Pearson Edexcel

# Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel International Avanced 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.<br>• Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question.<br>• 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.<br>• Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and only has implicit links to issues relevant to the question.<br>• 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.<br>• Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth<br>• 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.<br>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands.<br>• 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.<br><br>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1881–1903, the main challenge facing Tsarism came from opposition groups.<br><br>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• The Social Democrats were a challenge to Tsarism because their aim was to mobilise the growing industrial working class in support of revolution, which would overthrow Tsarist autocratic rule<br><br>• The General Jewish Labour Bund was a challenge to Tsarism as they sought to unite all Jews in the Russian Empire, join with other opposition groups and create a democratic socialist Russia<br><br>• The Social Revolutionary Party, founded in 1901, was a serious challenge to Tsarism as it had its own combat group and was prepared to use terrorist methods to overthrow autocratic rule<br><br>• In 1902, exiled Russian liberals, who later formed the Union of Liberation Party, published the periodical *Osvobozhdeniye* that challenged Tsarism, because it demanded a liberal constitution with a constitutional monarchy.<br><br>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• A challenge faced by Tsarism was the economic backwardness of Russia and the consequent need to promote rapid economic growth, e.g. facilitate industrialisation, the spread of railways<br><br>• A challenge faced by Tsarism was the impoverishment of the peasantry and the need to improve the quality of rural life, e.g. the Poll Tax was abolished, the Peasants' Bank<br><br>• A challenge faced by Tsarism was the 1891 famine, e.g. the Special Committee on Famine Relief was set up, and state lotteries were created to raise money to buy emergency supplies for peasants<br><br>• The challenge faced by Tsarism was inefficiencies in central and local government.<br><br>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.<br><br>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1903–14, Tsarist power remained mainly unchanged.<br><br>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• Tsarist power continued to be underpinned by the loyalty of the Orthodox Church, the army and the bureaucracy, and significant peasant support<br><br>• The Fundamental Laws of 1906 made it clear that, although the Duma had been established, Tsarist power would continue as politically dominant<br><br>• Nicholas II used his political power to marginalise reform-minded ministers, e.g. Witte (1906), and Stolypin was close to being dismissed when he was assassinated (1911)<br><br>• The Electoral Law of 1907 demonstrated that the Tsar retained considerable political power since the measure excluded virtually all workers and peasants and it was introduced unconstitutionally.<br><br>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• The October Manifesto (1905) marked a significant political departure with the creation of a legislative Duma, which effectively diluted the Tsar's power and continued to function up to 1914<br><br>• Political parties became legally recognised organisations (1905) with the right to hold meetings and sit in the Duma, which had an impact on Tsarist power<br><br>• Press censorship was relaxed from 1905, ushering in a new, less repressive period when political issues could be discussed openly, and the main political parties had their own newspapers<br><br>• The Duma changed the political process significantly under the Tsarist regime, e.g. the Assembly was not a passive political 'rubber stamp' for Tsarist policies.<br><br>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.<br><br>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1914–16, the main consequence of Russia's involvement in the First World War was the damage done to the prestige of the Tsar.<br><br>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• Failure on the war front led to the Tsar taking personal military control, this proved to be politically disastrous as with every defeat and set back his leadership came under question<br><br>• The Tsar's decision to suspend the Duma, during the war, angered the 'Progressive Bloc' who had agreed a programme that would have helped the war effort, and this alienated many across the political system<br><br>• The Tsar's decision to leave the Empress in political charge, proved disastrous, as she relied heavily on Rasputin and both were not trusted.<br><br>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• Initially Russia's involvement in the war saw the Tsar's prestige increase as it rallied support for him in a wave of popular enthusiasm<br><br>• The First World War led to inflation, rising prices destroyed the buying power of wages, and the Tsar's government resorted to printing more money, which further added to inflation<br><br>• The First World War led to food shortages, despite good harvests, there was little incentive for peasants to sell their produce, so they hoarded grain and fed it to their animals<br><br>• The First World War led to significant losses of men and horses, which damaged agricultural production<br><br>• 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the main reason why the Provisional government lost support during 1917 was the role of Kerensky.<br><br>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• Kerensky believed that only success in the war would stop the complete disintegration of Russia. This was contrary to what many people now believed, both within the government and the military<br><br>• Kerensky ignored warnings from his generals and ordered a major offensive. The army was still inadequately equipped.<br><br>• Kerensky lost the support of ordinary troops as Russian armies were heavily defeated, regiments mutinied showing that the offensive was a mistake<br><br>• Kerensky lost the support of the Kadet Ministers, who resigned from the government and supported mass demonstrations against the Provisional Government, which filled the streets in Petrograd demanding change.<br><br>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:<br><br>• The Provisional government lost support because it did not settle the 'land question' as many had hoped it would, so lost the support of peasants<br><br>• The Provisional government did not tackle key economic problems, e.g. inflation was still rampant and wages did not keep pace, so lost the support of workers<br><br>• In delaying national elections to a Constituent Assembly, the Provisional government appeared to many to be an unelected government, no different to what the people had had before the February Revolution<br><br>• The growing effectiveness of the Bolsheviks as a political organisation, particularly after the arrival of Lenin in April, undermined support for the Provisional government.<br><br>Other relevant material must be credited. |

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