GradeMax



Mark scheme (Results)

October 2019

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level in History (WHI01/1)

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 main challenge facing the ancien régime, in the years 1774–89, came from the Third Estate. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The emergence of an influential bourgeoisie, within the Third Estate, that aspired to political equality and this led to challenges to the ancien régime, e.g. Beaumarchais' The Marriage of Figaro • The Third Estate challenged the ancien régime via rural revolts which were caused by the trade depression and bad harvests in the 1770s and 1780s • The Third Estate resented its unequal status to the other Estates and their privileges, and this led to challenges to the ancien regime, e.g. *cahiers* • The Third Estate challenged the ancien régime by being influential in the creation of the National Assembly and the Tennis Court Oath. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The First Estate paid no taxes, and attempts to increase the 'don gratuit' produced challenges to the ancien régime, e.g. the Assembly of Notables • The ancien régime was challenged by both the Paris and provincial *parlements* who pressured for administrative reform • New ideas were a challenge to the ancien régime, e.g. the enlightenment ideas of equality, individual freedom and reformed government appealed across the three estates • 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. 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 achievement of the National Assembly, in the years 1789–91, was political reform. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The new political constitution laid the foundations for subsequent French governments and guaranteed freedom of expression, opinion, religion, fair trial, consent to taxation and the right to property • Political reform reduced the power of the King, e.g. while the King retained 'supreme power', he only had a four-year veto on law, and an elected National Assembly • Political reform empowered 'active citizens', e.g. males over the age of 25 now had the right to vote in the first stage of local and national elections • Local government was extensively reformed. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Political reforms, such as the constitution, became a grievance of the sans-culottes, who saw them as favouring the very wealthy and not very extensive • The National Assembly's legal reforms created a single legal system replacing a muddled old system that varied regionally under the ancien régime • The National Assembly's economic reforms dealt with the financial crisis, e.g. unpopular indirect taxes were withdrawn, free trade in grain was introduced and internal tariffs disappeared • The National Assembly reformed the church, and abuses and privileges were removed, e.g. tithes were abolished, pluralism was forbidden by the Civil Constitution of the Clergy. 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 main consequence of the Terror, in the years 1793–94, was that it saved the authority of the revolutionary government. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Girondins were seen as counter-revolutionaries and the Terror removed them as a threat, so maintaining the authority of the revolutionary government • The Law of Suspects and the Revolutionary Tribunal allowed any resistance to be classed as counter-revolutionary and saved the authority of the revolutionary government • The Terror enabled the revolutionary government to extend its control over rebellious areas, e.g. Toulon and Lyons • The arbitrary powers given to *représentants en mission*, during the Terror, brutally maintained 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 • The atrocities committed in Lyons and the Loire Valley left a deep resentment of, and opposition to, the revolutionary government in Paris • The Terror had an impact on French citizens, e.g. between 15,000 to 50,000 were arrested, imprisoned without trial and murdered, based on the Law of Suspects • The Terror resulted in key figures who had supported the revolutionary government, e.g. Danton, coming under 'suspicion' and being killed. 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 role of Napoleon Bonaparte in the coup de Brumaire was more significant than that of Sieyès. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Napoleon's military success, e.g. the Italian Campaign, which built him into a national hero, contrasted with the incompetence of the Directory, which enabled the coup to succeed • Napoleon's use of propaganda regarding a Bourbon restoration and destruction of the revolution, damaged the Directory beyond repair, and led to the success of the coup • Napoleon's use of the army was crucial, e.g. he took control of the Paris garrison of 8000 regular troops • As the coup progressed slowly, Napoleon's impatience for action led him to take control of the situation. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sieyès was instrumental in preparing the ground for the coup that would bring about change by peaceful means and strengthen the executive without disturbing the political equilibrium • Sieyès produced a constitution that he was confident the Council would accept and support • By the use of extensive political manoeuvring, Sieyès had been elected by the Council of the Five Hundred to the Directory, and he was then able to dissolve the Directory, ensuring the success of the coup • It was Sieyès who enlisted the support of Napoleon to ensure that the coup was successful. Other relevant material must be credited.