GradeMax



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 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 impact of rural and urban poverty was the main problem facing France in the 1780s. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A series of poor harvests (1786-88) created pressure on food supplies and a doubling of bread prices and firewood, which led to unrest and riots • The growth in population was outstripping food supply and this led to peasant and worker unrest • The deliberate hoarding of grain supplies led to higher prices and rioting broke out during 1789 • Urban workers suffered from unemployment, e.g. textile production was cut by 50% during the 1780s, which led to the lay-off of workers and a rise in riots and demonstrations. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The structure of France's financial system was defective and the attempts to reform were unsuccessful • Powerful elements within the nobility were concerned about attempts to reform taxation, e.g. the Assembly of Notables • The impact of the American Revolution was financial, as involvement in the wars forced the French government to take out loans at interest rates which it could ill afford and to impose the triple *vingtième* in 1782 • The Enlightenment and the spread of new ideas challenged the role of the monarchy and privilege and this caused problems in France. 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 attitude of Louis XVI towards the constitution, in the years 1791-92, was the main reason for the ending of the monarchy in France. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The flight to Varennes showed Louis' desire to undermine the constitution and confirmed to radicals his desire to re-assert his authority and this damaged the monarchy's standing • Louis' intention to renegotiate the terms of the constitution in his favour and the use of the veto fuelled demands for the ending of the monarchy • Louis' willingness to listen to the advice of the unpopular Marie Antoinette, due to her Austrian connections and absolutist view, added to the mistrust of Louis and the institution of monarchy • Louis' support for the threatened military intervention from Austria and Prussia, in 1792, encouraged the belief that he was undermining the constitution. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of Republicanism was fuelled by some Jacobins and members of the Cordeliers Club demanding the ending of the monarchy and the creation of a Republic • The increasing threat to Paris from the Austrian and Prussian armies, in 1792, produced a revolutionary fervour which led to an attack on the Tuileries and the suspension of the monarchy • The war further divided the French nation as failure was blamed on the monarchy and counter-revolutionaries e.g. the court, nobles and refractory priests • A radical Convention was elected in September 1792, which legally abolished the monarchy. 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 1793-95, the main consequence of the Terror for France was the White Terror. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The radical leadership of the Terror led to the violent reaction of the White Terror, e.g. violence against the followers of Robespierre, Marat and Jacobin Clubs • The excesses of the Terror led to the violent reaction of the White Terror, e.g. guerrilla warfare in the Vendée and roaming murdering gangs set on revenge in the south • The violent impact of the Terror in Lyon and Provence led to the White Terror, e.g. counter-revolutionary movements taking revenge for the victims • The violence of the Terror was sufficient to encourage returning *émigrés* to take advantage of what they saw as a royalist reaction and an opportunity to overturn the revolution. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The main consequence of the Terror was its impact on French citizens, e.g. between 15,000 to 50,000 were arrested, imprisoned without trial and beheaded at the guillotine, based on the 'Law of Suspects' • The Terror resulted in key figures who had supported the revolution, e.g. Danton, coming under 'suspicion' and being executed • The Terror destroyed the provincial challenge to central authority of Paris, e.g. Vendée, Toulon and Lyon • The Terror was essential in saving France from foreign threat and invasion in 1794. 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 main reason for the ending of the Directory rule of France, in 1799, was that it was unpopular. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory's economic policies led to inflation, the failure of a new paper currency and high food prices leading to a lack of popularity amongst all social groups • The Directory's imposition of martial law in the provinces failed to solve the problems of lawlessness and disorder while creating resentment, which made them unpopular • The Directory overturned the results of the May 1798 elections in which the Jacobins had done well, and in the Coup of Floréal used troops to reduce Jacobin support and this lost them popularity on the left • Between 1797-99, French attacks against Britain in Egypt had stalled and French forces were defeated by the Second Coalition, which increased the unpopularity of the Directory. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory ended because within the Councils there was growing opinion favouring the return of a constitutional monarchy, rather than the continuation of the Republic, and this undermined the Directory • The Babeuf Plot damaged the Directory as it showed that the threat from left-wing extremists had not been eradicated • Napoleon's military success, e.g. the Italian Campaign, led people to see Napoleon as the 'son of the revolution' and as a national hero and leader, which undermined the Directory • The Directory was ended by the Coup of Brumaire 10 November 1799, by a small group of influential plotters, with troops being used to create a strong consulate government headed by Napoleon. Other relevant material must be credited.

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