



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
Level in History (WHI01)
Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations
Option 1D: Britain, 1964-90

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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 poor management of the economy, in the years 1964-70, was the main reason for the Labour Party's electoral defeat in 1970. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Labour was unable to prevent the sterling crisis of 1966 and, in 1967, devalued the pound, which led to inflation and contributed to electoral defeat • Unemployment continued to rise under Labour, e.g. by 1970, there were 600,000 jobless, and this increased the government's unpopularity and was a factor in the election • The creation of the DEA led to some confusion in terms of who managed the economy, and did not solve the problems of inflation and unemployment, which lost Labour credibility in the election • Heath's election campaign targeted the economic failings of the Labour Government, e.g. £400 million trading deficit, and this appeared to resonate with the electorate and contributed to defeat. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Wilson government's failure to introduce legally-backed trade union reform in 1969 alienated moderate voters, which contributed to electoral defeat • 'In Place of Strife' alienated many union members who regarded the White paper as a fundamental betrayal of the Labour Party's central political function – to protect working people and trade unions • Roy Jenkins, who was perceived to be an effective Chancellor, failed to provide a 'give away' budget before the general election, which may have lost the government crucial electoral support • The 'Powell factor' (the impact of his famous 1968 'rivers of blood' speech on immigration) gained the Conservatives additional votes in the election. 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 1974-79, the main issue facing Labour governments was dealing with membership of the European Economic Community (EEC) rather than dealing with economic problems. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Britain's membership of the EEC had divided the party, there were passionate pro-Europeans as well as anti-Europeans, and now as the government they were faced with an issue that still divided the party • Despite being against Britain's membership in 1972, Wilson decided that a referendum was needed on the issue • Key Labour MPs, e.g. Foot and Benn campaigned against the 'yes' vote to remain in the EEC, it remained a simmering issue within the party • The 'yes' result in the referendum (17 million votes to 8 million votes) seemed to confirm that Wilson had settled the issue within the country and party, but it did not go away. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The issue of EEC membership was largely ignored by the Callaghan government • Under Wilson's government (1974–76) inflation soared to 27 per cent, unemployment passed the 1 million mark and the government's 'Social Contract' with the TUC failed to improve the economy • By 1976, developing economic problems meant Labour ultimately had to go 'cap in hand' to the IMF for an emergency £3 billion loan, and make public spending cuts • Callaghan's government (1976–79) failed to lower unemployment (which averaged 1.5 million per year) and could not avert the economically-damaging Winter of Discontent (1978–79). 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 the main reason for the Conservative Party's electoral success in 1983 was the impact of the conflict in the Falklands (1982). The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victory in the conflict in the Falklands transformed the political landscape, e.g. with 3 million unemployed Thatcher had been the most unpopular PM in recent times, but victory changed that and helped with electoral success • As a result of the conflict, Thatcher's leadership was vindicated, e.g. decisive decision making and a relatively painless victory struck a chord with the electorate • The Falklands victory galvanised grass-roots Conservative activists who now had something positive to campaign about on the doorstep • The victory was heralded as making Britain 'great' again, and the media lavished approval, e.g. <i>The Sun</i>, and this generated a patriotic response that was then seen at the ballot box. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Between 1979 and 1983, the Labour Party came close to political oblivion e.g. its shift to the left under Foot's leadership and its manifesto of 1983 commonly referred to as 'the longest suicide note' • The economy was undergoing revival by 1983 and this was reflected in voters' confidence in the Conservatives • Some traditional Labour supporters became 'Thatcher Conservatives' or Liberal voters, and this had an impact on the election result • The Social Democratic Party (SDP), made up from break-away former Labour MPs, had a damaging effect on Labour's vote in the election, seriously splitting the anti-Conservative vote • Conservative policies regarding trade unions and local government had weakened the Labour Party's power base and this was reflected in voting patterns. 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 in the years 1964-79, the 'swinging sixties' had only a limited impact on British society. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 'swinging sixties' was London focused and based on a mythical fusion of design/fashion and pop music that did not extend into the 1970s • The impact was based around some iconic images owned by the few, e.g. the Mini car • The focus was on fashionable parts of London, such as Soho, Chelsea and Mayfair, but these were far removed from the council estates and life in other major cities, both in the 1960s and 1970s • The economic reality of the late 1960s and 1970s suggested that the 1960s boom was short lived and not epoch changing. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 'swinging sixties' did see the start of a modern consumer society that cut across class, social and generational divides and that continued into the 1970s • The 'swinging sixties' saw a growing sense of individual autonomy, which changed the way individual and civil rights were understood, e.g. decriminalisation of homosexuality, Race Relations Act • The 'swinging sixties' saw the rise of TV as a universal presence in people's homes, which created a cultural transformation and this continued into the 1970s • The 'swinging sixties' saw a significant growth of the feminist movement, and subsequent legislation regarding equality, which continued into the 1970s, e.g. Abortion Act, the Equal Pay Act, Sex Discrimination Act. Other relevant material must be credited.

