

GCE

History A

Y310/01: Thematic study and historical interpretations: The development of the Nation State: France 1498-1610

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

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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 or the RM Assessor 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. 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.**
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor 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:
- 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
	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
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View
	Synthesis

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Mark Scheme

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E	Continuity/Change
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Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1			Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages. Explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the strength of royal power under Francis I. In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation A argues that royal power increased during the reign of Francis I. • In evaluating Interpretation A, answers might argue that during the period the power of the monarchy expanded beyond that of the Middle Ages. • Answers might argue that Passage A is incorrect as privileged groups who were threatened by the developments put up obstacles. • Answers might argue that the cost of war hastened the trend of growth in royal power. • Answers might argue that the monarchy increased taxes, with the <i>taille</i> doubling in value and the <i>gabelle</i> trebling. • Answers might argue Francis reorganised the chaotic system for raising money. • Answers might argue there were c120 officials trained in law and attached to the royal council, creating a royal bureaucracy. • Answers might argue regional estates were unable to extract concessions for voting money.	30	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 Level 5 and above answers will evaluate both interpretations, locating them within the wider historical debate about the issue and using their own knowledge, and will reach a balanced judgement as to which they consider the most convincing about the issue in the question. • To be valid judgements they must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation B argues that there were considerable limitations to Francis I's authority. • In evaluating Interpretation B, answers might argue that Francis took advice from his <i>Conseil des Affaires</i>. • Answers might argue he called an Assembly of the towns in 1517, Assembly of Notables in 1527 and maintained regular correspondence with provincial towns. • Answers might argue that later in the period less use was made of consultative bodies. • Answers might argue Francis accepted the existence of provincial and local estates and recognised their right to consent to taxation. • Answers might argue he promised not to levy taxes in Provence and Brittany without consent. • Answers might argue the 11 provincial governors had considerable authority as their duties were loosely defined and they were a distance from court. • Answers might consider the scale of the tax revolt in the Vendée and Guyenne which saw 10,000 men at arms, which forced Francis to remove the tax.		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2*			‘The power of the French monarchy in the period from 1498 to 1610 depended upon the character of the king.’ How far do you agree? Answers might consider some of the following themes: character, centralisation and administration, finance, religion, nobility. In supporting the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued that the monarchy was strongest when Louis XII, Francis I, Henry II and Henry IV ruled and they were strong personalities, and can be compared with Francis II and Henry III. • Answers might consider the weakness of the monarchy under Henry III who was dominated by the Guise. • Answers might consider the role of the monarch in the St Bartholomew’s Day Massacre and its inability to prevent the formation of the Catholic League. • Answers might consider the ability of Francis I and Henry II to control heresy. • Answers might consider how the strength of the monarchy declined following the death of Henry II in 1559. • Answers might consider Louis XII as ‘father of the people’.	25	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 answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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	Mark	Guidance
			• Answers might consider that under strong monarchs the territorial integrity of France was strengthened. In challenging the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued that the French monarchy rested on the principle of divine rule and when this was challenged, the power of the monarch declined. • Answers might consider the role of religion and how it undermined royal authority after 1562 and particularly in the 1580s. • Answers might consider the need for strong finances and how the Italian Wars and Religious Wars limited royal power because of debt. • Answers might consider the importance of the relationship between the king and nobility. • Answers might consider the power and influence of representative institutions such as <i>Parlements</i>. • Answers might consider social and economic developments and their impact on the strength of the monarchy.		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3*			‘The nobility was the main factor holding back the growth of royal power in France in the period from 1498 to 1610.’ How far do you agree? Answers might consider some of the following themes: political, economic, social, religious, financial. In supporting the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued that the status and tax exemption of the nobility limited the power of the monarchy. • Answers might consider the threat posed by the Bourbon rebellion of 1523. • Answers might consider the importance of the nobility following the death of Henry II. • Answers might consider the religious divisions within the nobility and their role in the establishment of a ‘state within a state’. • Answers might consider the role of the nobility in the establishment of the Catholic League and in alliance with Philip II. • Answers might consider how the nobility played a leading role in governing the country and therefore prevented any moves towards absolutism. In challenging the hypothesis in the question,	25	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 answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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	Mark	Guidance
			• It might be argued that the nobility of the sword served the king in wars, particularly the Habsburg-Valois conflict. • Answers might consider that until the mid-sixteenth century the threat from the nobility was limited. • Answers might consider religion was the main factor holding back royal power as it divided France and led to civil war. • Answers might consider the personal weakness of monarchs after the death of Henry II in 1559. • Answers might consider regional and local privileges, and the need for monarchs to be sensitive to the peripheral and newly acquired regions. • Answers might consider the financial weakness of the monarchy, made worse by virtually continuous warfare.		
4*			‘The Catholic church held back the development of the French nation state in the period from 1498 to 1610.’ How far do you agree? Answers might consider some of the following themes: Calvinism, Catholicism, Gallicanism, Sacred nature of kingship. In supporting the hypothesis in the question,	25	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 answers might establish criteria against which to judge

