



GCE

History A

Y204/01: Non-British period study: Genghis Khan and the explosion from the Steppes c.1167-1405

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2022

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**PREPARATION FOR MARKING
SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 6 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.

5. Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. Award No Response (NR) if:
 - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

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Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*
10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
 - a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:















Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

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11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Provenance
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1 (a)	<p>Which of the following was the greater achievement for Khubilai Khan?</p> <p>(i) Military campaigns in China</p> <p>(ii) Military campaigns in South East Asia.</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to (i) and (ii).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that (i) was the greater military success answers may refer to the victories in North China. • Answers may refer to the fact he was the first non-native to conquer all of China • Answers may refer to Khan's adoption of a sedentary lifestyle. • Answers may refer to the establishment of the Yuan dynasty • Answers may refer to the internal disturbances • In arguing that (ii) was a greater military success, answers could refer to the conquest of Burma, Siam and Cambodia. • Answers could refer to the establishment of vassal status over Sukhothai and Chiang Mai. • Answers could refer to the attack on the kingdom of Pagan in Burma • Answers might consider the campaigns against Vietnam. • Answers might consider the naval expedition against Java 	10	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Only credit material relevant to question. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1 (b)*	<p>‘Subedei played the most important role in the expansion of the Mongol Empire in the period from the death of Genghis Khan in 1227 to 1264. How far do you agree?’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that Subedei played the most important role answers might consider his skill as a military strategist, co-ordinating armies, his use of engineers in siege warfare, light cavalry, feints and creation of divisions within the enemy • Answers may suggest that he had more success than any other military commander conquering 32 nations and winning 65 battles. • Answers may discuss his destruction of the Hungarian and Polish armies within two days despite their distance apart • Answers may argue that his strategy against the Jin was successful • In arguing that other factors were more important answers might consider the weakness of the enemies they faced and the divisions • Answers may suggest that the nature of Mongol warfare, particularly the use of light cavalry was a key factor, terror also forced many to surrender • Answers may argue that Ogedei played a crucial role leading the army against the Jin, but also in defeating the Bashkirs and Bulgars. • Answers may suggest that Batu Khan was important in the defeat of the Bulgars, Alans and the over-running of the South Russian steppes • Answers may argue that Chormaqan was important in subduing Persi and that he linked up with Subedei to force the nobles of Armenia and Georgia to surrender. 	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on ‘how far’ but at Level 4 may simply list the factors helping the expansion of the Mongol Empire • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the reasons. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the degree of importance. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question		Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers may suggest that Hulegu was more important due to his role in the fall of Baghdad. <p>Which of the following had the greater impact on the West in the period to 1405?</p> <p>(i) The influence of Persia</p> <p>(ii) The influence of China</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to (i) and (ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In arguing (i) had the greater impact, answers might refer to the closer nature of Persia to the west. Answers might argue that the impact of Persia was wider covering a range of cultural developments Answers might argue that it led to the influence of Islam on the West and also to Arabic styles. Answers might consider the impact of scholars, artisans, engineers and astronomers on the west In arguing that (ii) was more important, answers might refer to the importance of embassies with the west. Answers might argue that travel between the East and West was established with men such as Marco Polo, who made the west more aware of Chinese culture. Answers might consider the development of trade to the west along the silk road. Answers might consider the impact on the west of ceramics, silks, plants, paper money 	10	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. Only credit material relevant to question. Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
2 (b)*	<p>To what extent did the Mongols maintain their authority in the Golden Horde, Chagatai Khanate and Ilkhanate in the period to 1294?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that they did maintain their rule answers might consider that the initial rulers were sons/grandsons of Genghis Khan • Answers could argue that unity remained as Batu was friends with Mongke and helped him become Great Khan • Answers could argue that Mongke was able to take a census in the Golden Horde suggesting he still had authority. • Answers could argue that the Chagatai Khanate initially recognised the supremacy of the Great Khan. • Answers could refer to the Ilkhanate being ruled by the Mongol house of Hulagu, a grandson of Genghis • In arguing that they did not maintain their rule answers might consider that in the Golden Horde the Mongol element was absorbed by the Qipchaq Turks, indicated by the coinage • Answers could suggest that after 1259 the Golden Horde was functionally separate • Answers could argue that Mongol influence was limited as Batu would not pay homage to Guyuk, the Supreme Khan. • Answers could argue that civil war 1260-4 and dual khanship in the Golden Horde suggests a lack of authority • Answers might consider the conversion of the Ilkhanate to Islam whilst the court was Buddhist • Answers might consider the threat to the Ilkhanate from the Chagatai Khanate and Golden Horde 		<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on ‘to what extent’ the causes but at Level 4 may simply evidence that they did or did not maintain their authority • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to what extent • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the reasons for decline. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

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Question			Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might argue that Ilkhanate was semi-autonomous element of Mongol lands Answers might consider that the Chagadai Khanate and Golden Horde opposed the Yuan dynasty and Ilkhanate 		

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>AO1: 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.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Question 1(a) and Question 2(a): Which of the following? [10]
Level 6 9–10 marks	Both factors are thoroughly analysed and evaluated using accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a developed and substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
Level 5 7–8 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
Level 4 5–6 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using relevant knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, however treatment of factors may be un-even with analysis and evaluation of one of the two being only partial. Analysis and evaluation is used to support a reasonable judgement in relation to the question.
Level 3 3–4 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated in a partial way, using some relevant knowledge of key features of the period, in order to make a basic judgement in relation to the question.
Level 2 2 marks	Limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a limited analysis or evaluation of both factors, and this is linked to a very simplistic judgement.
Level 1 1 mark	Very limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a very limited analysis or evaluation of one of the factors. The other factor is either not considered or there is very limited information or description of the factor with no attempt to use this knowledge. If there is a judgement, this takes the form of assertion.
0 marks	Nothing of any relevance to the factors.

	<i>AO1: 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.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Question 1(b) and Question 2(b): Essay [20]
Level 6 17–20 marks	There is a consistent focus on the question throughout the answer. Accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout the answer and is consistently evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated, developed and sustained judgements. There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically structured. The information presented is entirely relevant and substantiated.
Level 5 13–16 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 10–12 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 7–9 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 4–6 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Level 1 1–3 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

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