GradeMax



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2017

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
In History (WHI01)

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1A: France in Revolution 1774-99



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General marking guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the last candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the first.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed-out work should be marked **unless** the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

How to award marks

Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

Placing a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: AO1 (10 marks): Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

AO3 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, difference ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1-6**	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	**7-12**	• Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant. • Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and only has implicit links to issues relevant to the question. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	**13-18**	• Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant. • Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	**19-25**	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the view can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may only be partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the tension between the three Estates was the main reason why the ancien régime faced challenges in the years 1774-89. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The three estates were unequal and some had privileges at the expense of others and, as a consequence, this led to tension and challenges to the ancien régime • The third estate paid taxes to which the second estate claimed immunity, and the king's attempts to tax the second estate produced challenge and resistance • The first estate numbered about 100,000 yet owned 10% of the land and paid no taxes, and attempts to increase the 'don gratuit' produced challenge and resistance • The emergence of an influential bourgeoisie, which was formally part of the third estate, aspired to political equality and this led to challenges to the ancien régime • Tension between the estates fatally destabilised the initial meetings of The Estates General in May 1789. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • New ideas were a challenge to the ancien régime, e.g. the enlightenment ideas of equality, individual freedom and reformed government • The financial crisis, caused by war, meant that government spending was not sustainable and this was the basis of challenging the legitimacy of the ancien régime • The trade depression and bad harvests of the 1770s and 1780s created further challenge to the ancien regime, which was seen as increasingly corrupt, inefficient and out of touch. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether it was the September Massacres rather than the invasion of the Tuileries that marked a more significant stage in the radicalisation of the French Revolution. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the September Massacres, Parisian radicals exploited panic in the city. They believed prisoners were counter-revolutionaries and killed them, which saw the revolution become increasingly violent • The September Massacres confirmed the power of the Paris mob as the agent of revolution • Reports of the September Massacres caused outrage and seemed to imply that Paris was in the grip of anarchy and becoming more isolated from the more moderate provinces • The events of the September Massacres widened the gulf between the moderate Girondins and the radical Jacobins. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The attack on the Tuileries was the first direct armed attack on the monarch as well as on a royalist symbol • In the attack on the Tuileries, the Paris mob displayed a new level of bestiality, e.g. Swiss guards were slaughtered and body parts were thrown to dogs or displayed on pikes • The event signalled the end of constitutional monarchy • The attack on the Tuileries led directly to the election of a new Convention which would be based on universal suffrage. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether The Terror ensured that opposition to the revolutionary government was reduced in the years 1793-94. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Terror was used to crush resistance to the revolution in Paris • The Law of Suspects and the Revolutionary Tribunal allowed any resistance to be classed as counter-revolutionary • The government extended its control over rebellious areas, e.g. Toulon and Lyons • The arbitrary powers of the *représentants en mission* brutally established the authority of the revolutionary government throughout France. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Terror created bitter divisions and hence opposition within the Convention and revolutionary government in Paris • In Paris the destruction of extreme radicals associated with Hébert left resentment that surfaced in opposition • The atrocities committed in Lyons and the Loire Valley left a deep resentment of, and opposition to, the revolutionary government in Paris • The Terror led directly to the onset of the White Terror in the south of France as old scores were paid off. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to make a judgement about whether the Directory dealt successfully with internal threats before the coup de Brumaire. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory was successful for four years in checking threats posed by the radical left and the royalist right • The Directory represented a balance between radical and conservative elements and prevented the threat of anarchy or tyranny • The Directory dealt successfully with physical threats from the left and right, e.g. The conspiracy of Equals • The Directory successfully dealt with the opposition to conscription • The Directory crushed the revolt in the Vendée. The evidence used to counter or modify the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory was unable to prevent the revival of Jacobin influence and power • The Directory was increasingly reliant on the army whose power grew steadily to the point where it became a threat • The Directory was unable to eliminate the challenge from the Church and the large body of its supporters. Other relevant material must be credited.

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