaring contrast between the opulence of the ruling classes and the conditions endured by the urban working class was becoming more evident, and this was exploited by revolutionary groups • Criticism of Tsarist rule and leadership was already there before the war and revolutionary groups used this to stir up opinion against the Tsar and demand change. 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 that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the role of Rasputin was the main reason why Romanov rule ended. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Rasputin's relationship with the Empress generated rumour and scandal at the royal court, e.g. cartoons of the pair together circulated, which undermined the authority of Romanov rule and damaged it • Rasputin was allowed to appoint government officials to key jobs, many of which Rasputin had sold to the highest bidder, which undermined Romanov rule with the taint of corruption • Rasputin dismissed able ministers and as a consequence food supply in cities deteriorated, which, by early 1917, led to the higher echelons of society and army generals' unwillingness to support Romanov rule. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Tsar's decision to take personal control of Russia's war effort associated him with war defeats, which led to his rule becoming untenable • The Tsar's decision to leave the Empress in charge of domestic government meant that she became the focus of discontent and this damaged Romanov rule • The harsh winters of 1916–17 made fuel shortages even worse, and this led to domestic bakeries closing, which led to protest and led to the ending of Romanov rule • In February 1917, strikes and protests broke out, spontaneously involving women, metal workers and returning soldiers, signalling that support for the Romanovs had collapsed • The Grand Duke's rejection of the throne led to Romanov rule ending. 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 that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the most significant feature of Bolshevik rule in 1917, was the signing of the Armistice. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The war was deeply unpopular, and peace increased the popularity of the Bolsheviks and their ability to hold onto power • If peace had not been agreed, the German army would have arrived in Petrograd and removed the Bolsheviks • The Russian army was disintegrating as peasant soldiers returned home and the Armistice made the Bolsheviks more popular across the countryside • The signing of the Armistice caused splits within the Bolshevik Party, e.g. Bukharin and the more internationally-minded left-wing of the Party wanted to prosecute a European revolutionary war. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Bolsheviks got rid of the Provisional Government, which, by October 1917, was regarded by many as ineffective and no better in its leadership of the country than the Tsar had been • The Bolsheviks secured the support of the peasantry, e.g. the abolition of land ownership without compensation, and land distribution proved popular • The Bolsheviks use of terror e.g. in December 1917, the Bolsheviks set up the Cheka, the All Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage • The Bolsheviks allowed elections to the Constituent Assembly to go ahead, and this indicated a commitment to democracy, which proved popular. Other relevant material must be credited.

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