

GCSE (9-1)

History - Paper 3 Russia
and the Soviet Union -
(1HI0/30) exemplar pack
(Summer 2018)

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Introduction

This exemplar booklet has been created using student responses from the exam paper in GCSE History Paper 3: Modern depth study (Option 30: Russia and the Soviet Union, 1917-41). The answers and examiner commentaries in this guide can be used to show the application of the mark schemes in the GCSE History assessment.

The exam duration is 1 hour and 20 minutes. The paper is marked out of 52 marks and is worth 30% of the qualification. The examination paper covers AO1, AO2, AO3 and AO4.

The examination paper is divided into Section A (Q1-2) and Section B (Q3a-d).

The structure of the question paper is as follows:

	Total marks	Assessment objective	Question description	Example question stem
1	4	AO3	Making inferences from sources	Give two things you can infer from Source A about...
2	12	AO1 AO2	Explanation of causation	Explain why... You may use the following in your answer. + two stimulus points
3a	8	AO3	Evaluation of source utility	How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into...?
3 (b)	4	AO4	Analysis of interpretations for difference of view	What is the main difference between the views?
3 (c)	4	AO4	Explanation of a reason for a difference of view	Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about...
3(d)	16 + 4 SPaG	AO4	Evaluation of a historical interpretation	How far do you agree with Interpretation [1/2] about...?

The question papers provide answer spaces to give guidance as to the maximum length of response that might be expected (although candidates may use more space). Tables and structured spaces are provided for some question types (Q1) and stimulus points are provided as prompts on higher-tariff questions (Q2).

The questions used are 3(b), 3(c), and 3(d). The questions selected are those that assess AO4 skills relating to the analysis of interpretations which is only assessed on Paper 3.

Question 3(b)

Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the problems faced by the Provisional Government.

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4)

Interpretation 1: From *The Russian Revolution* by Anthony Wood, published 1979.

The Provisional Government could not take effective action without the agreement of the Petrograd Soviet, which controlled the railways and the postal and telegraph services. The Soviet's most devastating action was the issuing of Order Number 1, as it placed the Soviet in control of all military action and put the soldiers' councils in control of discipline. Soon after, local Soviets appeared all over the country. It would, therefore, seem surprising that the Provisional Government survived at all, especially as it had not even been elected to take over the running of the country.

Interpretation 2: From *Russia 1894–1941* by Michael Lynch, published 2008.

The most persistent problem was the war against Germany. The Provisional Government had to keep Russia fighting in the war so that it could get money and supplies from its allies. Russia would have collapsed without this money. However, continuing with the war stopped the Provisional Government from dealing with Russia's severe social and economic problems. So, the Provisional Government had to keep Russia in the war, but continuing to fight ruined the Provisional Government's chances of survival.

Mark scheme

Question		
3 (b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the problems faced by the Provisional Government. What is the main difference between the views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. Target: Analysis of interpretations (how they differ). AO4: 4 marks.		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited analysis of the interpretations is shown by the extraction or paraphrase of some content, but differences of surface detail only are given, or a difference of view is asserted without direct support.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interpretations are analysed and a key difference of view is identified and supported from them.
Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.		
Indicative content guidance Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A main difference is that Interpretation 1 emphasises the problem created for the Provisional Government by the Soviet's creation of an alternative authority and the control of the Soviet over communications and transport. Interpretation 2, on the other hand, suggests that the continuation of the war was the biggest problem facing the Provisional Government, leading to it being unable to solve pressing problems at home. 		

In this question candidates need to identify the difference between the views given in Interpretations 1 and 2 about the specified enquiry, in this case the problems facing the Provisional Government. Candidates are expected to identify a difference and evidence this by selecting relevant points from the interpretations. Candidates are expected to offer a difference in the overall view presented in each interpretation and support this with details from the interpretations. In this question there is a single Assessment Objective (AO4) being tested.

Candidate answers to question 3(b)

Response 1

Interpretation 1 states that the main problem for the Provisional Government was their lack of support and the fact they were being overruled by the Petrograd Soviet. Furthermore it says the 'soviet were in control of all military action' and therefore it was up to them whether to continue war and how to go about it.

