

Mark scheme

International Advanced
Subsidiary in History
(WHI01/1B)

Paper 1: Depth Study with
Interpretations

Option 1B: Russia in Revolution,
1881–1917

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: A01 (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.

A03 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different 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 has only 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 be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Indicative content

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 Sergei Witte's policies transformed the Russian economy in the years 1891–1903.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the years up to 1903 Witte accumulated state capital, through tariffs and foreign loans, much of which was used to finance a transport revolution based on railways (for example the Russian rail network doubled between 1890 and 1904) • Witte's policy of direct state intervention significantly increased industrial production (for example coal and iron ore production trebled) and Russian annual economic growth stood at 8 per cent – then the highest in the world • Witte placed the rouble on the gold standard (1897) as a confidence-building measure in a successful bid to encourage foreign investment in Russian economic modernisation • Witte's policies also encouraged the expansion of Russia's industrial base (for example 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 such as textiles and failed to develop smaller machine and electrical industries to reduce reliance on imports • He was overly concerned with prestige projects, such as the Trans-Siberian Railway, which did not serve Russia's immediate requirements • Witte's policy of high taxation placed a further financial strain on the already economically burdened masses and harmed the domestic market • Witte neglected Russian agriculture and increased grain extractions from the peasants • The Russian economy remained overwhelmingly rural. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

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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 divisions among opposition groups were mainly responsible for the survival of Tsarist rule 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"> • The Populists were divided over tactics (education/agitation versus terrorism/assassination) and suffered a wave of public condemnation following the assassination of Alexander II (1881) • The Socialist Revolutionaries aimed to gain broad national support but disagreed over tactics and divided into anarchist and revolutionary wings • The Social Democrats split into Menshevik and Bolshevik factions in 1903 and were weakened organisationally by the exile of some prominent leaders (for example Lenin and Martov) • Liberals were basically divided into moderates (for example Shipov) who hoped for reform under an enlightened Tsar, and radicals (for example Milyukov) who advocated a parliamentary-style regime • These opposition groups also failed to unite in a broad front against Tsarism, which weakened their impact overall. <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"> • Government repression (via the Okhrana, the police and the army) ensured the survival of Tsarist rule by breaking up opposition cells and maintaining press censorship • Sustained economic growth in the 1890s, stimulated by Witte's policies, dampened political discontent among some groups • Opposition groups struggled in this period to attract mass support (for example many peasants were highly suspicious of the Populists and Russian liberalism rested on a slender middle-class base) • The Russian Orthodox Church acted as a powerful supporter of the regime and instrument of social control by continuing to preach 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 Tsarist political system remained essentially the same in the years 1903–14.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the period the political authority of the autocracy continued to be underpinned by the loyalty of the Orthodox Church, the army and the bureaucracy, and significant peasant support • The Fundamental Laws of 1906 made it clear that, although the Duma had been established, the autocracy would continue as the politically dominant institution • Nicholas II continued to marginalise reform-minded ministers (for example resignation of Witte (1906), and Stolypin was close to being dismissed when he was assassinated (1911)) • The Electoral Law of 1907 also demonstrated that the Tsar retained considerable power since the measure excluded virtually all workers and peasants and it was introduced, unconstitutionally, without the consent of the Duma. <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 October Manifesto (1905) marked a major political departure with the creation of a legislative Duma, which effectively diluted the Tsar's powers and continued to function up to 1914 • Political parties became legally recognised organisations (1905) with the right to hold meetings and sit in the Duma • Press censorship was relaxed from 1905 ushering in a new, less repressive period when political issues could be discussed openly in the press and the main political parties had their own newspapers • Even though the Duma faced restrictions, it changed the political process under the Tsarist regime (for example the radicalism of the first two Dumas (1906–07) demonstrated that the Assembly was not a passive political 'rubber stamp' for Tsarist policies). <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 Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917 was primarily due to Trotsky's actions.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trotsky strongly backed Lenin's call for a Bolshevik seizure of power in October when other senior Bolsheviks, notably Zinoviev and Kamenev, raised objections • For tactical reasons, Trotsky persuaded Lenin to delay the attempted coup until the Second Congress of All-Russian Soviets so that the Bolshevik insurrection could be presented as a popularly-endorsed soviet takeover • Trotsky used the Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC) to plan the overthrow of the Provisional Government and, under his guidance, the MRC extended its control over soldiers in Petrograd and stockpiled weapons • Under Trotsky's command, Red Guard detachments, garrison soldiers and sailors seized the main strategic points in Petrograd on the night of 24–25 October, paving the way for the Bolshevik capture of the Winter Palace the following night. <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"> • Lenin's role was central in ensuring Bolshevik success in October 1917 (for example he forced through the April Theses as party policy and pressured the Bolshevik Central Committee into staging the October rising) • Bolshevik success owed more to working-class party activists who were concentrated in Petrograd and Moscow, the key centres of the revolution (for example working-class Bolsheviks helped local party committees stay in step with shifting public attitudes) • The Bolshevik takeover was also facilitated by the Provisional Government's refusal to take Russia out of the war and its inability to tackle land reform and economic problems; by October 1917 the regime was drained of popular support and dangerously exposed • Kerensky made a series of mistakes that worked to the advantage of the Bolsheviks (for example the June offensive, the Kornilov affair and underestimating the strength of the Bolsheviks). <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>