



Pearson
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2019

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
In History (WHI01) Paper 1B

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1B: Russia in Revolution, 1881–1917

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January 2019

Publications Code: WHI01_1B_1901_MS

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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 Witte's economic policies were unsuccessful in developing 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"> • 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, and the Russian rural economy remained backward • Witte was overly concerned with prestige projects, e.g. railways, which did not develop all of Russia's economy. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated.</p> <p>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 foreign loans, 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 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>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 use of repression was the main reason why Tsarist rule survived 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"> • Repression, via the Okhrana, police and army (the state's repressive apparatus) ensured the survival of Tsarism by continually breaking up opposition cells • Bloody Sunday and the crushing of the Moscow Uprising (1905) demonstrated that Tsarism would not tolerate opposition and force would be used against it • Stolypin conducted a vigorous campaign against terrorists and revolutionaries, e.g. 'Stolypin's necktie', accounted for over 1500 executions between 1905–08 • The brutal suppression of miners during the Lena Goldfields Massacre (1912) demonstrated Tsarism's unwillingness to give in to working-class protest. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained economic growth dampened political discontent amongst some opposition groups and aided Tsarist rule • The Russian Orthodox Church acted as a powerful supporter of the Tsarist regime and preached that obedience to the Tsar was God's will • Opposition groups struggled to attract mass support and Tsarism remained relatively unchallenged • The October Manifesto introduced reforms that were accepted and seen as a sign that Tsarism was adapting and changing. <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 role of the Empress was more significant than the impact of the First World War in the weakening 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 Empress had become unpopular because of her personality and foreign origins, and her decision to live outside the capital further damaged the Romanovs • As the Tsar took charge of the war effort, he left the Empress in charge of domestic government and she became the focus of discontent • There was growing scandal at the royal court as rumour surrounded the mysterious figure of Rasputin and the extent to which the Empress was influenced by him in her poor decision making • The First World War initially strengthened the position of the Romanovs with a surge in popular patriotism. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Russian army was unprepared, mismanaged and ill-equipped, and all this reflected poorly on the prestige of Romanov rule • The Tsar's decision to take personal control of the war at the front attracted further blame for loss and defeat and fundamentally damaged the essence of Tsarism • Political and revolutionary opposition to the Tsar grew stronger and more coordinated as a consequence of discontent over involvement in the war • Over focus by the regime on the war effort produced devastating consequences for the economy and this did enormous damage to confidence in Romanov rule. <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 Decrees on Land was the main reason why the Bolsheviks were able to hold on to 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 Bolsheviks offered what the Provisional Government had not, the mass ownership of land • The promise of land re-distribution in favour of the peasants, which would be organised by land committees and district soviets, aided the Bolshevik grip on power • The nobility and the Church no longer had the ownership of land as their basis for power, and the Bolsheviks benefited from this • The Decrees on Land split the Social Revolutionaries and this aided the Bolsheviks in holding on to power. <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 Bolsheviks used force to hold on to power, e.g. in Moscow fighting broke out and after more than a thousand people had died the city was taken by the Bolsheviks • The role of Trotsky in organising a Bolshevik military force, which meant they held on to power • The Bolsheviks used terror to hold onto power, e.g. in December 1917 the Bolsheviks set up the Cheka, the All Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage • The Bolsheviks allowed elections to the Constituent Assembly to go ahead, and this indicated a commitment to democracy, which proved popular. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p> |