

GCE

History A

Unit **Y240/01**: Russia 1645–1741

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **H105**

Mark Scheme for June 2017

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.















All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2017

These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1*	<p>To what extent did Peter the Great achieve his aims in reforming the government of Russia between 1696 and 1725?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that he did achieve his aims answers might consider the establishment of St. Petersburg. • Answers might consider the establishment of Burgomasters and a treasury which centralised tax collection. This may then be furthered by the reorganisation of municipal government into <i>gubernii</i>. • Answers might consider the establishment of the new Colleges in 1718 which was a more rational and efficient division of administrative responsibilities. • Answers might consider the creation of the Table of Ranks • In arguing that he did not achieve his aims answers might consider the fact that St. Petersburg was regarded as a place of exile. • Answers might consider the fact that the <i>prikazy</i> failed to deliver funds to Peter to aid him with the Great Northern War which led to further decentralisation. • Answers might consider the problems with the Senate, for example the scope of its powers; the rise of inefficient officials and personal feuds • Answers might consider the problems of the Colleges, such as the lack of training and the custom of <i>kormlenie</i>. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be a judgement as to the level of effectiveness. • At Level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge Peter's aims • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2*	<p>How far was Peter the Great's foreign policy a success?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that it was successful, answers might consider the victory in Azov in 1696 and the opening of a port in the South. • Answers might consider the Grand Embassy as a success due to marriage alliances that were formed with Augustus. • Answers might consider the Great Northern War, the taking of Dorpat and Narva (1704), Poltava (1709) and the Treaty of Nystadt (1721) • Answers might consider the war with Persia (1722-1723) • In arguing that they were not a success, answers might consider the initial defeats at Azov in 1695. • Answers might consider the diplomatic failures of the Grand Embassy and the failure to secure an anti-Swedish alliance. • Answers might consider the early failures in the Great Northern War (Narva 1700) and the failure to defeat the Turks in the Pruth Campaign (1710 onwards) • Answers might consider the failures to hold territories in the south and Persia following the death of Peter. 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be a judgement as to the level of success. • At Level 5 answers might establish criteria against which to judge success • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>“There were... frequent... uprisings during Peter’s reign. But these were generally insignificant.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">From J Swift, Peter the Great, 2000</p> <p>Evaluate the strengths and limitations of this interpretation, making references to other interpretations that you have studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historical debate centres around the lack of success of opposition towards Peter the Great • In analysing and evaluating the strengths and limitations of the interpretation, alongside the main line of argument that uprisings were insignificant, answers might consider the manner in which Peter put these uprisings down, the fact that autocracy was not challenged and concessions made. Answers may also challenge the interpretation by considering the personal view of Peter towards these uprisings, as he saw them as significant, the threat to Peter from different groups, such as the peasantry, the <i>streltsi</i> and his own son. • In analysing and evaluating the strengths of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revolt in Astrakhan in 1705 • The Bashkir rebellion in 1708 • The ease to which the <i>streltsi</i> were dealt with in 1698 • The fact that, despite facing a number of peasant related rebellions, he dealt with them swiftly and mercilessly, for instance Mazeppa 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Candidates must use their knowledge and understanding of the historical context and the wider historical debate surrounding the issue to analyse and evaluate the given interpretation. • Candidates must refer to at least one other interpretation. • The quality of analysis and evaluation of the interpretations should be considered when assigning answers to a level, not the quantity of other interpretations used in the answer. • Other interpretations considered as part of evaluation and analysis do not need to be attributed to specific named historians, but they must be recognisable historical interpretations, rather than the candidate’s own viewpoint. • Answers may include more on strengths or more on limitations and there is no requirement for a 50/50 split in the evaluation, however for level 5 there should be well supported evaluation of both and for level 4 supported evaluation of both, in line with levels descriptors. • Candidates are not required to construct their own interpretation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the <i>Preobrazhensky prikaz</i> and the lack of evidence of any conspiracy towards Peter • In analysing the limitations of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>streltsy</i> mutiny of 1682 was significant enough to alter the succession and bring Sofia to power as regent. • Peter cut short the Grand Embassy (1698) to deal with the <i>streltsi</i>, reflecting his view that it was significant • The Great Northern War revolts were significant in the context of Charles XII's invasion, in particular the 1707 Don Cossack revolt. • The existence of the <i>Preobrazhensky prikaz</i> reflects that Peter saw any uprising as significant and a reflection of widespread discontent. • The fact that uprisings were not frequent and that most opposition came from peasant flight, for instance the 200,000 that fled between 1719 and 1727. • Other interpretations that might be used in evaluation of the given interpretation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpretations which acknowledge the insignificance of the uprisings and place into context historically, e.g. comparing to Stenka Razin • interpretations that focus on the lack of rebellion and the greater emphasis on passive resistance and flight as a means of opposition. 		
--	--	---	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• interpretations that focus on the phrasing of insignificant, and whether it is assessed historically, or in the eyes of Peter.• interpretations that assess the frequency of rebellions from different sectors of society		
--	--	--	--	--	--

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2017

