



GCE

History A

Y214/01: France 1814-1870

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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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 RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM 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 available in RM Assessor
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

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 RM Assessor 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, email or via the RM Assessor messaging system.
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 the annotation 'SEEN' to confirm that the work has been seen and mark any responses using the annotations in section 11.

7. There is a NR (**No Response**) option. Award NR (No Response):

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g., 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g., a dash, a question mark) which is not an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

8. The RM Assessor **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.**

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

To determine the level – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer

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

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	Which of the following was of greater importance in the overthrow of Charles X? (i) Social and economic problems (ii) Charles X's religious policy Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii) In dealing with social and economic problems: - Answers might consider the impact of the economic recession that started in 1826 - Answers might consider the number of unemployed in Paris - Answers might consider the agricultural and industrial problems - Answers might consider the price of bread and the problems it created - Answers might consider how the social and economic problems led to the mob raising barricades and supporting the National Guard In dealing with religious policy: - Answers might consider concerns that Charles' religious policies appeared to be returning France to the ancien regime - Answers might consider the alienation of the middle-class by efforts to restore Church privilege - Answers might consider the opposition of liberal Catholics who disliked Ultramontanism - Answers might consider the growing Jesuit influence which angered many liberals	10	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> 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. - 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.

Y214/01

Mark Scheme

June 2025

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			Answers might consider the links between his religious views and the Ultras which angered many liberals		

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(b)*	Assess the reasons for the lack of success in Napoleon III's foreign policy in the 1860s. In arguing that Napoleon's lack of success was due to personal failings: • Answers might consider his policy in Mexico which was unrealistic • Answers might consider that he had unrealistic ambitions in Luxembourg Crisis of 1867 • Answers might consider he was unrealistic over the Spanish Succession • Answers might consider he lacked clear aims • Answers might consider the impact of his desire for glory and prestige (e.g. in the attempt to mediate between Prussia and Austria in 1866) In arguing that other factors led to Napoleon's lack of success: • Answers might consider that France became increasingly isolated, for example losing Russian support over the Polish revolt • Answers might consider the strength of the Prussian army in 1870 vis a vis the French • Answers might consider the political skill of Bismarck who outmanoeuvred Napoleon in the second half of the 1860s, particularly over the Ems telegram • Answers might consider the attitude of other European powers towards Napoleon's desire for land on the Rhine, expressed at Biarritz	20	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> 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. • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on explaining the reasons for failure but at Level 4 may simply list the reasons. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of factors. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge lack of success. • 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. • Answers that do not address 'reasons for lack of success' but divert to 'how successful was Napoleon III's foreign policy in the 1860s' have a ceiling of Level 3

Y214/01

Mark Scheme

June 2025

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			- Answers might consider his attempts to use foreign policy to appease domestic opposition, as with troops in Rome - Answers might consider the impact of Sadowa on France which strengthened Prussia's position in Europe - Answers might consider Napoleon III's support for Italy which was successful in itself, but produced little to no benefit for France		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)		Which of the following had a greater impact on France during the rule of Napoleon III? (i) The development of railways (ii) The work of Baron Haussmann In dealing with the construction of railways: - Answers might suggest that the scale of construction was impressive, linking together regions which allowed economic development. - Answers might consider that regulations ensured there were co-operative ventures that benefited public interest and were not simply for profit - Answers might consider government support to build railways in areas of relatively sparse population - Answers might consider the contribution to national security of railways built to serve strategic purposes In dealing with the work of Baron Haussmann: - Answers might consider the work of Haussmann in creating a capital in keeping with the new Napoleonic age - Answers might consider the impact of his directives for the destruction of homes and businesses in the reconstruction of Paris - Answers might consider his work as an example of strong government overcoming opposition	10	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> 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. - 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.

Y214/01

Mark Scheme

June 2025

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			- Answers might consider the amount of employment his scheme created - Answers might consider the benefits for security of creating wide boulevards in the centre of Paris		

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(b)*	‘The fall of the July monarchy in 1848 was due more to the weaknesses of Louis Philippe than the strength of its opponents.’ How far do you agree? In arguing that the fall of the July monarchy was due to the weaknesses of Louis Philippe: • Answers might consider the weakness of his claim to the throne • Answers might consider the implications of the idea that he was a ‘compromise’ monarch • Answers might consider the personality of Louis Philippe and his indecision • Answers might consider his unwillingness to reform • Answers might consider his failure to maintain loyalties, particularly of the National Guard • Answers might consider the ‘middle-class’ behaviour of Louis Philippe, which led to ridicule • Answers might argue the lack of positive support for the regime by 1847 led to its collapse • Answers might consider weaknesses in his foreign policy which made him unpopular In arguing that the fall of the July monarchy was due to the strength of its opponents: • Answers might consider the strength of the Republican movement	20	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. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> 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. • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on weighing up the importance of factors but at Level 4 may simply list the causes of Louis Philippe’s fall. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the most important cause • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge his fall. • 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.

Y214/01

Mark Scheme

June 2025

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• Answers might consider the growing opposition among a politicised working class • Answers might consider the fall of the monarchy to be part of the destruction of privilege started in 1789 • Answers might consider the strength of the campaign for parliamentary reform • Answers might consider support for the Bonapartist legend • Answers might consider the scale of poverty due to unemployment which created opposition • Answers might consider the ability of the republican leaders to harness the unrest once troops fired on crowds		

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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