Mark scheme

Summer 2018

Paper 2: Period study and British depth study (1HI0/28)

Part A: Period study option

Option 28: Conflict in the Middle East, 1945-95

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Part A: Period study: Conflict in the Middle East, 1945-95

Question		
1		Explain two consequences of the territorial changes following the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli war. Target: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 4 marks. AO1: 4 marks. NB mark each consequence separately (2 x 4 marks).
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2] • Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	3–4	• Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2] • Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- The number of Palestinian refugees increased, particularly in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
- Israel rearmed, with the establishment of the IDF, in response to potential Palestinian attempts to regain occupied territory.
- The Arab League supported the Palestinian refugees' "right to return" to their homes.
- The territorial changes increased the size of Israel, providing greater security for Israel.

Question		
2		Write a narrative account analysing Egypt's relations with Israel in the years 1973-77. You may use the following in your answer: • Yom Kippur War (1973) • President Sadat You must also use information of your own. Target: Analytical narrative (i.e. analysis of causation/consequence/change) [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics) [AO1]. AO2: 4 marks. AO1: 4 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]
2	3–5	• A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1] *Maximum 4 marks for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	6–8	• A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1] *No access to Level 3 for answers which do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

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Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge and understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- Egypt, with ally Syria, launched a surprise attack on Israel on Yom Kippur 1973, capturing territory in the Sinai and the Golan Heights.
- Israel received substantial American aid to launch a counterattack five days later and crossed the Suez Canal, pushing the Egyptian forces back.
- The threat by the Arab states to cut off the USA's oil supply forced the USA to push Israel to accept a ceasefire with Egypt 18 days after the Yom Kippur War began.
- Following two years of 'shuttle diplomacy' by US Secretary of State, Kissinger, Israeli forces withdrew from Sinai, enabling Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal.
- In 1977, Sadat's offer to visit Israel in an attempt to gain peace was accepted, resulting in his symbolic address to the Israeli Parliament.
- Begin, leader of Israel, visited Egypt later in 1977 setting up the opportunity for future talks between Egypt and Israel.

Question		
3		Explain two of the following: • The importance of Nasser for leadership of the Arab world. • The importance of the occupied territories following the Six Day War (1967) for Arab-Israeli relations. • The importance of the end of the Cold War for attempts to find a solution in the Middle East. Target: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence/significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 8 marks. AO1: 8 marks. NB mark each part of the answer separately (2 x 8 marks).
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	3–5	• An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	6–8	• An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1a; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

The importance of Nasser for leadership of the Arab world

Relevant points may include:

- The willingness of Nasser to reject US influence in exchange for funding of the Aswan Dam led him to nationalise the Suez Canal in 1956 to pay for the dam. This increased his status in the Arab world.
- Nasser was given credit for the withdrawal by the British and French from the Suez Canal, increasing his prestige in the Arab world and bringing in a degree of Arab unity.
- Nasser, along with Syria, was instrumental in establishing the United Arab Republic in 1958 as the foundation of a pan-Arab state.
- Nasser, as the main Arab leader at the first Arab summit, the Cairo Conference (1964), came up with the Headwater Diversion Plan to divert water from Israel.

The importance of the occupied territories for Arab-Israeli relations after the Six Day War (1967).

Relevant points may include:

- Future peace talks over Israel and Palestine would be difficult as they would centre on Arab demands for a return to pre-1967 borders and the declaration of 'no peace with Israel' in August 1967.
- Restriction of travel, commerce, agriculture and leisure for Palestinians in Israeli settlements caused greater resentment towards the Israelis and international criticism of Israel.
- The loss of land led to an increase in the popularity of the PLO, especially among young Palestinians

who were keen to gain the land back, worsening Arab- Israeli relations.

- Israel now had a more secure border by creating a buffer zone to what it considered hostile Arab states. Israel was now in a strong position in relation to their Arab neighbours.

The importance of the end of the Cold War for attempts to find a solution in the Middle East

Relevant points may include:

- The USSR no longer supplied the PLO with arms or financial backing, which weakened the position of Arafat, leading him to look for a negotiated solution.
- The collapse of the USSR meant Russian Jews could travel freely to Israel, leading to a new wave of Jewish immigrants, which placed more pressure on Israel to find a solution.
- The USA could demand more co-operation from Israel in the negotiations with Arab nations in exchange for economic aid, as Israel was no longer needed to counter Soviet supported governments in the region.
- The USA now received greater co-operation from other Arab states to support negotiations for peace as the USA was no longer seen as fully supporting Israel.

