



Pearson

Mark scheme (Results)

January 2020

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

Paper 1: Depth Study with
Interpretations

Option 1B: Russia in Revolution,
1818–1917

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at www.pearson.com/uk

January 2020

Publication Code: WHI01_1B_2001_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2020

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Option 1B: Russia in Revolution, 1881–1917

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1898–1903 it was the Social Revolutionary Party that posed the greatest threat to Tsarism.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Social Revolutionary Party attracted the peasants, who were the largest social group in Russia, and, therefore, posed the greatest threat to Tsarism• The Social Revolutionary Party was a threat to Tsarism as it had its own combat group and was prepared to use terrorist methods, e.g. killing of Witte's nominee, Dmitry Sipyagin as Minister of Interior in 1902• The Social Revolutionary Party program called for the confiscation of all land, its distribution amongst all peasants, and a democratic federal governmental structure, which was a direct challenge to Tsarist rule. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Social Democrats were the main threat to Tsarism because their aim was to mobilise the growing industrial working class in support of revolution• The support for the Social Democrats was based in cities close to the centre of Tsarist power and, therefore, posed a greater threat than other opposition groups• Lenin's return from internal exile resulted in the Social Democrats becoming a disciplined conspiratorial group dedicated to ending Tsarist rule• The Union of Liberation Party brought together moderate groups that posed a threat to Tsarism because they wanted a liberal constitution, and many were in positions of authority and influence. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the impact of Bloody Sunday was more significant in causing the 1905 Revolution than was the impact of the Russo-Japanese War.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overreaction on Bloody Sunday of the guards at the Winter Palace to a peaceful protest damaged the standing of Tsar and triggered the 1905 revolution • Bloody Sunday led to revolutionary strikes outside of St Petersburg in places such as Moscow, Riga, Warsaw, Vilna, Kovno, Tiflis, Baku, Batum, and the Baltic region • Bloody Sunday led to demands for the Tsar to make significant political changes • Peasant dissatisfaction with rural life was already there before 1905 and the war only served to highlight this further. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regime's problems were exacerbated by a disastrous war with Japan, particularly in regard to leadership, communication and supply • The Russian imperial fleet had been humiliated in the straits of Tsushima and this reflected badly on the Tsar and his leadership and the government's popularity • The shock of defeat revealed the utter incompetence and inefficiency of the Tsarist regime and convinced many that it was time for reform and change • The demands for reform made at the 1904 <i>zemstvos</i> meeting, which was called to drum up support for the war, were not met and radical socialist and workers' groups decided to take a different tack. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
3	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the main impact of the First World War on Russia, in the years 1914–16, was economic chaos. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First World War led to inflation with rising prices destroying the buying power of wages, and the Tsar's government resorted to printing more money • The use of horses for military purposes during the war had a significant impact on agricultural production • The First World War led to the army commandeering large numbers of goods trains and this further affected the transportation of goods, which meant that food shortages in cities became even greater • The First World War led to fuel shortages as these supplies were used in the production of war essentials, major cities had shortages of coal and other fuels, which led to the closing of bakeries. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outbreak of war saw an initial patriotic burst of support for the Tsar and his regime • Failure on the war front led to the Tsar taking personal military control, this proved to be politically disastrous as with every defeat and setback his leadership came under question • The war led to the formation of the 'Progressive Bloc' within the Duma, who agreed a programme that was supported by the War Industries Committee, however the Tsar suspended the Duma • The Tsar's decision to leave the Empress in political charge proved disastrous, as she relied heavily on Rasputin, both were not trusted, and Rasputin was murdered in December 1916. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the impact of the Kornilov affair was the main reason why the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in October 1917.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kornilov affair demonstrated that Kerensky was unable to control, and command support from, the army and showed that the army was still a threat to the revolution and workers turned to the Bolsheviks • As a consequence of the Kornilov affair, the Bolsheviks were armed by the Provisional Government and this assisted the Bolsheviks in their overthrow of the Provisional Government • As a consequence of the Kornilov affair, the Bolsheviks won control, for the first time, of both the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets and this assisted in their push to overthrow the Provisional Government • As a consequence of the Kornilov affair, the authority of the Provisional Government was severely compromised, and the suspicion of Kerensky's complicity with Kornilov played into the Bolsheviks' plans. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Lenin's return in April, he gave a charismatic speech criticising the Provisional Government and proposed the need for the Bolsheviks to overthrow the government • Lenin actively planned the October revolution based on the idea of a small dedicated group who would overthrow the government • It was Trotsky's ability to organise and plan that was crucial to the Bolshevik overthrow • The Provisional Government brought about their own downfall as they did not address the main issues of the war, land and representation and alienated significant groups who turned to the Bolsheviks. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>