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GCSE

**HISTORY**

**8145/2A/B**

Paper 2A/B Britain: Power and the people: c1170 to the present day

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**Mark scheme**

Specimen Material

Version E1.1

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.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

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

Explain your answer using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

**[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 sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)**  
**Evaluate sources and make substantiated judgements (AO3b)**

In analysing and evaluating sources, students will draw on their contextual knowledge to question critically the content and provenance of the source (for example, the context of the time in which source was created, place, author's situation, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience).

**Level 4:**      **Complex evaluation of source with sustained judgement based on content and provenance**      **7–8**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of the source by sustained, balanced judgements of the source supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the enquiry point and the broader context of the thematic study.

For example, it is useful because this is how he was represented during his rule. He is presented as a military and saintly figure. He has tradition and the Bible on his side. As he's presented in a positive light, the source is useful as a piece of propaganda, showing his virtues, but we know that many of these images were destroyed after suggesting that subsequent rulers did not want his memory to be a positive one.

**Level 3:**      **Developed evaluation of source based on content and/or provenance**      **5–6**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the enquiry point and the broader context of the thematic. This may evaluate utility either on the basis of content and/or provenance.

For example, it is useful because at the time it shows that people like Faithorne thought that Cromwell had done God's work in winning the Civil War and the results were the peace and order at his feet and his Protectorate was popular.

**Level 2: Simple evaluation of source based on content and/or provenance 3–4**

Students may progress from a basic analysis of the source by reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, it is useful because it shows that Cromwell was held in high regard and seen as a saintly figure.

**Level 1: Basic analysis of source 1–2**

Answers may show understanding/support for the source, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference.

Students identify basic features which are valid about the source related to the enquiry point, for example, it is useful because it shows at the time they thought Cromwell had won the war he stands on the king and a snake.

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

0	2
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Explain the significance of the signing of the Magna Carta for the development of the rights of the British people.

**[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 (AO2:6)**  
**Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:2)**

**Level 4:**      **Complex explanation of aspects of significance**      **7–8**  
**Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of significance by explaining the relationship between aspects of significance, for example over time, supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, it was significant at the time because the barons were pleased to have obtained agreement from the king of their rights. They renewed their oaths of allegiance to him. In the long term, the idea that everyone was entitled to a fair trial and justice was significant because its principles inspired many documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the European Convention on Human Rights (1950).

**Level 3:**      **Developed explanation of aspects of significance**      **5–6**  
**Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of significance with developed reasoning considering **two or more** aspects of significance, supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

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

For example, it was also significant because the Magna Carta gave all freemen in the country the right to a fair trial. This meant they could not be treated unfairly in court and could expect justice.

For example, it was also significant because it meant the king had to seek advice and consent from the barons if he wanted to raise taxes, so this changed the relationship between the barons and the King, giving the barons power over the king.

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

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

For example, the signing of the Magna Carta was significant for the nobles because it was a peace treaty between the nobles and the king and it meant that the King was also subject to the law of the land.

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

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

For example, because it was a treaty signed by the nobles and the King that brought peace between them.

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

<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
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Explain two ways in which the Peasants' Revolt and the campaign for the People's Charter were similar.

**[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 similarities** **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 of similarity by the explanation of the complexities of similarities arising from the broader historical context supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the way both the Peasants' Revolt and the Chartist movement were inspired at root by economic conditions. Support for Chartism varied with the prosperity of the working class and the Revolt was triggered by the excessive demands of the Poll Tax placed on a population reduced by the Black Death and unimpressed by the French wars it was paying for.

**Level 3:**      **Developed explanation of similarities** **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 of similarity with developed reasoning considering **two or more** identified similarities, supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

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

For example, also both the Peasants' Revolt and the Chartist movement involved the ordinary working people trying to improve their lives. They aimed to get the ruling classes to concede to their demands either for more freedom or a better voice in things that affected their lives.

For example, the Peasants' revolt and the Chartist movement had a strong economic element to their origin and support. The Peasants' revolt was prompted by high taxation and the Chartist movement gained and lost support depending on the prosperity of the working class.

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

Students may progress from a basic explanation of similarity by reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding which might be related to, for example, **one** of the identified similarities.

For example, the fact that the Peasants' Revolt and the Chartist movement both failed at the time. The Peasants' Revolt was a failure as serfdom was retained. The Chartists did not achieve their goals either; men in the towns did not get the vote until 1867.

**Level 1: Basic explanation of similarity/similarities** **1–2**  
**Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question**

Students identify similarity/similarities, which are relevant to the question. Explanation at this level is likely to be implicit or by assertion.

For example, the Peasants' Revolt and the Chartist movement both involved violence.

**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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Has religion been the main factor in causing protest in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to religion and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Britain: Power and the People: c1170 to the present day.

**[16 marks]**  
**[SPaG 4 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)**

**Level 4:**      **Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) 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 factors by analysis of the relationship between factors supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, Religion has been a powerful factor in causing protest at certain times in history, such as in the case of the Pilgrimage of Grace, however other factors such as political reasons in the case of the Suffragettes, who wanted the right to vote, have become the main factor in causing protest in the modern era.

**Level 3:      Developed explanation of the stated factor and other factor(s)      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 factors with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to the identified consequences.

For example, religion was an important factor in causing protest in the Pilgrimage of Grace because they were angry about Henry VIII's break with Rome and the dissolution of the monasteries. Their religion was their way to heaven, therefore it mattered a lot. Many people in the north feared that baptism would be taxed and that the break with Rome meant they would not be able to practise their faith.

The role of decisions about economics was very important in causing protest. The decision to collect a Poll tax in 1381 led to revolt and Charles I's efforts to finance government without parliament all led to protests. Even the taxes of King John contributed to Baronial discontent as King John had nothing to show for it.

**Level 2:      Simple explanation of the stated factor or other factor(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 of factors by reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, economic reasons caused the Peasants revolt, and caused dissatisfaction that led to the clash of Parliament and King in the 17th century. Although this conflict also had a religious aspect with the Puritans in Parliament. Groups like the suffragettes protested for political rights. The match girls were campaigning for better working conditions.

**Level 1: Basic explanation of one or more factors** **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 which is relevant to one or more factors.

For example, religion was a factor in causing protest because one of the reasons for the Pilgrimage of Grace was the dissolution of the monasteries.

Students may provide a basic explanation of a different factor, such as people have also protested against unfair taxes, so economic factors can be important.

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

### Spelling, punctuation and grammar

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