

GCE

History A

Y310/01: The development of the Nation State: France 1498-1610

Advanced GCE

2020 Mark Scheme (DRAFT)

This is a DRAFT mark scheme. It has not been used for marking as this paper did not receive any entries in the series it was scheduled for. It is therefore possible that not all valid approaches to a question may be captured in this version. You should give credit to such responses when marking learner's work.

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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			Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of whether Francis I was an absolute monarch. • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answer might argue that Interpretation A puts forward the view that Francis I was an absolute ruler. • In evaluating Interpretation A, answers might argue that this view is valid as local privileges were ignored. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as most of the population was not consulted and consultation was often a sham. • Answers might argue A is valid as <i>parlement</i> was bullied to approve the Concordat.	30	• 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

			• Answers might argue that Interpretation A is not valid as the provincial estates retained some power and influence. • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might argue that Interpretation B puts forward the view that the monarchy was consultative and not absolute. • In evaluating Interpretation B, answers might argue is valid as monarchy was built on the foundations of medieval privilege. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as royal legislation was subject to registration by <i>parlements</i>. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as Francis did establish <i>parlements</i>, such as Rouen. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is not valid as Francis did raise taxes without the consent of the representatives of the <i>pays d'etats</i>. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as Francis' successors faced similar difficulties exerting their will as Francis, for example in the area of finances, suggesting he did not change the nature of monarchy to become absolute.		
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2*		To what extent did provincial estates and the role of the provinces limit the development of the French nation state in the period from 1498 to 1610? • In arguing that they did limit the development of the nation state, it might be argued that there were rebellions in the provinces throughout the period. • Answers might consider the liberties of the provincial estates. • Answers might consider that during the Wars of Religion the Midi established virtual independence. • Answers might consider the importance of provincial <i>parlements</i>, nobility and towns in restricting the development of the nation state. • Answers might consider the reliance on provincial governors. • In arguing that they did not limit the development of the Nation State, it might be argued that provincial liberties were often ignored. • Answers might consider that taxes, such as the <i>gabelle</i> were extended despite exemptions. • Answers might consider that monarchs did not call an Estates General suggesting that royal interests were more important than provincial ones. • Answers might consider the use of royal commissioners to enforce proclamations. • Answers might consider the centralisation of royal authority.	25	• 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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3*		‘Religious disunity in France was at its greatest during the reign of Henry IV.’ How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1498 to 1610? • In supporting the hypothesis that it was at its greatest, it might be argued that Henry IV, with the Edict of Nantes, officially created a state within a state. • Answers might consider that the Edict did not guarantee peace. • Answers might consider the crusade by Spanish Catholic troops which would not be ended until Vervins. • Answers might consider that there was considerable opposition to the Edict from the <i>parlements</i>. • Answers might consider that law and order had broken down, particularly in the south west. • Answers might consider that surety towns undermined royal authority. • In challenging the hypothesis that disunity was not at its greatest, it might be argued that it was at its greatest during the Wars when attempts at peace and compromise failed. • Answers might consider that the Edict was short term. • Answers might consider that there was disunity under Francis I with the influence of Lutheranism and Humanism. • Answers might consider that under Henry II heresy was a problem with the <i>Chambre Ardente</i>. • Answers might consider that the massacres of St Bartholomew’s Day show greater disunity. • Answers might consider failures of Catherine de Medici to find compromise.	25	• 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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4*		'The Habsburg-Valois Wars of 1498 to 1559 had a greater impact on the development of France than the French Wars of Religion of 1562 to 1598.' How far do you agree with this view? • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that the financial costs led to heavy taxation and debt. • Answers might consider that the capture of Francis and defeat at Pavia were a humiliation for France. • Answers might consider the impact of the defeat in Italy and the Peace of Cambrai. • Answers might consider that the boundaries in 1559 were virtually the same as in 1494. • Answers might consider that the exhaustion from the wars was a reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1562. • In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that Spanish troops invaded France. • Answers might consider that princes of the realm allied with Spain to attempt to defeat the rightful king, Henry IV. • Answers might consider that the Catholic League undermined royal authority. • Answers might consider that religious loyalties came before national unity. • Answers might consider that the war saw the establishment of a state within a state. • Answers might consider that the relationship between subjects and monarch were at a low, with Huguenot nobility unwilling to recognise Henry III. • Answers might consider the impact of the wars on the peasantry.	25	• 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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