



GCE

History A

Y210/01: Russia 1645-1741

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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 2019

Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

MARK SCHEME

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	<p>Which of the following was the greater failure in foreign relations for Peter?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> (i) The Persian campaigns (ii) The loss of Azov in 1711 </p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In dealing with the Persian campaigns answers might consider the fact that his successors were unable to maintain control. • Answers might argue that Russian rule was not extended into the area. • Answers might argue that Peter failed to control the silk trade, which was one of his aims. • Answers might argue that he actually did manage to capture Baku and Resht in 1723. • In dealing with the loss of Azov answers might argue that Peter suffered a significant defeat. • Answers might argue that the Russians lost Azov, a key port. • Answers might argue that this defeat signified a failure on Peter's behalf to learn from his mistakes. • Answers might argue that Peter actually was able to secure an acceptable peace treaty. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, mark as assertion. • Only credit material relevant to the failure in foreign relations. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. <p>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 the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</p>

1(b)*	<p>To what extent was westernization opposed by the population of Russia in the period 1696-1741?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing it was opposed, answers might argue that the westernization policy encouraged Slavophile attitudes, critical of Peter’s reforms. • Answers might argue that whilst the population may have followed his reforms in the cities, in the peripheries life continued as normal. • Answers might argue that the streltsi clearly opposed westernization, as shown by their uprisings. • In arguing that it was not opposed answers might argue the fact that reforms were accepted, particularly in the large towns. • Answers might argue that economic westernization was accepted. • Answers might argue that the nobility accepted the reforms in government service, and that these continued under his successors. • Answers may argue that westernization was not opposed as it was crushed by the terror apparatus. • Answers might argue that Peter’s church reform effectively bound the Church to the state, removing any opportunity for opposition. <p>The specification for this question goes up to 1741; therefore candidates are NOT required to make reference to the period 1741-45. However, if relevant material is included on the latter period it should be credited due to the framing of the question.</p>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on “the extent to which westernization was opposed” but at Level 4 may simply list reasons. • At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the level of extent. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to measure the threat level. • To be valid judgements, claims 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 levels mark scheme.
2 (a)	<p>Which of the following was more of a threat to Peter the Great during his reign?</p> <p>(i) The Old Believers</p>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Judgement must be supported by relevant and

	<p>(ii) The Streltsi Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In dealing with the Old Believers, answers might argue that the Talitskii case obsessed Peter. • Answers might argue that the Old Believers openly resisted Peter's reforms, such as those to do with shaving. • Answers might argue that despite their opposition, Peter tolerated the Old Believers as long as they were economically successful. • Answers might argue that some of the Old Believers were rewarded by Peter for fighting against Charles XII. • In dealing with the Streltsi, answers might argue that the 1698 revolt was so serious that Peter returned home from Europe. • Answers might argue that Peter felt so threatened that he began his own investigations and personally took a hand in torture. • Answers might argue that the Streltsi were not disbanded and formed part of the opposition at Astrakhan in 1705. • Answers might argue that Peter was able to put down all of the Streltsi revolts and they failed to defeat him. 		<p>accurate material. If not, mark as assertion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only credit material relevant to problems between 1696 and 1725. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. • 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 the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
2 (b)*	<p>To what extent was Peter the Great's foreign policy a success?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that it was a success, answers might argue that Peter seized Azov in 1696. • Answers might argue that the Grand Embassy influenced Peter greatly - for instance, the experience gained in the shipyards of Amsterdam and London contributed much to the development of his navy. • Answers might argue that the war with Sweden, in particular Poltava, was a success. • Answers might argue that he expanded frontiers and entered 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on "success" but at Level 4 may simply list reasons. • At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the level of influence • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to measure "success". • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it

	<p>into the European concert of powers through marriage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In arguing that there was a lack of success, answers might argue that Peter lost Azov following the Pruth campaign.• Answers might argue that the Great Embassy was not successful, notably in its failure to further develop an anti-Ottoman alliance.• Answers might argue that he failed to secure gains against the Turks.• Answers might argue that, in Persia, his gains were not sustained.		<p>should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</p>
--	---	--	--

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

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; The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge, CB2 8EA
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

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

© OCR 2019

