

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1 Section A/C: Russia, 1894–1945: Tsardom and communism

Monday 4 June 2018

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you **must** ensure you have:

- An Interpretations Booklet (enclosed).
 - The other optional Question Paper/Answer Book and Sources Booklet for the **Paper 1 Section B** topic you are entered for.
- You will have 1 hour 45 minutes to complete **both** papers.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all six** questions.
- Do all rough work in this book.
Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for the questions are shown in brackets.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on **Paper 1 Section A** and about 50 minutes on **Paper 1 Section B**.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	
TOTAL	

Extra space

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In what ways were the lives of people in Russia affected by the Civil War?

Explain your answer.

[8 marks]

Turn over ►

There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Question number	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1 Section A/C: Russia, 1894–1945: Tsardom and communism

Interpretations Booklet

Interpretations A and **B** for use in answering Questions 01, 02 and 03

Interpretation A Adapted from the memoirs of Peter Wrangel, published in 1929.

Wrangel was a General in the Russian army during the First World War. Later he fought for the White army during the Civil War.

We Generals were worried because the Tsar made fatal mistakes as the danger grew and defeat came nearer. We who loved our country were very worried about the arguments between the Government and the Duma. We started considering the possibility of a revolution from inside the palace. I was persuaded that things had to change and that we should remove the Tsar.

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Interpretation B Adapted from the memoirs of Pierre Gilliard 'Thirteen Years at the Russian Court', written in the early 1920s.

From 1905, Gilliard lived with the royal family and was tutor to the Tsar's children.

Everyone agreed that Rasputin's influence should be ended. The country hoped the evil adviser would be removed. Everyone believed him to be responsible for all the disasters from which the country was suffering.

Rasputin was tolerated because the Tsarina had faith in him and she had persuaded the Tsar of his value. Distracted, the Tsar gave in to the Tsarina's requests.

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END OF INTERPRETATIONS

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GCSE

History

8145/1A/C – Paper 1: Section A/C

Russia, 1894-1945: Tsardom and communism

Mark scheme

June 2018

Version/Stage: 1.0 Final

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best-fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

In many of our mark schemes we use the following terms to describe the qualities and levels of reasoning of an answer:

Complex: Answers build on the qualities of developed answers. Answers display reasoning that shows the links or connections between evidence or details that are explicitly relevant to the question. Answers may show originality or sophistication. Answers demonstrate substantiated judgement or an awareness of the provisional and problematic nature of historical issues, evidence and interpretations.

Developed: Answers that display more than one step of reasoning or detailed explanation that is explicitly relevant to the question. Answers will sustain an explanation of the differences or similarities in sources or interpretations.

Simple: Answers that describe evidence, features or material relevant to the question. Answers that display simple one step reasoning or brief explanation of a point or comment that is explicitly relevant to the question. Answers may recognise, describe and may explain, simple similarities or differences in sources or interpretations.

Basic: Answers that identify evidence, features or material relevant to the question. Explanation is likely to be implicit or by assertion. Answers take features of sources or interpretations at face value. Material discussed may have implicit relevance.

When a question tests AO1 and AO2 in conjunction, the AO2 element of the level descriptor always is the first statement in the descriptor and the AO1 element is the second statement in the descriptor. It is also important to remember that the 'indicative' content', which accompanies the level descriptors, is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. Other historically accurate and valid answers should be credited.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

0	1
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How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about the unpopularity of the Tsar?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B**.

[4 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target

Analyse individual interpretations (AO4a)
Analyse how interpretations of a key feature of a period differ (AO4b)

Level 2:

Developed analysis of interpretations to explain differences based on their content

3–4

Students may progress from a simple analysis of interpretations with extended reasoning to explain the differences, for example, how Interpretation A is concerned about the Tsar's poor leadership because it could cause military defeat in the First World War whereas Interpretation B suggests that the Tsar was unpopular because he was weak and gave into the views of the Rasputin and the Tsarina which was disastrous for the country.

Level 1:

Simple analysis of interpretation(s) to identify differences based on their content

1–2

Students are likely to identify relevant features in each interpretation(s), for example, Interpretation A says that the Tsar was making mistakes with the Army. Interpretation B says that it was Rasputin that was making the Tsar unpopular.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question

0

0	2
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Why might the authors of **Interpretations A** and **B** have a different interpretation about the unpopularity of the Tsar?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Analyse individual interpretations (AO4a)**
Analyse why interpretations differ (AO4c)

Level 2: **Developed answer analyses provenance of interpretation to explain reasons for differences** **3–4**

Students may progress from identification to explanation of the reasons for the differences in the interpretations supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to, for example, differences in provenance, context of their time of writing, place, previous experience, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, and access to information, purpose and audience.

For example, students may argue that the interpretations of have different perspectives because they are from different areas of Russian life.

Interpretation A is concerned with the political future of Russia and securing military victory because he is an army officer whereas Interpretation B has an insight into the Tsar’s home life and personal relationships. Gilliard could witness first-hand how the Tsar was still an ordinary man who discussed issues with his wife.

Level 1: **Simple answer analyses provenance to identify reasons for difference(s)** **1–2**

Students are likely to identify relevant reasons for the differences in each interpretation(s). Related to, for example, differences in provenance, context of their time of writing, place, previous experience, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience.

