GradeMax

Pearson Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2022

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced A 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.

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 taxation system was a more significant problem in France, in the 1780s, than was corruption at court. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The direct taxation system was unfair with the poorest in France paying the majority of the taxes as the nobility and clergy were mainly exempt, which added to the government's inability to fund itself • The inefficient collection of taxes led to difficulties for financial planning, e.g. the funding of war • Indirect taxation added to the existing economic burdens of the rural and urban poor • The rejection of new taxes by the Assembly of Notables led to the 'revolution of the aristocracy' in 1789, which challenged the monarch's position • The court absorbed only 6% of the Treasury's expenditure. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Louis XVI's inability to control the court and the excesses of those in it led to criticism which challenged the position of the monarchy • The perception of Marie Antoinette as immoral, unprincipled, debauched and having gambling debts was further evidence of court corruption and fuelled discontent, e.g. diamond necklace incident • Court patronage of the Church led many to believe that corruption was rife within the Church and undermined its position within the state. 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 Brissot was the main driving force behind the revolution in the years 1789-93. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Elected to the first municipality of Paris, he took an active role in local administration e.g. he took delivery of the keys of the Bastille when it had been stormed • Brissot drove the revolution, e.g. he edited the *Patriote français,* had a significant influence on Mirabeau and became a leading member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791 • Brissot was very critical of the King, particularly after his flight to Varennes, in a long speech to the Jacobins, and this formed the direction of the revolutionary government's foreign policy, e.g. war with Austria • Brissot used his influence to modify the extremes of the Montagnards and the Jacobins, which allowed the Girondins significant influence. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mirabeau was significant in driving the revolution, e.g. he had a reputation as the voice of the people, he was elected to the Estates General, he became a prominent member of the National Constituent Assembly • During 1791, Danton emerged as a major player in radical Parisian politics, becoming the Paris Commune's deputy prosecutor and helping to spark the overthrow of the monarchy on 10 August 1792 • 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. 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 main consequence of the Terror in France was the deaths of those seen to be a danger to the Republic. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Terror saw a series of 'show trials' of 'enemies of the Republic', which led to the guillotining of Marie Antoinette, 31 Girondin deputies, Philippe Egalité • The *armée révolutionnaires* tracked down deserters, hoarders, refractory priests and political enemies and executed them without trial • In March 1794 the Hébertistes were accused, by Robespierre, of planning a military dictatorship. Hébert and 18 supporters were guillotined • The Terror saw mass drownings in the Lower Loire region, mass shootings in Lyon and murders throughout the south, of those suspected of anti-republicanism, which bred long standing resentment. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the Terror the Catholic Church was attacked with a campaign to close all churches by the spring of 1794 • The Terror saw the destruction of religious signs and symbols e.g. the Paris commune destroyed religious and royal statues, and changed street names with religious connections • The Terror allowed for the formation of a very large army, which allowed it to defeat its foreign enemies • The Terror ensured that the provincial challenge to the central authority of Paris was destroyed, e.g. Vendée, Toulon. 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 (November 1795-November 1799) governed France more effectively than did the Thermidorean government (July 1794-October 1795). The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory effectively avoided the extremism of the Jacobins and the sans culottes and the conservatism of the extreme royalists • 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 effective short-term economic measures, e.g. the restoration of some indirect taxation and a new currency, which stabilised the economy • The Thermidorean government created the constitution (Year III) under which the Directory was allowed to govern. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory was unable to deal with deep-seated economic problems, e.g. inflation • The Thermidorean government ended the Jacobin Terror, e.g. the Revolutionary Tribunal was abolished, the Law of Prairial was repealed and the Jacobin Club was closed • There was a greater spirit of toleration and a partially successful attempt to reconcile Republicans and Royalists • The Thermidorean government formally separated the church from the state, e.g. the state no longer paid clerical salaries and religious freedom was guaranteed. Other relevant material must be credited.

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