



**GCE**

**History A**

**Y219/01: Russia 1894-1941**

Advanced GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2019**

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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.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	<p><b>Which of the following was of greater importance in Stalin's rise to power?</b></p> <p><b>(i) His position in the party</b>  <b>(ii) The weaknesses of opposition</b></p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In dealing with his position in the party</b> answers might consider his various appointments in government.</li> <li>• Answers might argue his position as General Secretary gave him the power of patronage.</li> <li>• Answers might argue his position as General Secretary allowed him access to detailed information on party members and detect the prevailing mood on key issues.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the Lenin Enrolment also added to his growing power.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that despite these roles, he was still not seen as Lenin's natural heir.</li> <li>• <b>In dealing with the weaknesses of opposition</b> answers might argue that Trotsky failed to act, either at Lenin's funeral, or during the power struggle, and relinquished his power base by leaving his post as leader of the Red Army.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the opposition to Stalin was divided and outmaneuvered by Stalin, for example, the formation of the triumvirate to defeat Trotsky, and then Stalin's alliance with the right deviation to outmaneuver the 'United</li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, mark as assertion.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to Stalin's rise to power</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

			<p>Opposition’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Answers might argue that opposition to Stalin was weak as they were unable to agree on a single policy platform, such as the NEP or permanent revolution.</li><li>• Answers might argue that despite their divisions, it was Stalin’s ability to rally support and silence opposition that was the key.</li></ul>		
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<b>1 (b)*</b>	<p><b>To what extent was Lenin a successful leader following the November Revolution of 1917?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In arguing he was successful</b> answers might argue that he won the Civil War.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that he established the first communist state in the world.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that his social reforms raised the status of women.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that he managed to withdraw Russia from the First World War.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that, especially in his economic policy, he demonstrated ideological flexibility and pragmatism which helped secure his regime.</li> <li>• Lenin prevented the Party from splintering with his 1921 'Decree on Party Unity', banning factions.</li> <li>• <b>In arguing that he was not successful</b> answers might argue the fact that the death toll in the Civil War was substantial, impacting greatly on the country.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that he was unable to sustain war communism as an economic policy.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that he did not leave a clear successor.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that despite the ban on factions, divisions remained especially after his</li> </ul>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates will focus on "success" but at Level 4 may simply list reasons.</li> <li>• At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the level of success.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to measure the success.</li> <li>• To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not they are assertions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

		<p>death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers may argue that the introduction of a more oppressive regime shows the lack of support and therefore was indicative of Bolshevik failures.</li> </ul>		
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (a)	<p><b>Which of the following was of greater importance in the maintenance of the Bolshevik regime under Lenin?</b></p> <p>(i) The NEP (ii) The Cheka</p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In dealing with the NEP</b>, answers might argue that production figures rose, leading to an improved economy.</li> <li>Answers might argue that the NEP led to Bolshevik unity, as exemplified by Bukharin.</li> <li>Answers might argue NEP benefitted the peasantry, increasing their support for the regime, following mass uprisings eg. Tambov, Kronstadt.</li> <li>Answers might argue that despite the NEP, the underlying divisions within the party remained.</li> <li>Answers might argue NEP saw the growth of the kulak and nepmen classes which were capitalist not Bolshevik.</li> <li><b>In dealing with the Cheka</b>, answers might argue that it was the ultimate example of Bolshevik</li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, mark as assertion.</li> <li>Only credit material relevant to the time period November 1917-1924.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

			<p>control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might argue that it allowed the Bolsheviks to arrest at will.</li> <li>Answers might argue that, despite the Cheka, the Civil War still took place and that some Bolsheviks opposed its use.</li> <li>Answers might argue that Lenin needed to introduce economic measures to maintain power as violence did not enable him to feed his population.</li> </ul>		
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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
<b>2</b>	<b>(b)*</b>	<p><b>How important was Russia's continuing involvement in the First World War after March 1917 in bringing about the November Revolution?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In arguing that it was very important,</b> answers might argue the failure of the Provisional Government to deal with the First World War led to its downfall.</li> <li>Answers might argue that the pressures of war led to various crises, such as the July Days and</li> </ul>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates will focus on "how important" but at Level 4 may simply list reasons.</li> <li>At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the level of extent</li> <li>At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to measure importance.</li> <li>To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not they are assertions.</li> <li>Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be</li> </ul>

		<p>the Kornilov revolt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Answers might argue that without the war, the support for the Bolsheviks amongst the working class would have been lower.</li><li>• Answers might argue that the continuation of an offensive war led to the resignations of key liberal figures eg. Guchkov and Miliukov.</li><li>• <b>In arguing that there were other reasons,</b> answers might argue that Lenin's leadership and ideology were crucial.</li><li>• Answers might argue that the land question was a key reason.</li><li>• Answers might argue that the Provisional Government was always designed to be provisional, and therefore bound not to last.</li><li>• Answers might argue that political tradition in Russia did not lend itself to multi-party politics.</li><li>• Answers might consider the role of the Petrograd Soviet, the role of dual power and the actions of the Bolshevik Party within it.</li><li>• Answers might consider Kerensky's errors of judgement, particularly surrounding the Kornilov Affair.</li><li>• Answers might consider the role of Trotsky and the MRC.</li></ul>		<p>credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</p>
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**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](mailto:general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk)

[www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)

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Head office  
Telephone: 01223 552552  
Facsimile: 01223 552553

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