For example, Interpretation A comes from an army general who saw what was happening on the battlefield. Interpretation B is from someone who saw the day to day family life of the Tsar.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

0	3
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Which interpretation do you find more convincing about the unpopularity of the Tsar?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Analyse individual interpretations (AO4a)**
Evaluate interpretations and make substantiated judgements in the context of historical events studied (AO4d)

Level 4: **Complex evaluation of interpretations with sustained judgement based on contextual knowledge/understanding** **7–8**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of interpretations by analysis of the relationship between the interpretations supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the judgement that Interpretation A carries more weight because it was the Tsar's failings as a political and military leader which led to resentment of the Tsarina's influence. If the Russian army had been more successful in the First World War, the people would not have been so resentful of Rasputin or the Tsarina.

Level 3: **Developed evaluation of both interpretations based on contextual knowledge/understanding** **5–6**

Extends Level 2.

Answers may assert one interpretation is more/less convincing.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the interpretations by extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, supporting Interpretation A by reference to the context of Russian military defeats in the First World War and the significance of the Tsar being Commander of the army which meant he was held personally responsible.

Level 2: Simple evaluation of one interpretation based on contextual knowledge/understanding **3–4**

There may be undeveloped comment about the other interpretation.

Students may progress from a basic analysis of interpretations to simple evaluation, supported with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, Interpretation B by reference to the nature or extent of Rasputin's influence on the Tsarina and the Russian government.

Level 1: Basic analysis of interpretation(s) based on contextual knowledge/understanding **1–2**

Answers show understanding/support for one/both interpretation(s), but the case is made by assertion/recognition of agreement.

For example, answers stating that Interpretation A is convincing because the Tsar was not a good military leader; many soldiers did not have enough equipment and/or Interpretation B is convincing because Rasputin was suspected of having an affair with the Tsarina.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

0	4
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Describe two problems faced by the Provisional Government.

[4 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Demonstrate knowledge of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied (AO1a)**
Demonstrate understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied. (AO1b)

Level 2: Answers demonstrate knowledge and understanding 3–4

Students may progress from a simple demonstration of knowledge about the issues identified with extended reasoning supported by understanding of, for example, the ways in which events were problematic.

These might include: One problem was that the Provisional Government was made up of different interests and was slow to make decisions regarding the land question for peasants.

Another problem was that it faced a challenge to its power in the attempted takeover by the army commander Kornilov.

Level 1: Answers demonstrate knowledge 1–2

Students demonstrate relevant knowledge about the issue(s) identified which might be related, for example, the government was not experienced at running a country; the peasants demanded the right to own the land they worked on.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

0	5
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In what ways were the lives of people in Russia affected by the Civil War?

Explain your answer.

[8 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)

Level 4: **Complex explanation of changes** **7–8**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of changes by explanation of the complexities of change arising from differences such as time, group, social and/or economic impact, supported by knowledge and understanding.

For example, People who supported the Bolsheviks would have welcomed the military victories and political success of the Civil War whereas people who supported of the Whites, or people who suffered loss of land and peasants who endured the worst social hardships would have had more negative feeling towards the Civil War.

Level 3: **Developed explanation of changes** **5–6**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple explanation by developed reasoning considering **two or more** of the identified consequences, supporting them by factual knowledge and understanding.

In addition to a Level 2 response, students make additional developed point(s).

For example, peoples' lives were transformed by communist theory; factories were taken over by the government and free enterprise became illegal.

For example people were exposed to Bolshevik propaganda which promised to protect the rights of workers and get rid of the foreign invaders but the reality of war communism was food shortages and famine.

Level 2: Simple explanation of change **3–4**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students may progress from a basic explanation of change by using simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to **one** of the identified changes.

For example, peasants were forced to hand over food to feed the army; ordinary people starved.

Level 1: Basic explanation of change(s) **1–2**
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students identify change(s), which are relevant to the question. Explanation at this level is likely to be implicit or by assertion.

For example, people were kept under control by the Cheka.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

0	6
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Which of the following was the more important reason why Stalin was able to strengthen his dictatorship:

- fear and violence
- propaganda?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** bullet points.

[12 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target	Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:6) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:6)	
Level 4:	Complex explanation of both bullets leading to a sustained judgement Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	10–12
	Extends Level 3	
	Students may progress from a developed explanation of causation by complex explanation of the relationship between causes supported by factual knowledge and understanding and arriving at a sustained judgement.	
	For example, students explain the effects of both factors and may conclude that both were important because the use of fear and violence secured Stalin’s control over the government of the USSR but the role of propaganda was also vital to develop loyalty from the population as a whole.	
Level 3:	Developed explanation of both bullets Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	7–9
	Extends Level 2.	
	Students may progress from a simple explanation of causation with extended reasoning supported by developed factual knowledge and understanding.	
	For example, students may explain how the purpose, process and consequences of the purges strengthened Stalin’s dictatorship by using show trials and forced confessions; the arrests and executions during the Great Terror removed millions of people from all levels of society. Also, students may explain how propaganda was used to develop a ‘cult of personality’ to generate loyalty and devotion from ordinary people; history was rewritten to present Stalin as a popular and successful leader who was loved by the people.	

Level 2:	Simple explanation of bullet(s) Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	4–6
	<p>Students may progress from a basic explanation of causation by using simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>For example Stalin used secret police and labour camps to remove all opposition in the communist party and the armed forces. Stalin used propaganda to create a positive image of himself as a successful leader by having statues, photographs and processions that praised his achievements.</p>	
Level 1:	Basic explanation of bullet(s) Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	1–3
	<p>Students recognise and provide a basic explanation of one/both bullet points.</p> <p>For example, Stalin killed all his rivals. Propaganda brainwashed the people into thinking that Stalin was a good leader.</p>	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0