In comparison interpretation 2 states the biggest problem for the PG was war as 'it stopped them from dealing with Russia's ^{severe} ~~severe~~ social and economic problems'. This suggests that this was ~~then~~ the biggest problem and threatened their survival.

Examiner comments

This response was awarded Level 2, 4 marks.

The candidate shows a clear understanding of the main difference in view between the two interpretations. They have identified that Interpretation 1 identifies the Dual Authority as being the biggest problem for the Provisional Government. Interpretation 2, however, suggests that it was the war which was the biggest problem for the Provisional Government.

Response 2

The main difference between both interpretations is that ~~they both discussed different things~~ ~~interpretation 1 discussed how the~~ ~~Petrograd Soviet and issuing of Order Number 1~~ caused problems for the Provisional Government. However, interpretation 2 says the war was the largest issue for them. It says how they were economically failing - "Russia would have collapsed without this money", showing problems in the financial setting. Interpretation 1 refers to how executive action could not take place without the agreement action of Provisional Petrograd Soviet showing its weakness.

Examiner comments

This response was awarded Level 2, 3 marks.

The answer clearly identifies that the interpretations discuss different problems with Interpretation 2 suggesting the war was the biggest problem. This is evidenced from the interpretation and is therefore Level 2. However, the candidate merely quotes from Interpretation 1 about the limitations caused by the Soviet without identifying the key difference keeping this part of the answer at Level 1. Overall the mark given was Level 2, 3 marks.

Question 3(c)

Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the problems faced by the Provisional Government.

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer. (4)

Source B: From *Ten Days that Shook the World* by John Reed, published in America in 1919. Reed was a member of the American Communist Party and a journalist, who was living in Russia in 1917. Here he is writing about what he saw in Petrograd after the Provisional Government had been established.

A soldier speaking at a meeting cried 'The people at the top are always calling on us to sacrifice more, while they sacrifice nothing.'

In the barracks, the factories and on the street corners there were endless numbers of soldiers speaking. They were all demanding an end to the war. They declared that if the government did not try to end the war then the army would leave the trenches and go home.

Source C: From *Order Number 1* published by the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies on 1 March 1917. The Order was a list of instructions from the Soviet.

1. Committees should be chosen from the lower ranks of soldiers and sailors. This must apply to all companies, battalions, squadrons and separate branches of military service, and on warships.
2. The orders of the Provisional Government shall be carried out only when they do not contradict the orders and decisions of the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.
3. All kinds of weapons, such as rifles and machine guns, must be under the control of the military committees. Weapons must, under no circumstances, be handed over to officers even if the officers demand them.

Question		
3 (c)		<p>Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the problems faced by the Provisional Government. You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: Analysis of interpretations (why they differ). AO4: 4 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple valid explanation is offered but displaying only limited analysis. Support for the explanation is based on simple undeveloped comment or on the selection of details from the provided material or own knowledge, with only implied linkage to the explanation.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation of a reason for difference is given, analysing the interpretations. The explanation is substantiated effectively.

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive. The examples below show different approaches to explaining difference, any one of which may be valid. Other valid material must be credited.

- The interpretations may differ because they have given weight to different sources. For example, Source B provides some support for Interpretation 2, which stresses the problems caused by the war, while Source C provides some support for Interpretation 1, which emphasises the problems caused by the dual authority of the Petrograd Soviet and the Provisional Government.
- They may differ because the authors have chosen to place an emphasis on different details – Interpretation 2 is dealing with the problems facing the people as a result of the war; Interpretation 1 is dealing with the political set up which restricted the power of the Provisional Government.
- The interpretations may differ because the authors have approached the topic from different perspectives – Interpretation 1 considers the problems from a political perspective whereas Interpretation 2 considers the problems from a social and economic perspective.

Moving on from identifying the differences in view in question 3(b), in question 3(c) candidates need to explain a reason for those differences. Only one reason, effectively substantiated, is required to get into Level 2.

