

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations  
General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)**

**1937/12**

**PAPER 1 (CORE CONTENT WITH RUSSIA, 1905-1941)**

**MARK SCHEME**

**Specimen Paper 2003**

See Paper 11 mark scheme for Sections A and B

**Section C: Depth Study**  
**Russia, 1905-1941**

**7(a) Study Source A. Explain why some people in Russia opposed the Tsar in 1905. Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.**

**Target: AO1 (3 marks) and AO2 (ability to comprehend Source, 4 marks)**

**Level 1: General answer** [1-2]

*e.g. 'Some people in Russia revolted against the Tsar in 1905 because they were fed up.'*

**Level 2: Identifies specific points in the Source** [3-4]

*e.g. 'Workers opposed the Tsar in 1905 because of the overcrowded and poor quality dormitory shown in the photograph.'*

Award 3 marks for one point, 4 marks for two points.

**OR**

**Identifies other points (not mentioned in Source)**

**Level 3: Uses contextual knowledge to explain the points in the Source** [4-6]

*e.g. 'Poor peasants left the land to work in new industries in the Russian cities. However, their living conditions hardly improved as shown by the overcrowded poor quality dormitory shown in the photograph. This led the workers to oppose the tsar in 1905.'*

**Level 4: As for level 3, but in addition explains other reasons which are not shown in the Source** [7]

*e.g. 'The Russo-Japanese war.'*  
*'Low pay.'*  
*'Poor working conditions.'*  
*'Hatred of the capitalists.'*

**7(b) Study Source B. How far does this Source explain why the Russian army was defeated in the First World War? Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.**

**Target: AO1 (4 marks) and AO2 (ability to comprehend Source, 3 marks)**

**Level 1: General answer [1]**

*e.g. 'This Source shows the Russian army to be weak.'*

Note: Include in this level general assertions about the reliability of the Source.

**Level 2: Identifies specific points in the Source [2-3]**

*e.g. 'Shortage of rifles, artillery and ammunition.'*

Award 3 marks for one point, 4 marks for two points or identifies other reasons (not mentioned in the Source)

**Level 3: Uses contextual knowledge to explain why points mentioned in the Source were reasons for defeat [3-4]**

*e.g. 'This Source gives a full explanation. It is saying that the army has been let down by a lack of rifles, artillery and ammunition. This led to low morale and soldiers surrendering. Consequently the Russian army was defeated.'*

Award 4-5 marks for examples of one point explained, 5-6 marks for examples of two points explained or explains other reasons (not mentioned in the Source).

**Level 4: As for level 3, but in addition explains other reasons which are not mentioned in the Source [5-7]**

*e.g. 'This Source gives part of the explanation, but there were other reasons for the Russian army's defeat in the first world war. Lack of guns and ammunition was only part of the problem. The Russian army was badly supplied in terms of food and supplies, which badly dented morale. Also, poor tactics and leadership led to damaging defeats and millions of deaths.'*

**7(c) Study Source C. Do you think this cartoon was published by supporters or opponents of Rasputin? Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.**

**Target: AO1 (2 marks) and AO3 (ability to understand an interpretation and explain who produced it, 4 marks)**

**Level 1: General answer [1]**

*e.g. 'I think it was published by opponents of Rasputin.'*

**Level 2: Identifies opponents because they hated Rasputin - no explanation [2]**

*e.g. 'Opponents published this cartoon because they hated Rasputin.'*

**Level 3: Explains cartoon, but no explicit contextual knowledge demonstrated [3-4]**

*e.g. 'It shows Rasputin controlling the Tsar and Tsarina, and states that because the opponents hated Rasputin they would publish a cartoon showing this.'*

**Level 4: Additional contextual knowledge used to explain why this must have been an opponents' cartoon [5-6]**

*e.g. 'This must be a cartoon published by the aristocracy because it is criticising Rasputin's evil power. The aristocracy were against him. They believed that Rasputin's influence over the Tsar and Tsarina was destroying Russia.'*

**8(a) What were the main weaknesses of the Provisional Government in 1917?**

**Target: AO1**

**Award one mark for each relevant point made about the weaknesses of the provisional government**

- e.g. 'Did not control the army.'*  
*'Did not deal with land reform.'*  
*'Did not deal with the minorities problem.'*  
*'Continued with war.'*

**Award one additional mark to each point for supporting detail [4]**

- e.g. 'The soldiers only obeyed the Provisional Government if the Soviet agreed with the orders.'*

**8(b) Explain the problems faced by the Bolsheviks when they came to power in November 1917.**

**Target: AO1**

**Level 1: General answer. Answers lack specific contextual knowledge [1]**

- e.g. 'The Bolsheviks faced problems because Russia was in a mess.'*

**Level 2: Identifies problem(s) OR describes [2-3]**

- e.g. The problem of land for the peasants.*  
*The problem of peace with Germany.*  
*The problem of political control.*

One problem (2 marks), two or more problems (3 marks).

