GradeMax



Mark scheme (Results)

January 2020

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

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1A: France in Revolution, 1774–1799

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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 to Louis XVI, in the years 1774–89, came from the Paris Parlement. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Paris Parlement opposed Turgot's plan to introduce a single tax on land to replace all taxes, and it refused to register the edicts and this challenged the authority of Louis XVI • The Paris Parlement opposed Calonne's attempts to seek further loans to deal with the royal debt, and refused to register any further loans and this further challenged the authority of Louis XVI • The Paris Parlement was hostile to Brienne's land tax reforms and refused to register the edicts, which led to people calling for an Estates General, which challenged the authority of Louis XVI • The Paris Parlement issued 'the Fundamental Laws of the kingdom, which argued that only an Estates General could sanction new taxes, thereby challenging the authority of Louis XVI. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The writers of the Enlightenment stressed the importance of reason over tradition and this was a significant challenge to the authority of Louis XVI • Attitudes towards the perceived excesses of the court, e.g. Marie Antoinette spending money on banquets, balls and entertainment, led to discontent and challenges to the authority of Louis XVI • The success and impact of the American Revolution encouraged challenges to the authority of Louis XVI • The weather and poor harvest in 1788 produced an economic crisis in 1789 that intensified discontent, e.g. riots broke out in Paris and the countryside challenging the authority of Louis XVI. 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 Danton was the main driving force behind the revolution in the years 1791–93. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During 1791 Danton emerged as a major player in radical Parisian politics, becoming the Paris Commune's deputy prosecutor in January 1792, and helping to spark the overthrow of the monarchy on 10 August 1792 • In the autumn of 1792 he became the Minister of Justice and had a significant role in the formation of the Revolutionary Tribunal • Danton delivered public speeches, calling on the people to attack the enemies of the revolution, which incited what became the September Massacres • In the Spring of 1793 Danton played a significant role in driving the revolution through his membership of the Committee of Public Safety. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • It was Brissot who drove the revolution, e.g. he edited the *Patriote français,* made speeches at the Jacobin Club and became a member of the National Convention • The actions of the King were a driving force behind the revolution, e.g. the flight to Varennes radicalised the revolution • The *sans-culottes* drove the revolution, e.g. in August 1792 they surrounded the Legislative Assembly and coerced it into suspending the monarchy • The revolution was driven by Robespierre, e.g. in July 1793 Robespierre replaced Danton in the Committee of Public Safety. 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 most significant problem facing the National Convention, in the years 1793–94, was the threat from external forces. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In January 1793 Spain and Portugal joined The First Coalition, and in February France declared war on Great Britain and the Netherlands, all of which increased the threat on France • The French Girondin General Dumouriez was defeated by the Austrians and his desertion weakened the Girondins' position in the Convention • The French lost Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine and, by the summer of 1793, were threatened with invasion by Austrian and Spanish forces. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The expansion of the war created significant economic difficulties, which had to be dealt with, e.g. with prices rising printing more paper money merely made it worthless • The Convention faced several protests against the *levées* and economic hardship and these problems had to be dealt with • The rising in the Vendée led the Convention to order 30,000 troops to leave the war front in order to deal with the rebels and this impacted on their ability to fight the war • The Convention needed to control the country in extreme conditions and, as a consequence, introduced radical 'emergency' measures, e.g. setting up the Revolutionary Tribunal, the Committee of Public Safety • A poor harvest in 1794 and a severe winter led to frozen water supplies, factory closures and famine, all of which had to be dealt with and managed. 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 establishment of Napoleon's Consulship destroyed the principles of the revolution. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The establishment of the Consulship amounted to the ending of the sacred revolutionary principle of 'the separation of the powers', e.g. Napoleon acted as a dictator • The establishment of the Consulship was about reconciling the differences between revolutionary principles and royalist principles and the latter benefitted the most • The establishment of the Consulship was based on the need for a stronger government than that of the Directory at any cost, and revolutionary principles were not paramount. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Napoleon had strong revolutionary sympathies and had been associated with the Robespierre brothers • Napoleon's Constitution of 1799 maintained the revolutionary principles of the 'sacred rights of property, equality and liberty' • Napoleon used plebiscites in order to demonstrate that he had the support of the people • Napoleon continued the work that had been started by the Convention and Directory, with many of the same personnel continuing in government office. Other relevant material must be credited.