

Mark scheme

Sample assessment materials for
first teaching September 2015

International Advanced
Subsidiary in History
(WHI01/1A)

Paper 1: Depth Study with
Interpretations

Option 1A: France in Revolution,
1774-99

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, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 has only 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the most significant cause of discontent in France in the years before 1789 was the taxation system.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The taxation system was unfair with the poorest people in France paying the majority of the taxes; the nobility and clergy were mainly exempt • The inefficient collection of taxes, including funding for war, and the system of tax 'farming' led to regional inequalities, corruption and resentment • Indirect taxation added to the existing economic burdens of the rural and urban poor • Attempts to introduce tax reform created hostility from those groups most heavily affected, such as property owners and office holders • The rejection of new taxes by the Assembly of Notables led to the 'revolution of the aristocracy' in 1789. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The taxation system merely contributed to popular discontent being created by more serious socio-economic problems in rural areas and towns • Problems associated with the growth of towns, such as poor living standards and high bread prices, were more significant in the growth of popular unrest • The perceived extravagance of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette combined with the mishandling of the royal finances by Louis' ministers led to increasing criticism of the monarchy • Resentment of nobles' rights and corruption at court and in the Church were encouraged by the growth of the ideas of the Enlightenment • French involvement in the American Revolution led to both increased royal debt and the spread of Enlightenment ideas. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether it was the Tennis Court Oath (20 June) rather than the storming of the Bastille (14 July) that marked the true onset of the French Revolution.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Oath was a direct challenge to the power of the king to dissolve the National Assembly • The Oath reiterated the decision made by the Third Estate on June 17th to declare themselves a National Assembly representing the people of France • Louis XVI's reaction to the Oath encouraged deputies from both the First and Second Estates to join with the National Assembly • Popular opinion in Paris began to turn against the ancien regime • The storming of the Bastille was purely a symbolic act; there were only a handful of prisoners and it was of little military importance. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis XVI had no intention of letting the events following the Oath lead to a true reduction in royal power; he dismissed Necker and brought in troops • The storming of the Bastille symbolised the outbreak of a true popular revolution against the monarchy; the Bastille represented the despotism of the French monarchy • The events at the Bastille were orchestrated by the sans-culottes – the driving force behind the violence of the revolution • Louis XVI lost control of Paris and was forced to share his power with the National Assembly. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
3	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Louis XVI was mainly responsible for the failure of constitutional monarchy.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis seemed reluctant to accept the legitimacy of a constitutional monarchy, particularly after the Civil Constitution of the Clergy • The flight to Varennes and his proclamation to the French people undermined the support of moderate politicians and caused popular resentment • Louis' apparent willingness to listen to the advice of the anti-revolutionary sentiments of Marie Antoinette added to the mistrust of Louis' intentions • Louis' support for the threatened military intervention from Austria and Prussia encouraged the belief that he was becoming a threat to the security of France. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis initially cooperated with the revolutionaries and accepted the new Constitution in September 1791 • Louis had little control over events and from October 1789 was effectively kept prisoner of the 'people' in Paris • The decisions of the National Assembly, and later the Legislative Assembly, undermined the effectiveness of constitutional monarchy • Political clubs in Paris, such as the Jacobins, and the sans-culottes became more radical and anti-monarchist over time • The impact of the war from April 1792. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>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.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether The Directory (1795–99) was both unsuccessful and unpopular.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instability caused by annual elections and disagreements between the Directors and the Councils led to decline in voter turnout in elections • 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 imposition of martial law in the provinces failed to solve the problems of lawlessness and disorder while creating resentment • Measures used to prevent both neo-Jacobin and royalist influence in France undermined confidence in the legitimacy of Directory leading to opposition and protest • Between 1797–99, French attacks against Britain in Egypt had stalled and French forces were defeated by the Second Coalition, increasing its unpopularity before the coup of Brumaire. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directory was the longest lasting republican government during the revolutionary period; introducing the metric system and laying the groundwork for the French education and banking systems • In its initial stages the Directory acted as a successful model of a moderate democratic constitution • By 1798, the Directory had managed to balance the budget and introduce a more effective and efficient system of taxation • The Directory survived a series of attempted coups, protests and revolts with the support of the National Guard and the army • Until 1797, the Directory prosecuted a successful military campaign against Austria while gaining conquests in Italy. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>