



Mark scheme

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

In History (WHI01)

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.

Option B: 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 Tsarist rule did little to benefit the people of Russia in the years 1881–1903.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tsarism refused to recognise growing nationalism within the Russian Empire and used control and suppression to deal with it, which led to resentment and unrest • The growth of opposition groups indicates that large numbers were not benefitting • Russian Jews were persecuted in a series of pogroms suggesting they were not benefitting • Tsarist censorship had prevented newspapers reporting on the widespread famine in the 1890s and famine relief was inadequate. <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"> • Tsarist rule promoted rapid economic growth, e.g. the spread of railways • The Poll Tax was abolished and this brought about improvement in the quality of rural life • The Peasants' Bank was created to help peasants buy land from the landlords • In response to the 1891 famine, the Special Committee on Famine Relief was set up, and state lotteries were created to raise money to buy emergency supplies for peasants. <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 October Manifesto was the most important consequence of the 1905 Revolution.</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 October Manifesto marked the end of unlimited autocracy in Russia and ushered in an era of constitutional monarchy • The October Manifesto granted fundamental civil freedoms to the population, e.g. freedom of conscience, speech and assembly • The October Manifesto granted participation in the Duma to classes of the population who had previously been denied voting rights • The October Manifesto established that no rule could come into force without the approval of the Duma, allowing the Duma supervision of the legality of government action. <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 1905 Revolution damaged the prestige of the 'royal family' as it was associated with 'Bloody Sunday' and this led opposition groups to continue to demand change • The 1905 Revolution led to further strikes and unrest in St Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw • Voting rules for the new Duma were amended and complex, limiting the number of representatives from across the classes and resulting in a more conservative and less confrontational Duma • The 1905 Revolution led Stolypin to reform some key aspects of agriculture, e.g. the abandonment of communal land tenure and its replacement with individual land ownership. <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 decisions made by Tsar Nicholas, during the First World War, were the main reason for the ending of Romanov rule.</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 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 became isolated at military headquarters and cut off from domestic issues and concerns • 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 Tsar's decision to return from the war front to the capital and reclaim his authority met with total failure, as he was seen as isolated and powerless. <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"> • There was growing scandal that surrounded the mysterious figure of Rasputin and the extent to which the Empress was influenced by him in her decision making led to the ending of Romanov rule • The harsh winters of 1916–17 made fuel shortages even worse and this led to domestic bakeries closing, which led to domestic 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. <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 problems in agriculture were the main reason why the Provisional Government lost power in 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 Provisional Government failed to address the demands of the peasants for land, pushing many to support the Left Social Revolutionaries, and some to support the Bolsheviks • The Provisional Government failed to end the food shortages, which were caused by transportation difficulties and this made inflation worse, which led to dissatisfaction and protest • The Provisional Government continued with the policy that made grain hoarding illegal, which led to requisitioning that the peasants hated and resisted, making the Provisional Government unpopular. <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 • Discontent with the Provisional Government was caused by the decision to delay elections to the Constituent Assembly • The Provisional Government failed to limit the activities of workers' committees and this encouraged discontent and protest and strengthened support of the Bolsheviks • The Provisional Government promised the Allies that it would continue to support them and the war and this led to protest and assisted Bolshevik propaganda against the Provisional Government • The Bolsheviks took advantage of Kerensky's mishandling of the Kornilov plot and planned a coup. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