B1: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060-88

Question	
4 (a)	Describe two features of the role of tenants-in-chief in Norman England. Target: Knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period. AO1: 4 marks.
Marking instructions	

Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

e.g.

- *Tenants-in-chief had a military role to fight for the king (1), and lead a group of knights (1).*
- *Tenants-in-chief had a financial role to support the king (1), by giving the monarch a share of the money raised on their land (1).*
- *Tenants-in-chief had a role supporting knights (1), by providing weapons and horses for military service (1).*

Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.

Question		
4 (b)		Explain why Anglo-Saxon monarchs had so much power. You may use the following in your answer: • landholding • law-making You must also use information of your own. Target: Analysis of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 6 marks. AO1: 6 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	4–6	• An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] *Maximum 5 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	7–9	• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] *Maximum 8 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
4	10–12	• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] *No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in each level may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- The monarch held huge areas of land and held immense power by using land to reward loyal supporters as well as taking land as punishment.
- The monarch had the power to make laws and travelled around the country to decide the outcome of legal cases.
- Monarchs were very powerful as people believed that monarchs were chosen by God and everyone had a duty to obey them.
- The monarch had power as the main decision-maker for both domestic and foreign policy.
- Monarchs had the power to raise a national army and were regarded as a vital aspect of the country's defence and ability to wage war.
- Monarchs had significant power over the economy by deciding the amount of silver pennies that were made and what taxation should be paid.

Question		
4 (c) (i)		'The main reason for William's victory at the Battle of Hastings was the tactics used by the Normans.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: • mounted Norman knights • the march from Stamford Bridge You must also use information of your own. Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	• An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] *Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	9–12	• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] *Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
4	13–16	• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] *No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

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The first two bullet points *[AO1 and AO2]* account for 3 of the 4 marks in the level and are equally weighted; the third bullet point *[AO2]* accounts for the remaining mark. Once the level has been found, there are two steps to follow to determine the mark within the level:

- Markers should consider bullet points 1 and 2 together. Strong performance (for the level) in both would be awarded all 3 marks, while 2 marks may be achieved by stronger performance in either bullet point; weak performance would be awarded 1 mark.
- The fourth mark in each level is allocated to the bullet point 3 and should be considered independently of the award of the other marks.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- The use of mounted knights enabled successful Norman charges against the Saxon soldiers.
- Norman tactics were planned using scouts who informed them about the advance of Harold's army.
- The Normans' flexible force of foot-soldiers, horsemen and archers enabled a range of tactics to be used against the Saxons.
- The tactical use of feigned retreat by the Normans tricked the Saxons into chasing them, which broke the shield-wall.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- Norman victory was helped by their advantage over Harold's army which was tired after having fought at Stamford Bridge and then marching 300 miles south.
- Norman victory was helped by the Saxon army being less experienced and made up of many men who had only been called up to fight on Harold's march south.
- The Normans were helped to victory by William's strong leadership and speeches that convinced his soldiers to fight.
- The Normans fought with determination because they believed the Pope was on their side.

Question		
4 (c) (ii)		'The destruction of lives and property was the main consequence of the Harrying of the North.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: • farmland • threats of invasion from Denmark You must also use information of your own. Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	• An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] *Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	9–12	• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] *Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
4	13–16	• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] *No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

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The first two bullet points *[AO1 and AO2]* account for 3 of the 4 marks in the level and are equally weighted; the third bullet point *[AO2]* accounts for the remaining mark. Once the level has been found, there are two steps to follow to determine the mark within the level:

- Markers should consider bullet points 1 and 2 together. Strong performance (for the level) in both would be awarded all 3 marks, while 2 marks may be achieved by stronger performance in either bullet point; weak performance would be awarded 1 mark.
- The fourth mark in each level is allocated to the bullet point 3 and should be considered independently of the award of the other marks.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- A large area of northern England was destroyed; homes were burnt and livestock killed.
- The violence and widespread destruction during the Harrying of the North led to an estimated 100,000 people being killed.
- The destruction of farmland meant that there would be no crops and some people became cannibals.
- The Domesday Book in the 1080s showed that many parts of northern England remained uncultivated and depopulated as a result of the destruction during the Harrying of the North.

