



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

History A

**Y313/01: Thematic study and historical interpretations: The
ascendency of France 1610-1715**

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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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).

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
- 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 of annotation
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
S	Synthesis
E	Continuity/Change

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the significance of the Fronde for the French state.</p> <p>In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation A argues that it had an impact on the position of the nobility, France's position abroad and led to the need for economic and political rehabilitation.</p> <p>In evaluating Interpretation A,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as the impact of the Fronde on the position of the nobility was short-term as Louis XIV asserted his power. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as France did need political rehabilitation after civil war. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is not valid as little changed, the nobility failed to destroy Mazarin or humble the monarchy and therefore might be seen as just a nuisance. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as there was economic rehabilitation as unrest in 1656 and 1657 against taxation was crushed. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as Spain was defeated afterwards and France recovered its prestige. 	30	<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 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 reach a balanced judgement as to which they consider the most convincing about the issue in the question. • 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 to analyse and evaluate the interpretations, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation B argues that the Fronde had a profound impact on Louis and played a role in the development of his absolutism.</p> <p>In evaluating Interpretation B,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as many became convinced absolutism was the best form of government, particularly in light of events in England in 1649. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as there was chaos as the Fronde had no clear objectives, was bitterly divided and had weak leaders in Gaston d'Orléans and Condé. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as by 1654 intendants had returned and a new finance minister, Fouquet, was raising money for war showing that the Fronde offered no alternative government. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as it can be argued the Fronde was futile. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as the Fronde discredited even moderate reformers and brought benefits to the Crown. 		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2*	<p>Finances and taxation were the most important factors limiting the power of the French monarchy in the period from 1610 to 1715. How far do you agree?</p> <p>In supporting the hypothesis in the question,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that exemptions from taxation limited the power of the monarchy. • Answers might consider the importance of Richelieu’s failure to reform the financial system and squeezing it so it almost destroyed the monarchy. • Answers might consider that the taxation system was out of date and the problem of the <i>pays d’états</i>. • Answers might consider that the income from the tax system never reached a third of the possible sum under Richelieu. • Answers might consider the impact of the sale of offices, the value of which declined and led to a decline in government credit. • Answers might consider the rising cost of borrowing and the constant debt of the crown. • Answers might consider the failure to achieve financial self-sufficiency. <p>In challenging the hypothesis in the question,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that minorities and regencies limited the power of the French monarchy. • Answers might consider the importance of noble privileges in limiting the power of the French monarchy. • Answers might consider the importance of religious divisions, particularly the existence of the Huguenots, in limiting the power of the monarchy. 	25	<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 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the validity of the interpretation. • 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
3*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the size of France. • Answers might consider the role and power of the <i>parlements</i> and regions. • Answers might consider the machinery of government which was cumbersome and lacked trained administrators. <p>Throughout the period from 1610 to 1715, France was religiously divided. How far do you agree?</p> <p>In supporting the hypothesis in the question,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that the Huguenots were present until 1685 with the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. • Answers might consider the Huguenot revolt in La Rochelle in 1625, and also their involvement in revolts in Béarn and Navarre in 1620. • Answers might consider that the Huguenots looked to republican Geneva for support which clashed with the concept of divine rule. • Answers might consider that the Revocation failed and in the Midi protestant congregations continued to worship and there were Huguenot revolts in the Cévennes in 1689 and 1692. • Answers might consider the issue of Jansenism and that it was a disruptive influence, particularly with the impact of Port Royal. • Answers might consider the dislike of the Jesuits in France. • Answers might consider attitudes towards the Papacy. 	25	<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 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the validity of the interpretation. • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the support for Quietism. <p>In challenging the hypothesis in the question,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that France was predominantly a Catholic country. • Answers might consider that Louis XIV sought to eradicate heresy from 1679. • Answers might consider that the Huguenots were not a state within a state even before 1685. • Answers might consider that many Huguenots emigrated reducing their numbers even further. • Answers might consider that there was popular support for the attacks on Huguenots. • Answers might consider the Gallican tradition which bound the country together as a community of believers and how France was united under the concept of one faith. • Answers might consider the Catholicism of the Crown. • Answers might consider that Louis was able to win support for the Catholic Church by reforming it. • Answers might consider Louis' suppression of Port Royal. • Answers might consider Louis lack of sympathy for Quietism. 		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
4*	<p>Peasant unrest was a greater threat to the power of the monarchy than noble unrest in the period from 1610 to 1715. How far do you agree?</p> <p>In supporting the hypothesis in the question,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that peasant rebellions were able to gain wider support than the nobles. • It might be argued that noble rebellions, such as the Chalais Conspiracy, did not intend to replace the monarch. • It might be argued that Louis reduced the threat of the nobility, taming them at Versailles. • It might be argued that there were a large number of peasant revolts throughout the period. • It might be argued that the Fronde lacked a clear aim. • It might be argued that the Camisards were a greater threat as it lasted four years. • It might be argued that the taxation revolts threatened the power of the monarchy to raise funds. • It might be argued that the Va-Nu-Pieds and Croquants were a threat. <p>In challenging the hypothesis in the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that the noble Fronde was a greater threat as Louis and his mother were forced to flee Paris. 	25	<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 answers might establish criteria against which to judge the validity of the interpretation. • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that there were a large number of noble plots against Richelieu. • It might be argued that Marie de Medici was involved in the Cinq Mars plot. • It might be argued that the Fronde showed Richelieu had failed to deal with the nobility. • It might be argued that peasant revolts failed to achieve their aims. • It might be argued that peasant revolts were localised. • It might be argued that all revolts were aimed at ministers and not the monarchy. • It might be argued that the Fronde had revolutionary aims and the government was forced to give in to the Frondeurs at Reuil. 		

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 is partially focused on the question. It has partial evaluation of the interpretations based on some knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue. 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.

	<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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