Candidates may consider a variety of different possibilities. For example, they may choose to focus on the weight the authors have given to different sources and they can use Sources A and B to support their explanation. Candidates might also look to explain how the authors have emphasised different details from the past or have considered the past from different perspectives. Answers must be substantiated, for example, by using details from the interpretation, and sources if relevant, to support the explanation in order to reach Level 2.

Candidate answers to question 3(c)

Response 1

One reason why interpretation 1 and 2 give different views is due to the fact that both writers are focusing on different aspects of the problems faced by the government. Interpretation 1 focuses on the conflict between the Petrograd Soviet and the Provisional Government, however interpretation 2 emphasises on the persistent problem of continuing the war. The Interpretation give different views as the writers are highlighting different problems, so overall give different opinions. For example interpretation 1 may have used source C to show that the 'order Number 1' was a huge problem for Russia which is a different view to interpretation 2 as it is focussing on a different problem

Examiner comments

This response was awarded Level 2 , 4 marks

The answer identifies that there may be a difference in view because the interpretations emphasise different details. The candidate then substantiates this with specific details from the interpretations.

Response 2

Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the problems faced by the Provisional Government as they are written at different times about different periods. Interpretation 1 comes from 1979, a time when the USSR was still communist and relations between east and west were ~~very~~ delicate meaning you had to be careful about what you said. Also, it is from 'The Russian Revolution' which shows it only concentrates on a very specific amount of time. Interpretation 2 however is from 2008, long after the fall of the Berlin wall and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact showing it is free to speak clearly on issues and ~~that~~ it is from 'Russia 1894-1941' which is a much longer time period suggesting more things reflect the authors point of view as there is more context for him to study.

Examiner comments

This response was awarded Level 1, 1 mark.

The candidate gives a simple, valid explanation speculating on a reason for the difference. This speculation has not been substantiated by evidence from the interpretations, for example, the interpretations are actually focusing on the same time period. The interpretations themselves are about the same time period. This question is not assessing knowledge of historiography and this is not a requirement of the specification. The indicative content of the mark scheme gives examples that the candidates could have used to explain why the viewpoints differ.

Question 3(d)

How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the problems faced by the Provisional Government?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16)

Question		
3 (d)		<p>How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the problems faced by the Provisional Government.</p> <p>Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your knowledge of the historical context.</p> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of interpretations. AO4: 16 marks. Spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG): up to 4 additional marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer offers simple valid comment to agree with or counter the interpretation. Limited analysis of one interpretation is shown by selection and inclusion of some detail in the form of simple paraphrase or direct quotation. Generalised contextual knowledge is included and linked to the evaluation.
2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer offers valid evaluative comment to agree with or counter the interpretation. Some analysis is shown in selecting and including details from both interpretations to support this comment. Some relevant contextual knowledge is included and linked to the evaluation. An overall judgement is given but its justification is insecure or undeveloped and a line of reasoning is not sustained.
3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer provides an explained evaluation, agreeing or disagreeing with the interpretation. Good analysis of the interpretations is shown indicating difference of view and deploying this to support the evaluation. Relevant contextual knowledge is used directly to support the evaluation. An overall judgement is given with some justification and a line of reasoning is generally sustained.
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer provides an explained evaluation reviewing the alternative views in coming to a substantiated judgement. Precise analysis of the interpretations is shown, indicating how the differences of view are conveyed and deploying this material to support the evaluation. Relevant contextual knowledge is precisely selected to support the evaluation. An overall judgment is justified and the line of reasoning is coherent, sustained and logically structured.
Marks for SPaG		
Performance	Mark	Descriptor
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learner writes nothing. The learner's response does not relate to the question. The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, e.g. errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
Threshold	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy. Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall. Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
Intermediate	2–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy. Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall. Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
High	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy. Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall. Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

No credit may be given for contextual knowledge unless it is linked to evaluation of the interpretations.