Relevant points which that counter the statement may include:

- Norman control was established in a part of the country that had severely threatened William's authority.
- The Harrying of the North included the removal of Anglo-Danes from the area and made invasion from Denmark against William much less likely.
- Having established control William no longer had to try to gain support from Anglo-Saxon leaders.
- The Harrying of the North led to widespread criticism of William by the Church.

B2: The reigns of King Richard I and King John, 1189-1216

Question	
5 (a)	Describe two features of life in medieval towns. Target: Knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period. AO1: 4 marks.
Marking instructions	
Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information. e.g. • *In towns people were employed in many different occupations (1), such as builders, blacksmiths, shopkeepers, innkeepers (1).* • *Towns were crowded and not very clean (1), and sewage in the streets meant disease spread easily.* • *Towns were often seen by people as safe and secure (1), and they were protected by strong walls (1).* Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.	

Question		
5 (b)		Explain why the Interdict had such an impact on ordinary people's lives. You may use the following in your answer: • burials • Holy Days You must also use information of your own. Target: Analysis of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 6 marks. AO1: 6 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	4–6	• An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] *Maximum 5 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	7–9	• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] *Maximum 8 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
4	10–12	• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] *No access to Level 4 for answers which do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

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Indicative content guidance

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Relevant points may include:

- Funeral services could not be held, which meant that bodies had to be buried in unconsecrated ground and so people feared their souls could not get to heaven.
- Important events in the year, such as Christmas, Easter and parish Holy Days could not be celebrated properly.
- People could not attend regular services such as Mass which were regarded as an essential part of daily lives.
- Even though baptisms and confessions were still allowed, these were sometimes not possible when local churches were closed or sealed off.
- Marriage services could not be held, which meant that the marriage was not legal and any children were illegitimate.

Question		
5 (c) (i)		'Richard's poor leadership was the main reason for the failure to recapture Jerusalem.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: • orders to retreat • Saladin's forces You must also use information of your own. Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	• An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] *Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	9–12	• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] *Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
4	13–16	• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] *No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

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- Markers should consider bullet points 1 and 2 together. Strong performance (for the level) in both would be awarded all 3 marks, while 2 marks may be achieved by stronger performance in either bullet point; weak performance would be awarded 1 mark.
- The fourth mark in each level is allocated to the bullet point 3 and should be considered independently of the award of the other marks.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- On the first march (1191-92), Richard ordered the Crusaders to retreat before reaching Jerusalem.
- On the second march, in mid-1192, it was Richard's decision to end the march to recapture Jerusalem.
- Richard's disagreements with Philip II led to the French king abandoning the Crusade, which damaged Richard's chances of recapturing Jerusalem.
- Richard's decision to prioritise protecting his throne and return to England, due to news that John was plotting against him, led him to abandon plans to recapture Jerusalem.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- Saladin's powerful army and the heavily-defended forts made it very difficult for the Crusaders to recapture Jerusalem.
- Richard's army was suffering from exhaustion and some were dying from disease whereas Saladin could get reinforcements easily from Egypt.
- There would have been problems of water supply if the army had continued further inland.
- Richard was aware few men would be willing to remain and defend Jerusalem even if it were recaptured.

Question		
5 (c) (ii)		'The main problem facing King John, after Magna Carta had been signed, was the invasion by Prince Louis.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer: • the French army • the succession You must also use information of your own. Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	• An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] *Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	9–12	• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] *Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
4	13–16	• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] *No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance. Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot		

be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The first two bullet points *[AO1 and AO2]* account for 3 of the 4 marks in the level and are equally weighted; the third bullet point *[AO2]* accounts for the remaining mark. Once the level has been found, there are two steps to follow to determine the mark within the level:

- Markers should consider bullet points 1 and 2 together. Strong performance (for the level) in both would be awarded all 3 marks, while 2 marks may be achieved by stronger performance in either bullet point; weak performance would be awarded 1 mark.
- The fourth mark in each level is allocated to the bullet point 3 and should be considered independently of the award of the other marks.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- King John feared a conflict against Louis' large and experienced French army.
- In 1216, Louis' supporters recaptured the castle at Rochester and were welcomed by large crowds in London making him a significant threat to King John.
- Prince Louis was gaining support from barons who had switched sides, such as the Earl of Salisbury.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- John's son was very young and rival claimants to the throne made the succession very uncertain.
- King John's position was uncertain as the barons had control of London and many parts of the north and east of England.
- King John feared invasion from Scotland as the barons had gained the support of the Scottish king by promising him land in the north.
- The brutality of, and plundering, by King John's army in the North had lost him the support of many people.