**Level 3: Explains problem(s). [3-6]**

- e.g. 'Lenin and the Bolsheviks had promised land to the peasants and had to honour this promise or suffer the same fate as the Provisional Government.'*

One problem (3-4 marks), two or more problems (4-6 marks).

8(c) 'The Bolsheviks were able to gain complete control over Russia by the end of 1921 only because of the Red Army.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Target: AO1

[Written communication to be assessed in this question – see examiner instructions.]

**Level 1: Disagrees, and suggests a valid alternative factor, but with no explanation** [1-2]

e.g. 'The leadership qualities of Lenin.'

**Level 2: Agrees with statement and explains OR disagrees and explains another factor** [3-5]

e.g. Explains why the Red Army enabled the Bolsheviks to gain complete control over Russia by the end of 1921.

OR Explains why Lenin's leadership qualities enabled the Bolsheviks to gain complete control over Russia by the end of 1921.

Note: description only (maximum 4 marks).

**Level 3: Explains a variety of factors and may conclude that the given factor is more important/not more important, but not the 'only' factor** [6-8]

e.g. Explains Lenin's leadership qualities, the Red Guards, Lenin's political policies, the secret police, the Red Army.

**Level 4: Considers a variety of factors, explains why given factor is more important than the others, OR why others are less important than the given factor (must compare), but that the 'only' factor could not provide a satisfactory explanation** [8-9]

e.g. 'The leadership qualities of Lenin was not the only factor, but it was certainly more important than the others. He cleverly organised the protests against the government and made sure that the Bolsheviks had military support. His policies appealed to the people. Other factors like the Red Guards and the secret police were also important, but not so important as the leadership qualities of Lenin' (explained).

**Level 5: Constructs an explanation which considers the inter-relationships between a range of factors** [9-10]

e.g. 'The statement is incorrect because many factors enabled the Bolsheviks to gain complete control over Russia by the end of 1921. Certainly Lenin was a very important figure who promised the Russian people solutions to their problems. Once he had gained a political power base the well organised Red Guards, were used to mount the final takeover in November 1917. Afterwards use of the secret police allowed the Bolsheviks to crush political opposition, whilst Trotsky's expert leadership of the Red Army enabled the Bolsheviks to win the Civil War. These factors together enabled the Bolsheviks to gain complete power over Russia by the end of 1921' (fully explained).

**9(a) What was collectivisation?**

**Target: AO1**

**Award one mark for each relevant point made about collectivisation**

*e.g. 'To modernise Soviet agriculture.'*

*'To provide more food.'*

*'A method to control agriculture.'*

*'Introduced by Stalin.'*

*'Caused famine.'*

**Award one additional mark to each point for supporting detail**

**[4]**

*e.g. 'Collectivisation caused famine in the Ukraine.'*

**9(b) Explain why Stalin introduced the Five Year Plans.**

**Target: AO1**

**Level 1: General answer. Answers lack specific contextual knowledge**

**[1]**

*e.g. 'Stalin introduced the Five Year Plans to improve the Soviet Union.'*

**Level 2: Identifies reason(s) OR describes**

**[2-3]**

*e.g. 'To modernise Soviet industry.'*

*'To complete the Socialist revolution.'*

*'To end private business.'*

One reason (2 marks), two or more reasons (3 marks).

**Level 3: Explains reason(s)**

**[3-6]**

*e.g. 'Stalin introduced the Five Year Plans to transform the USSR from a backward agricultural country to a modern industrial state.'*

One reason (3-4 marks), two or more reasons (4-6 marks).

9(c) Stalin made changes both in industry and agriculture. Which were the more important - the industrial or the agricultural changes? Explain your answer.

Target: AO1

[Written communication to be assessed in this question – see examiner instructions.]

**Level 1: General answer. Answers lack specific contextual knowledge [1-2]**

e.g. *'The changes to industry and agriculture were both very important.'*

**Level 2: Identifies industrial OR/AND agricultural changes [3-5]**

e.g. *'Five Year Plans; employment of women; collectivisation; destruction of the Kulaks.'*

Note: industrial or agricultural changes only (maximum 4 marks) or description only (4 marks).

**Level 3: Explains why changes both in industry AND agriculture were important and may assert that one was more important than the other [5-8]**

e.g. *'The industrial changes were the more important because they transformed Russia into a world power. The agricultural changes were important too because they meant that the State now had control over agriculture.'*

**Level 4: Explains why changes in one were more important, AND in the other less important (must compare) [8-9]**

e.g. *'The industrial changes were more important because they transformed Russia into a world power. It is true Russia's agriculture was very backward and needed to be modernised too, so collectivisation was very important, but no nation can become a world power on agriculture alone.'*

**Level 5: Explains the inter-relationship between these changes, so both were necessary [9-10]**

e.g. *'Will explain that State control over agriculture was essential in providing reliable food supplies to the urban workforce, and to provide surplus produce for export, thus earning hard currency for industrial investment required by the Five Year Plans.'*