In all levels, the second sentence relates to analysis and while the rest relate to evaluation. The following rules will apply:

- In Level 1, answers that meet the requirements only in relation to analysis without evidence of evaluation should be awarded 1 mark.
- In other levels, answers that meet the requirements only in relation to analysis (but that also fully meet the descriptors for evaluation of the level below) should be awarded no more than the bottom mark in the level.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

The interpretation to be evaluated suggests that the continuation of the war was the most important problem for the Provisional Government.

Relevant points from the provided material and own knowledge which support the claim made in the interpretation may include:

- Interpretation 2 supports the claim that the war was the most important problem for the Provisional Government by highlighting the paradox between the need to continue the war to get money and the problems this caused.
- Interpretation 2 supports the claim by showing that the war created social and economic problems which the Provisional Government ignored.
- The war was unpopular due to numerous defeats such as the failed June offensive.
- Problems in the conduct of the war led to discontented soldiers flooding back to Russia and the possibility of mutiny.
- Food shortages due to the continuation of the war effort led to discontent and the rise in the appeal of the views of the Soviet.

Relevant points from the provided material and own knowledge which counter the view may include:

- Interpretation 1 suggests that the dual authority was the main problem facing the Provisional Government due to the influence exerted by the Soviet.
- Interpretation 1 suggests the main problem was that the Soviet had control over communications and transport, vital to the effective running of the government.
- The Petrograd Soviet's influence was originally only in the capital but this spread when local Soviets were created.
- The Provisional Government's main problem was that its authority was undermined by its refusal to hold a general election and its lack of legitimacy.
- The Kornilov Revolt put pressure on the Provisional Government and led to criticism of Kerensky.
- The return of Lenin caused problems for the Provisional Government due to his emphasis on Peace, Bread and Land.

This question requires students to show how different elements of the enquiry addressed in 3 (a), (b) and (c) can be effectively used to explain why the candidate agrees and/or disagrees with Interpretation 2.

Interpretations 1 and 2 provide alternative views about the problems facing the Provisional Government. These are different views and not intended to reflect a specific historical controversy.

Three elements need to be addressed for candidates to be successful:

- evaluation and judgement of the given interpretation,
- the analysis of the provided material, i.e. the **2** interpretations,

- the deployment of contextual knowledge to support the evaluation.

The second strand of A04 requires an analysis of the Interpretations. Candidates need to correctly identify what Interpretation 2 is saying - in this case that the continuation of the war was the most significant problem facing the Provisional Government - and to analyse this in relation to the view given in Interpretation 1 and their own contextual knowledge.

Levels are awarded for each of the individual strands with an overall 'best-fit' mark given. SPaG marks are also awarded for this question.

Candidate answers to question 3(d)

Response 1

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the problems faced by the Provisional Government?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)

I agree to some extent with Interpretation 2 that the main problem faced by the Provisional Government was the distraction of the war with Germany. ~~HOWEVER~~ I also must agree with Interpretation 1 that 'Order Number 1' had an important effect on the Provisional Government, leading to many problems. On the other hand, both interpretations fail to mention other important problems caused by the Kornilov Revolt and failure to hold a general election.

Agreeing with Interpretation 2, the war had many knock-on effects for the Provisional Government causing ~~them~~ many problems. ~~As a result,~~ The strains and toll of the war drained resources from ^{Russia} ~~the Russian~~ ~~region~~ such as grain (in order to feed the ~~army~~ army) causing food shortages and overall discontent from workers and peasants alike, reducing popular support for the Provisional Government. As mentioned in Interpretation 2, the war was also a distraction for the government from dealing with 'severe social and economic problems' such as unrest, discontent, poor living and working conditions in cities.

as well as backward deming. This again decreased support for the Provisional Government, ~~proposed~~ and also forced those in power to neglect important issues internally, ~~the~~ creating a problem of unpopularity which was an important factor in the downfall of the Provisional Government on the 25th of October 1917. Therefore, there is a strong argument that the war ~~event~~ contributed to most of the problems of the Provisional Government,

Disagreeing with Interpretation 2, there is an equally strong argument that 'Order Number 1' was the main problem of the Provisional Government. This order ~~the~~ undermined its power, caused loss of respect and authority and led to the problem of the unlimited authority of the Petrograd Soviet against the Provisional Government. As mentioned in Interpretation 1, this lost the Provisional Government control over the 'railways', 'postal and telegraph services' and 'all military action' which left the government very vulnerable (as shown in the storming of the Winter Palace) ~~and~~ ~~the~~ and their existence was in the hands of the Soviet. Therefore, there is also a strong argument that the Petrograd Soviet was the source of most of the Provisional Government's problems during 1917.

