GradeMax



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2021

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

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.

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 most significant threat faced by the ancien régime, in the years 1774-89, came from the Third Estate rather than from the Enlightenment. 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, which led to attacks on noble privilege, e.g. Beaumarchais' The Marriage of Figaro • The Third Estate threatened 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 attacks on noble and clerical tax privileges, e.g. the cahiers of grievances drawn up in 1789 • The Third Estate threatened 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: • Writers of the Enlightenment, such as Voltaire and Rousseau, were questioning old traditions and this created a climate of debate, criticism and threat • The influence of the American War of Independence and the writings of Tom Paine, particularly The Rights of Man • 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 • Resentment of the power of the Church was encouraged by the writings of Voltaire and was a threat to the power and privilege of the First Estate. 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 in the years 1792-93, the most significant event in the radicalisation of the revolution was the journée of 10 August (1792). The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The attack of 10 August was the first direct armed attack on the monarch as well as on a royalist symbol • In the attack of 10 August, 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 of 10 August led directly to the election of a new Convention which would be based on universal suffrage. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of war with Austria and Prussia caused economic troubles and hardship, leading many, including liberals who had supported the monarchy, to want a radical solution in the creation of a Republic • 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 sans-culottes radicalised the revolution as, despairing of the Assembly's failure to overthrow of the monarch, they set up a revolutionary *commune* and took effective control of Paris • The execution of the King (January 1793) was a victory for the Montagnards and the sans-culottes, which allowed them to dominate the Convention and further radicalise the direction of 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 in the years 1793-94 The Terror brought more harm than benefit to the revolution in France. The evidence supporting 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. The evidence countering or modifying 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 Terror enabled the creation of massive army, effectively controlled by *représentants en mission*, which successfully defeated foreign invaders, maintaining the authority of the revolutionary government. 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 Directory brought stability to France in the years before 1799. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory avoided the extremism of the Jacobins and the sans culottes, and the conservatism of the royalists and the ancien régime • The Directory prevented government by dictatorship, e.g. members of the Directory would not be able to sit in either of the two large councils and their powers were limited • The Directory introduced short-term financial measures, e.g. the restoration of some indirect taxation, which helped government revenue, and a new currency, which stabilised the economy • The threat of extremism had not gone away, but was successfully dealt with when it reared its head, e.g. the Babeuf Plot and the Coup of Fructidor. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory's economic policies led to inflation, e.g. high food prices • The Directory's imposition of martial law in the provinces failed to solve the problems of lawlessness and disorder • The Directory's measures to prevent Jacobin and royalist influence led to opposition and protest • The Directory's attempts to defeat the Second Coalition failed, which served to increase the likelihood of a coup. Other relevant material must be credited.

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