



GCSE

HISTORY

8145/2B/D

Paper 2B/D: Restoration England, 1660–1685

Mark scheme

Specimen Material

Version E1.2

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

Step 3 Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in question 04.

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The learner writes nothing• The learner's response does not relate to the question• The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning	0 marks

Question 04 is an extended response question. They give students the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

0	1
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Study **Interpretation A** in the Interpretations Booklet.

How convincing is **Interpretation A** about the Restoration of Charles II?

Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in **Interpretation A**.

[8 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Analyse individual interpretations (AO4a)**
Evaluate interpretations and make substantiated judgements in the context of historical events studied (AO4d)

Level 4: **Complex evaluation of interpretation with sustained judgement based on contextual knowledge/understanding** **7–8**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of interpretation by complex analysis of the interpretation supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the interpretation correctly shows support for Charles in 1660, although whether people were enthusiastic towards the king as implied by the interpretation or simply just desperate to avoid a slide into anarchy after the failure of the Commonwealth is a matter of debate. The presence of soldiers represents his dependency on the support of the military and the looming image of the church highlights that religion was going to be a major issue he would have to confront.

Level 3: **Developed evaluation of interpretation based on contextual knowledge/understanding** **5–6**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the interpretation by extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding of more than one aspect of the interpretation.

For example, it is less convincing in that it suggests Charles II's Restoration was universally popular. In fact the country was divided politically, economically and around religion at the time of the Restoration. Charles actually owed his restoration to the advice and support of General Monck and the army.

Level 2: Simple evaluation of interpretation based on contextual knowledge/understanding **3–4**

Students may progress from a basic analysis of interpretation by reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding based on one aspect of the interpretation.

For example, it is convincing because it shows many people welcomed Charles in 1660. The election to the Convention Parliament in the spring of 1660 had seen a royalist majority elected and the republicans who had previously been in control were defeated.

Level 1: Basic analysis of interpretation based on contextual knowledge/understanding **1–2**

Answers may show understanding/support for interpretation, but the case is made by assertion/recognition of agreement.

For example, many people turned out to see Charles when he returned to England.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

0 2 Explain what was important about the Navigation Acts for Restoration England. **[8 marks]**

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)
 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)

Level 4: **Complex explanation of consequences** **7–8**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation by extended analysis of the consequences of the stated development (the Navigation Acts) in the broader historical context (Restoration England). This is supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the Navigation Acts were not only important because they raised more for the government but because the Acts promoted the growth of the Royal Navy which secured Britain’s sea power. This, however, created tension with the Dutch which led to war.

Level 3: **Developed explanation of consequences** **5–6**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple explanation by developed reasoning considering **two or more** of the identified consequences, supporting them by factual knowledge and understanding.

In addition to a Level 2 response, students make additional developed point(s).

For example, the Navigation Acts were also important because they resulted in greater demand for a strong merchant navy, which in turn lead to the growth and quality of the Royal Navy.

For example the Navigation Acts generated more money for the government because of the high duties on goods, such as sugar, tobacco and cotton from the colonies.

Level 2: Simple explanation of one consequence **3–4**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students may progress from a basic explanation by simple reasoning of **one** of the identified consequences, supporting by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the Navigation Acts of 1660 and 1663 were important because they restricted how the colonies traded, which meant that all the benefits of trade were kept within the empire.

Level 1: Basic explanation of consequence(s) **1–2**
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students identify consequence(s), which are relevant to the question. Explanation at this level is likely to be implicit or by assertion.

For example, the Navigation Acts restricted how the colonies could trade.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

0 3

Write an account of the ways in which the Great Plague affected Restoration England..

[8 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

**Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)**

Level 4: Complex analysis of change/continuity(s/ies) 7–8

Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed narrative of change/continuity(s/ies) with complex reasoning supported by a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding. For example, an explanation of different impacts/ consequences of change in the broader historical context.

For example, in the short term, the plague made people’s lives terrible as many died and those that remained had to cope with the loss of loved ones and food was scarce; however, in the long term the plague was not so destructive and the population recovered quickly. People who had fled came back to London and new people came to London to take the jobs of those who had died. There was a sudden rise in the number of marriages and births, which meant the population recovered.