~~from~~ There are many ~~the~~ ~~rather~~ slightly weaker

arguments disagreeing with Interpretation 2 such as the Kornilov Revolt. This revolt failed in August 1917 however it reflected badly on Kerensky (head of the Provisional Government and also a member of the Petrograd soviet.) as he was thought to have been aware of Kornilov's plans. The effect of this was shedding light on the weaknesses of the Provisional Government and inspired doubt in its leader, Kerensky. Another ~~problem~~ problem was the lack of legitimacy of the Provisional Government. Its purpose was established to be a temporary solution after the abdication of ~~the~~ Tsar Nicholas II until they could hold a general election. The failure to hold this election decreased ~~legitimacy~~ legitimacy and respect and also caused a surge of support for the Bolsheviks as a byproduct. ~~Therefore there are many~~

In conclusion, I partly agree with Interpretation 2 that the war was the main problem faced by the Provisional Government in 1917 as it caused discontent ~~however~~ I think 'Order Number 1' ~~is~~ ^{an} equally important problem as it undermined government authority and caused lack of power. There were other problems too but these are the strongest arguments for the main problem faced.

Examiner Comments

This response is awarded Level 4, 14 marks. It also achieves 4 marks for SPaG

The candidate clearly understands the view given in interpretation 2 and the answer evaluates and makes a judgement on this interpretation by analysing the specific claims made in it. A clearly stated judgement is also made in the conclusion about the extent to which the candidate agrees with Interpretation 2 in its views about the problems facing the Provisional Government. There is clear analysis of the provided material, i.e. the 2 interpretations and the views are reviewed in relation to one another. The candidate has also indicated some awareness of how the differences of view in the interpretations have been conveyed, by considering the selection of information concerning the impact of the war in Interpretation 2 and of Order Number 1 in Interpretation 1. However, this could have been more shown more clearly to be secure in Level 4. Some candidates were able to build on their answers to 3(b) and 3(c) effectively to indicate the difference in emphasis between the two interpretations. It is also clear that precise contextual knowledge has been selected to support the evaluation with examples provided throughout. This is a clear strength of the answer.

The candidate achieves Level 4 for each of the strands and the 'best-fit' mark is in Level 4, in this case 14.

Response 2

Interpretation 1 talks about how the provisional Government ~~was~~ kept Russia fighting in the war despite the country's people not wanting to.

I agree that the country did need money as their economy was struggling. ~~However~~ so by keeping them in the war they could gain money loans from their allies so they could fight. However by continuing in the war ~~a~~ many soldiers died as they were peasants who were forced to join the military. This means they were not well trained and were overall not a strong army. Also by being forced to join it dramatically dropped the moral.

In interpretation 1 it talks about how the ~~the~~ Provisional Government didn't have lots of power as it says they could not take effective action without the agreement from the

Petrograd Soviet as they controlled the railways. It also suggests this when it says 'seem surprising that the Provisional Government survived at all'.

In conclusion I agree with ~~the~~ interpretation 2 as Russia did need money to continue or else ~~that~~ their economy would have collapsed however I disagree with their choice to continue fighting in the war.

Examiner Comments

This response is awarded Level 2, 7 marks. It also achieves 3 marks for SPaG.

The answer offers a valid evaluative comment on which of the two interpretations to agree with, having shown some understanding of both. An overall judgement is given at the end. The analysis of the interpretations is weak with the candidate showing an understanding of the gist, rather than the details of the interpretations. Some relevant contextual knowledge is included and linked to the evaluation of the interpretations.

The candidate achieved Level 2 for each of the strands and the overall mark was a Level 2, 7.

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