Pearson Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2024

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level in History (WHI01)

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1A: France in Revolution, 1774-99

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January 2024
Question Paper Log Number P75132A
Publications Code WHI01_1A_MS_2401
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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 the revolt of the aristocracy was the main reason for the onset of the French Revolution. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolt of the aristocracy was the most violent opposition yet that Louis had faced, e.g. Day of Tiles, demonstrating that royal authority was collapsing • Members of the Second Estate met in unauthorised assemblies calling for an Estates-General to consent to new taxes • The aristocracy prevented Louis from imposing his reforms on the State and this led to a paralysis of government which could only be broken by agreeing to the demands to call the Estates-General • During the revolt, Louis lost the support of some of the aristocratic members of the Church, e.g. the issue of *don gratuit*. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolt of the aristocracy was uncoordinated, sporadic and petered out • The weather and poor harvest in 1788 produced an economic crisis in 1789 that intensified the discontent, e.g. riots broke out in Paris and the countryside, which was a reason for the onset of the Revolution • The Tennis Court Oath was a reason for the onset of the revolution as it was a direct challenge from the Third Estate to the King to prevent the dissolution of the Estates-General • The storming of the Bastille was a reason for the onset of the Revolution as it symbolised the outbreak of a popular revolution against a despotic monarchy. 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 1789-92, Brissot was more significant as a driving force behind the revolution than was Danton. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Brissot was Elected to the first municipality of Paris and took an active role in local administration e.g. he took delivery of the keys of the Bastille when it had been stormed • Brissot edited the *Patriote français* and was an influential journalist who popularised terms such as, *'bonnet rouge'* and *'citoyen'* • 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 was a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly's diplomatic committee and played a significant role in the declarations of war against Austria, Prussia and Great Britain. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Brissot was associated with the failed *Journee du 20 juin* 1792, whereas Danton was one of the main driving forces of the successful *Journee* of 10 August 1792 • During 1791, Danton emerged as a major player in radical Parisian politics, becoming the Paris Commune's deputy prosecutor in January 1792 • In the autumn of 1792, Danton 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. 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 economic difficulties in France were the main reason for the emergence of The Terror in 1793. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growing economic difficulties caused by the expansion of the war fuelled uprisings, e.g. in the regions of La Vendée, Normandy and Brittany, and this led to The Terror as a means of control • The purchasing power of the new paper currency had decreased by 99% since its introduction, which led to hoarding and to prevent this the *Armées révolutionnaires* attacked hoarders • In 1793, the National Convention imposed rationing and price controls, which led the Paris mob to loot shops for bread, coffee, sugar and clothing and Terror was used as a means of control. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • French military defeats in the spring of 1793 caused a sense of distrust and led to the emergence of The Terror • The threat of foreign invasion was linked with counter revolutionary uprisings, e.g. British occupation of Toulon and aid to the Vendée rebels, and this led to the emergence of The Terror • Robespierre saw treason everywhere and this coloured his opinion and informed his judgement, which led to the emergence of The Terror • It was St-Just (the 'Angel of Death') who carried out a ruthless and bloody programme of intimidation that saw the emergence of The Terror • Jacobins faced insecurities and threats to their power; the emergence of The Terror came from their increasing conflict and rivalry, e.g. the struggle between the Mountain and the Gironde, Paris v the provinces. 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 problem facing the Directory, in the years 1795-99, was political violence. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory was faced with widespread discontent amongst Jacobin radicals, which led to outbreaks of radical demonstrations, e.g. *Prairial* 20-21 May 1795 • The Directory had to deal with Royalists, which led to the White Terror and counter-revolutionary activity, e.g. widespread violence in the south, attacks by the *Jeunesse d'ore* in Paris • The Directory had to deal with civil war in the Vendée. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Directory was faced with a constitutional system that was designed to prevent any one group exerting too much power, and its elaborate system of checks and balances made government difficult • The Directory was faced with a British naval blockade and had to keep France supplied with food, given that the blockade prevented France getting supplies from overseas • The Directory was faced with economic problems, e.g. it had to restrict the sale of basic materials, candles and firewood, and in some cities there were thriving 'black markets'; paper money was losing its value • The Directory faced great difficulty in financing its government • The Directory was faced with the bitter division over religion. Other relevant material must be credited.

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