Level 3: Developed analysis of change/continuity(s/ies) 5–6

Answer is presented in a structured and well-ordered narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple narrative of change/continuity(s/ies) with extended reasoning supported by a range of factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the fact that the plague made people’s lives terrible. Many were shut in their homes and London became silent. Many people had to beg or steal food and money because the plague stopped trade. In most homes between one and three people died. Sometimes the whole family died. The plague destroyed the relationships within families because sick relatives, friends or servants were thrown onto the streets.

Level 2: Simple analysis of change(s) 3–4
Answer is presented in a structured account that demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.

Candidates may progress from a basic narrative of change(s) by showing a simple understanding of consequence(s) with supported with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the problem of epidemic diseases was endemic at this time and the Great Plague was an outburst of it which ravaged London in 1665. The court left London and trade between London and the rest of the country was suspended. About 200,000 died (including a quarter of the population of London).

Level 1: Basic analysis of change(s) 1–2
Answer is presented in a straightforward account that demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.

Candidates identify a basic narrative of change, which is relevant to the question.

For example, the Great Plague killed the poor people, but the rich people were able to leave infected cities, like London.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

Question 04 requires students to produce an extended response. Students should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

0	4
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'The main change that stately homes demonstrated was the new fashions of the Restoration period'.

How far does a study of **Bolsover Castle** support this statement?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to **Bolsover Castle** and your contextual knowledge.

[16 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:8)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:8)

To support their answer students could include aspects of the site such as: location, function, structure, design, people connected with the site, how the site reflects culture, values and fashions of the time and how the site links to important events and/or developments of the specified period.

Level 4: **Complex explanation of causes leading to a sustained judgement** **13–16**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance.

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of causes by analysis of the relationship between them supported by factual knowledge and understanding of the site.

For example, Bolsover Castle did reflect the change in fashions of the Restoration period with its ornate and decorative style. The new Riding House and the rebuilding of the state apartments reflected both a change in culture and fashion. These new trends came over when Royalist supporters, like Cavendish returned to England. However, the rebuilding of parts of Bolsover Castle also reflected a more fundamental change. It was a way in which William Cavendish could emphasise his nobility and connections with the monarchy. The design of the new state apartments gave Cavendish the opportunity to display portraits of his ancestors. This was important because

he, like other exiles, was asserting his political position.

Level 3: Developed explanation of causes **9–12**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance.

Extends Level 2.

Answers may suggest that one factor has greater merit.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of cause(s) to a developed explanation of causes by extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding of the site.

For example, another change that reflected Restoration fashion was that Cavendish also brought back with him the new tastes for Italian and French designs, as did many members of Charles' new court who also had been in exile. An example of this change in decoration was the interiors of the state apartments where the windows were inspired by vaulted rooms in Italian palaces.

For example when they returned from exile in France with the king, courtiers like Cavendish wanted to show off their skill for M n ge. He built the Riding House with a viewing hall so that he could show off his skills to his guests. This change reflected the French influence on culture because M n ge was a popular French art of horsemanship, which was associated with strong leadership and nobility.

Level 2: Simple explanation of cause(s) **5–8**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant.

Students may progress from a basic explanation to a simple explanation of cause(s) by simple reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding of the site.

For example, the remodelling of Bolsover Castle meant it now had many rooms which demonstrated the new trend for symmetry and balance. This was a feature of the Restoration style of building. William Cavendish built the new state apartments in a part of the castle that had been ruined in the English Civil War. They showed a clear view through all the rooms and were a change that was in tune with Restoration fashion.

Level 1:	Basic explanation of cause(s)	1–4
	Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	
	Answer demonstrates a basic line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.	
	Students recognise and provide a basic explanation of cause(s)	
	For example, in the English Civil War Bolsover Castle was ruined deliberately by Cromwell's men, so the owner had the opportunity to rebuild the Terrace Range in the fashion of the Restoration period.	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0