

GCE

History A

Y313/01: The ascendancy of France 1610-1715

Advanced GCE

2020 Mark Scheme (DRAFT)

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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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1. 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
C	Continuity/Change

2. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

How far do you agree questions . . .

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.

Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.

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.

Other questions . . .

The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.

Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.

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.

MARK SCHEME

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 political significance of Versailles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answer might argue that Interpretation A puts forward the view that Versailles had a limited impact on ‘uprooting’ the nobility, with mixed consequences. • In evaluating Interpretation A, answers might argue that this view is valid as the nobles who lived at Versailles, as well as the clergy, were neutralised. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as there was little noble unrest in the period following the move to Versailles. 	30	<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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that Versailles was the centre of patronage and nobles wanted to be there and therefore it helped to tame them. • Answers might argue that Versailles trapped the nobility in court ritual. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is not valid as the nobility did not cut themselves off from local attachments and still dominated the local political scene. • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might argue that Interpretation B puts forward the view that Versailles had negative political consequences as it helped create a mythical version of the monarchy which was out of touch with reality. • In evaluating Interpretation B, answers might argue it is valid as the King and courtiers indulged themselves whilst France starved. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as it represented the growing inequality in society to which Louis was oblivious. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as Versailles helped to create an illusion and image of sacred and centralised power. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as few saw through the propaganda. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as the vigour of the ministry declined with the move to Versailles and the King took matters more into his own hands, but he was overworked. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is not valid as the nobility were far more involved in the real world and shared their experiences with Louis. 		
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2*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is invalid as many European powers believed the image of Versailles and absolute power. <p>'Mazarin contributed more than any other minister to the development of absolutism in France.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1610 to 1715?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that Mazarin did more than any other minister, it might be argued that after 1653 Mazarin increased the role of intendants. • Answers might consider that Mazarin took the army away from nobles such as Conde and Turenne and placed all troops under royal control. • Answers might consider the work of Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV and the extent to which he maintained royal authority during the Fronde. • Answers might consider how Mazarin built a team of capable administrators by his death in 1661. • Answers might consider the death of Mazarin and how it impacted on the development of absolutism. • Answers might consider that Louis built on Mazarin's decision to exclude royal princes, high nobility and churchmen, appointing men who were dependent on him. • Answers might consider that indirectly Mazarin was responsible through inciting civil war. • In arguing that other ministers did more, it might be argued that polemicists wrote of Louis XIII's absolutism and praised Richelieu for controlling the estates, suppressing the Huguenots and weakening the nobility. 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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<p>3*</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that under Richelieu royal officials grew, especially intendants. • Answers might consider the army reforms of Le Tellier and Louvois that increased the size of the army, modernised it and allowed him to suppress unrest. • Answers might consider that Colbert brought efficiency and uniformity to administration. • Answers might consider that Colbert improved royal finances. • Answers might consider that absolutism was unobtainable and that no minister effectively curtailed the authority of provincial governors, regional estates and parlements, all of which obstructed royal edicts. <p>'Peasant unrest was more serious than other opposition' How far do you agree with this view of France in the period from 1610 to 1715?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis that peasant unrest was more serious, it might be argued that peasant grievances were serious, particularly hatred of some of the taxes. • Answers might consider the peasant unrest in Brittany in 1675 when peasants rose against their overlords and tax collectors, producing a peasants' code. • Answers might consider the seriousness of the Va-Nu-Pieds in 1639. • Answers might consider the threat posed by the Croquants in 1643. • Answers might consider the threat posed by the tax revolts in the 1690s. 	<p>25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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<p>4*</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the conditions in which the peasantry lived and how this made them a threat. • Answers might consider the revolt of the Camisards, the need to send in troops and their ability to maintain unrest for four years. • In challenging the hypothesis peasant unrest was the most serious, it might be argued that the Fronde was the most serious opposition, driving out Mazarin. • Answers might consider the seriousness of noble plots, such as Bourbon and Cinq Mars. • Answers might consider the threat posed by the Day of Dupes. • Answers might consider the threat from princes of the blood. • Answers might consider religious unrest and the threat of the Huguenots and Jansenists. <p>‘France was a greater international power in the period from 1610 to 1660 than it was from 1661 to 1715.’ How far do you agree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that France made considerable gains in the period between 1648 and 1659. • Answers might consider that France secured its eastern borders in this period, gaining Metz, Toul and Verdun; bishopric of Lorraine, Alsace and Rhine bridgeheads. • Answers might consider the French victories at Rocroi, Lens, Fuentarrabia and the Dunes, which showed how difficult it was for Spain to maintain its hold. 	<p>25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that France had gained land in Luxemburg, Artois and towns in the Spanish Netherlands. • Answers might consider that France had secured the Pyrenees. • Answers might consider that France had agreed to the union of Louis XIV and Maria Theresa. • Answers might consider how France antagonised European powers in the 1690s and had lost most gains by 1715. • In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that France made territorial gains in the War of Devolution 1667-8, acquiring St Omer, Lille and Douai. • Answers might consider the gains made in the Dutch War 1672-8, taking Franche Comte, annexing Flemish border areas, occupying Lorraine. • Answers might consider the extension of French frontiers into the Spanish Netherlands, Luxemburg and Lorraine in the 1680s. • Answers might consider that for much of the period France had the largest army in Europe. • Answers might consider that France had a competent navy. • Answers might consider that France had the best central administration and strong economy. • Answers might consider that France was feared by many powers. • Answers might consider that despite defeats France was still a major power in 1715. 		
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