



Mark scheme (Results)

January 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
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	<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.

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 1891-1903 Witte was successful in promoting the economic development of Russia.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witte's economic policies resulted in the accumulation of state capital, through tariffs and more foreign investment, which allowed him to finance a transport revolution • Witte's policy of direct state intervention significantly increased industrial production, e.g. coal and iron ore production trebled • Witte placed the rouble on the gold standard as a confidence-building measure, which led to more foreign investment in Russian industry • Witte's policies significantly increased Russia's industrial base, e.g. 40 per cent of all industry in 1900 had been founded since 1891. <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"> • Witte neglected light industries, e.g. textiles, and failed to develop smaller machine and electrical industries to reduce the reliance on imports • Witte's policy of high taxation placed financial strain on the masses and harmed the domestic market • Witte neglected agriculture and increased grain extractions from the peasants, which limited the development of the rural economy and it remained backwards economically • Witte was overly concerned with prestige projects, e.g. railways, which did not develop all of Russia's economy. <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 main reason for the recovery of Tsarist power, in the years 1905-14, was the creation of the Duma.</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 creation of the Duma led to an opportunity for the Tsar to build a consensus of support • The creation of the Duma demonstrated that the Tsar accepted that elements of traditional autocracy needed to be adapted and the notion of Cabinet government helped restore his authority • The creation of the Duma led to the amendment of civil freedoms for the population, e.g. freedom of conscience and speech, which reflected well on Tsarist rule and increased his popularity. <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"> • Repression, via the Okhrana, police and army (the state's repressive apparatus) ensured the recovery of Tsarist power by continually breaking up opposition cells • The main revolutionary groups were divided and losing support, which aided the recovery of Tsarist power, e.g. the RSDLP was locked in internal struggles, the SRs opposed standing for the Duma elections • Stolypin was instrumental in aiding the recovery of Tsarist power, e.g. 'Stolypin's necktie' was a vigorous campaign against terrorists and revolutionaries, accounting for over 1500 executions between 1905-08 • Sustained economic growth aided the recovery of Tsarist power as it dampened political discontent • The Russian Orthodox Church aided the recovery of Tsarist power as it acted as a powerful supporter of the Tsarist regime and preached that obedience to the Tsar was God's will. <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 consequence of Russia's involvement in the First World War, in the years 1914-16, was political chaos.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure on the war front led to the Tsar taking personal military control, which proved to be politically disastrous as it left a power vacuum in government and, with every defeat, his leadership came under question • The Tsar's suspension of the Duma in 1915 following criticism of his conduct of the war created political chaos, as it alienated people across the political spectrum • The Tsar's decision to leave the Empress in charge led to political chaos as there was uncertainty as to who exactly was governing the country, given that she relied heavily on Rasputin, who was not trusted, • The political chaos caused by failure in war gave revolutionary groups an opportunity to encourage peasants and workers to protest for change and fuelled their anti-Romanov propaganda. <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 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 • 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 • 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 significant losses of men and horses, which damaged agricultural production • 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>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 in 1917, the main problem facing the Provisional Government was Russia's continued involvement in the First World 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 Provisional Government promised the Allies that it would continue to support them and the war, and fight for a decisive victory, which led to protest and assisted Bolshevik propaganda • Soldiers and workers opposed to the continuation of involvement in the war clashed with supporters of the war • The 'Kerensky Offensive' which aimed at increasing support for the war resulted in heavy losses, mutiny and internal chaos, which damaged the Provisional Government • As Russia continued to suffer as a consequence of the war, the Bolshevik slogan 'Bread, Peace and Land' gained support and supporters, which undermined the Provisional Government. <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 problems with dual power undermined the effectiveness of the Provisional Government • The problem of discontent caused by the Provisional Government's decision to delay elections to the Constituent Assembly and the failure to address the land question • The Provisional Government failed to limit the activities of workers' committees and this encouraged discontent and protest • The Bolsheviks posed a threat to the Provisional Government, e.g. the impact of the April Theses, Lenin's growing popularity, the arming of the Bolsheviks in the Kornilov Affair • The Provisional Government faced demands for self-government from many of Russia's nationalities. Granting self-government to the Ukraine and Finland in 1917 encouraged other to demand the same. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>