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• It might be argued the formation of the Catholic League in the 1580s held back the development of the nation state. • Answers might consider that catholic church fought against the legal monarch, Henry IV. • Answers might consider the impact of Catholicism in bringing about the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre and its impact. • Answers might consider it was in the period after the death of Henry II that it hindered the development of the nation state. • Answers might consider the Catholic League's and Guise allegiance to Rome as limiting development of the nation state. In challenging the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued that the central concept of unity under one faith helped unite the country. • Answers might consider that Gallican principles bound together a community of believers. • Answers might consider that the authority of French monarchs rested upon the sacred nature of their kingship, symbolising the importance of faith. • Answers might consider how monarchs attempted to uphold their coronation oath and stamp out heresy, uniting the country. • Answers might consider that most of France remained Catholic and it helped unite the country.		• To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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.

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Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			Answers might consider the Catholicism of the crown.		

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 1: Interpretation [30]
Level 6 26–30 marks	The answer has a very good focus on the question throughout. It has thorough and sustained evaluation of the interpretations, using detailed and accurate knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce a convincing and supported analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 5 21–25 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question throughout. It has good evaluation of the interpretations, using relevant knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce a supported analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 4 16–20 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. It has evaluation of the interpretations based on generally relevant knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce an analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 3 11–15 marks	The answer has a partial focus on the question. Some relevant knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and explain key features of the period. There may be some use of information from one of the two interpretations to support the evaluation of the other, but the evaluation will not rely on this. There is a limited analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question.
Level 2 6–10 marks	The answer has a limited focus on the question. Parts of the answer are just description of the interpretations, with evaluation in relation to historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue being weak, and evaluation relying heavily on information drawn from the other interpretation. There is a very limited analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question.
Level 1 1–5 marks	The answer has some relevance to the topic, but not the specific question. The answer consists mostly of description of the interpretations with very limited evaluation based on very generalised knowledge of historical context and minimal or no reference to the wider historical debate. Analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question is either in the form of assertion or lacking.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

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	<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 Section B, Questions 2, 3 and 4: Essay [25]
Level 6 21–25 marks	The answer has a very good focus on the question. Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a fully developed synthesis supporting a convincing and substantiated judgement. 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 17–20 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a developed synthesis supporting a substantiated judgement. 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 13–16 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. Relevant knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a synthesis supporting a reasonable judgement. 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 9–12 marks	The answer has a partial focus on the question. Some relevant knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and explain key features of the period studied in order to attempt an undeveloped synthesis, which is linked to a judgement, though the supporting explanation may lack detail and clarity. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 5–8 marks	The answer has only a limited focus on the question. Limited relevant knowledge and understanding is used to give a limited explanation and analysis of key features of the period studied. There is a judgement but this may not be clearly linked with the supporting explanation. 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 1–4 marks	The answer has a limited focus on the topic, but not the specific question. The answer is largely descriptive, with only very generalised knowledge of the period studied being used to attempt basic explanation and very limited analysis. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	The answer contains no relevant information.

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