Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2025

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level in History (WHI01/1D)

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1D: Britain, 1964-90

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January 2025
Publication Code: WHI01_1D_2501_MS
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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.

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: AO1 (10 marks): 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.

AO3 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, difference ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1-6**	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	**7-12**	• Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant. • Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and only has implicit links to issues relevant to the question. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	**13-18**	• Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant. • Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	**19-25**	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the view can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may only be partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Conservative Party weaknesses were the main reason why the Labour Party had electoral victories in 1964 and 1966. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The legacy of 'events', e.g. the 'Night of the Long Knives', and 'scandals', e.g. the Profumo Affair, seriously weakened the Conservative Party in the run up to the 1964 election • Sir Alec Douglas-Home's accession to the role of Prime Minister without a formal election and his aristocratic background implied to many voters that the Conservative Party was trapped in a bygone age • Conservative economic and trade policies were seen as responsible for Britain's relative economic decline • The introduction of the Resale Prices Act (1964) showed that the Conservatives were out of touch and it was condemned by many within the Party and supporters of the Party, e.g. shopkeepers • Heath was constantly out-manoeuvred by Wilson in the run up to the 1966 election, e.g. Wilson made effective use of his media image as the pipe smoking Yorkshireman, Heath seemed humourless and remote. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include • The resurgence of the Liberal Party played a key role in the outcome of both elections e.g. the impact of gaining more seats and votes was beneficial to Labour and damaging to the Conservatives • The Labour Party benefitted from Wilson's political skills, which were suited to the politics of the times and he was personally popular inside and outside parliament • The Labour Party seemed to be in tune with modern trends, e.g. Wilson talked of a 'new Britain' that would need to be forged in the 'white heat' of a 'scientific revolution' and committed to science and technology. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the role of paramilitary organisations was the main reason why it was so difficult to find a solution to the crisis in Northern Ireland in the 1970s. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Provisional IRA saw any form of British political influence in Northern Ireland as evidence of occupation in a war that could not be solved by compromise • The loyalist Ulster Defence Association (UDA), the Ulster Defence Force (UDF) and the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) responded to republican violence by killing Catholics • The growing hold that the paramilitaries had on their respective sections of the Northern Irish population hindered attempts to find a solution • The Provisional IRA's targeting of the British military, government buildings, public houses and members of the establishment, led them to be seen, by many, as criminals and not to be part of any solution. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The divergent views of Protestant and Catholic, Unionist and Republican were so deeply entrenched that finding a solution seemed impossible • The imposition of 'Direct Rule' put British troops on the streets of Northern Ireland's cities and this provoked tension and made a solution difficult • Faulkner's policy of internment, which was supported by Heath, alienated the nationalist community and made a solution look improbable • It was the events of 30 January 1972, which became known as 'Bloody Sunday', that triggered further violence and made a solution all the more difficult • The 1973 Sunningdale Agreement, which created a plan for power sharing eventually broke down due to loyalist strikes and this demonstrated that a solution was difficult to maintain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1979-90, dealing with Europe was the most significant international achievement of Margaret Thatcher. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Thatcher successfully secured a better deal for Britain regarding its financial contribution to the EEC, e.g. a rebate was achieved in 1984 • Thatcher was enthusiastic about and a key player in the negotiations that established the Single European Market (1985-6) • Thatcher established a good working relationship with the French President, Francois Mitterrand. They cooperated closely over the complexities of the Channel Tunnel project, which was agreed in 1986 • Thatcher was supportive of the expanding of the EEC to include new states from Eastern Europe The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Thatcher's leadership of Britain's victory in the Falklands Conflict had a significant impact on raising Britain's prestige in the world • Thatcher was widely praised in the early 1980s for her strong support for deterrence and winning the arms race, which was demonstrated by her close working relationship with US President Ronald Reagan • Thatcher has a significant impact on the ending of the Cold War through her good relations with Reagan and Gorbachev • The Rhodesian issue was resolved successfully by Thatcher's government, which lead to the establishment of an independent Zimbabwe. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1964-90, the British popular music scene was the most significant feature of a changing British society. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British popular music scene was a significant feature of British society throughout the period, e.g. the Beatles, progressive rock music, glam rock and the New Romantics • In the late 1960s and early 1970s, reggae music, promoted by Jamaican UK settlers, became popular with the new Skinhead sub-culture. It also became the music of protest in British society • New, independent radio stations, e.g. Radio Luxembourg and Radio Caroline broke the strangle-hold of traditional radio and became a focus for listening for sections of British society • Punk music gripped some of Britain's youth in the mid 1970's with its anti-establishment tones and rejection of previous music genres. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Feminist revolution was significant as it challenged the notion of the lack of equality and saw women fighting for equal rights, parity of status and equality in earnings • The transformation of education was significant as it created more equal opportunities e.g. by removing differences between secondary modern and grammar schools it impacted on the social mobility of some students • Television became a universal presence in people's homes, which created a significant cultural transformation in terms of entertainment and advertising • A significant feature was growing 'permissiveness' in theatre, film and literature and the backlash against it, e.g. legal challenge, the role of Mary Whitehouse. Other relevant material must be credited.

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