GradeMax



Mark Scheme

Summer 2019

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 first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- 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.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- 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.

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.

Option 1A: France in revolution, 1774–99

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 on whether the Enlightenment posed little challenge to the ancien régime in the years 1774–89. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Enlightenment was a set of theoretical ideas and observations that did little to challenge the way the ancien régime operated • The writers of the Enlightenment were predominantly journalists and teachers and were not in positions that enabled them to directly challenge the ancien régime • There was significant disagreement between the writers of the Enlightenment regarding the exact form of government that would benefit France • The Enlightenment had little impact on groups like the *sans-culottes* whose challenge to the ancien régime was driven by the financial crisis and their willingness to use violence • There were much more significant challenges to the ancien régime, e.g. the trade depression and the financial crisis caused by war. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Writers of the Enlightenment, such as Voltaire and Rousseau, were questioning old traditions and this created a climate of debate, criticism and challenge to the ancien régime • The Enlightenment stressed reason over tradition, this was reflected in literature and art and was used to challenge the concept of the Divine Right of Kings • The Enlightenment challenged the power of the Church and its role within the ancien régime and this was encouraged by the writing of Voltaire, which led to popular resentment. 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 on whether the main driving force of the revolution, in the years 1791–93, was the impact of the war with Austria and Prussia. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The war increased distrust in the King as Louis had hoped that war would lead to a French defeat and an overthrow of the revolutionary government • The war increased economic problems and food shortages and made the revolution increasingly extreme and republican • The increasing threat to Paris from the Austrian and Prussian armies produced a revolutionary fervour, which led to an attack on the Tuileries and the suspension of the monarchy • The arrival of new troops to defend Paris (the Fédérés) increased the revolutionary atmosphere. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Legislative Assembly and the Convention drove the revolution, e.g. by adopting a new calendar and replacing Christian symbols • The actions of the King, e.g. the flight to Varennes radicalised the revolution • In August 1792 the *sans-culottes* drove the revolution, e.g. they surrounded the Legislative Assembly and coerced it into suspending the monarchy • The Jacobins became the most radical group within the Convention and the contest between themselves and the Girondins drove the revolution. 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 on whether the Thermidorian government brought stability to France in 1794. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Thermidorian government ended the excesses of the Terror, e.g. it repealed the Law of Suspects and this created stability • There was a greater spirit of toleration and a partially successful attempt to reconcile republicans and royalists • The more controversial aspects of Robespierre's policies, e.g. the cult of the Supreme Being, were abandoned • The Thermidorian government reassured property owners who had gained from the revolution that their gains were secure. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Thermidorians were a disparate group with many fundamental divisions as they infuriated the extreme left and did not satisfy the royalists and this caused instability • To many they appeared as cynical self-seekers who had done well out of the revolution and this weakened their authority • Their financial policies, e.g. the excessive printing of *assignats*, added to inflation and further damaged the economy and continued economic instability • They had no new answers to the ongoing war and its domestic impact on France, so, therefore, France remained unstable. 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 reach a judgement on whether the political problems faced by the Directory were greater than the economic problems faced by the Directory in the years 1795–99. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was widespread discontent amongst Jacobin radicals, which led to outbreaks of radical demonstrations • Royalists seized the opportunity for revenge, leading to the White Terror and counter-revolutionary activity • The Directory had to deal with civil war in the Vendée • The Directory suffered a series of military setbacks in 1798, which eroded the unifying effect that previous victories had had and this created discontent within France. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory used a constitutional system that was designed to avoid the political extremes preventing government action • The Directory had to keep France supplied with food, given that the British naval blockade prevented France getting supplies from overseas • The Directory had to restrict the sale of basic materials, e.g. candles and firewood, and in some cities there were thriving 'black markets' • The economy was undermined as paper money was losing its value • The Directory faced great difficulty in financing its government. Other relevant material must be credited.

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