

Examiners' Report

June 2019

GCSE History 1HI0 B2

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Introduction

Section B of Paper 2 assesses the British Depth Study, with candidates required to answer three questions targeted at Assessment Objective 1 (Knowledge and Understanding) and Assessment Objective 2 (Analysis of Second Order Concepts). As of the 2019 series, the British Depth Study forms a separate booklet to the Period Study sat during the same examination. Candidates should be reminded not to answer the Period Study questions in the British Depth Study booklet, or vice versa, and where extra paper is used, to ensure that separate sheets are used for the Depth Study and the Period Study, with each attached to the relevant booklet.

Question 1a follows an identical format to Q1 on Paper 1. Candidates should identify a characteristic of the topic and, having identified a feature, they should add a further detail which will explain the feature or provide context. It is important that candidates understand that the details need to be connected – four disparate facts were limited to a maximum of two marks.

Question 1b is scored out of 12 marks and the mark scheme is identical to Q4 on Paper 1 and Q2 on Paper 3. The question targets the second-order concept of causation. The stimulus points are provided to act as prompts to remind candidates what they have studied. Use of the stimulus points is not compulsory, but where they are used, it should be noted that the mark scheme requires an additional point of content to reach the top of Levels 2 and 3 and for entry into Level 4.

For Q1c, candidates have a choice between (i) and (ii) and the questions may target any second-order concept. This question follows the same principles as Q5 and 6 on Paper 1. The stimulus points should be useful reminders of the alternative aspects of the issue. It should also be noted that the stimulus points will usually relate to aspects of content rather than directly indicating a factor that should be included; their use is not compulsory. To achieve high marks, there is an expectation that there will be both depth and breadth of knowledge, shown by three discrete points of content being covered.

A good proportion of candidates were able to demonstrate excellent subject knowledge and score within Level 3. Those answers that moved into Level 4 were able to grasp the conceptual focus of the question and provide a supported judgement, based on criteria; this judgement was often evident throughout the answer as well as forming the conclusion, showing careful planning and a coherent line of reasoning. The majority of answers at Level 4 presented a balanced argument but it should be noted that this is not a required structure, as long as the candidate's judgement is in relation to the full conceptual focus of the question.

At Level 2, candidates usually provided a good range of relevant content but struggled to apply this to the second order concept dictated in the question. It is important that candidates consider the question carefully and shape their answers in relation to the focus, whether this be causation, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference or significance.

Within section B, Q1a uses a points-based mark scheme, while Q1b and Q1c are marked using a 'best fit' approach applied to a levels of response mark scheme. Progression in Assessment Objective 1 (knowledge and understanding) is shown by the candidate's increasing ability to select information precisely and show wide-ranging knowledge and understanding. Progression in Assessment Objective 2 (analysis) is shown by a candidate's response moving from simple or generalised comments to analytical explanations, showing a line of reasoning which is coherent, logical and sustained. Centres are also reminded that the Indicative Content in the mark scheme does not imply what must be included in a response, nor does it give any expectation as to how candidates are expected to structure their responses. Any valid analysis and detail is rewarded and examiners noted that some candidates demonstrated impressive knowledge and understanding.

Question 1 (a)

Stronger responses identified valid features of Magna Carta and then gave relevant supporting detail. The most frequent features identified were the king having to keep promises, more freedom for the Church, increased access to fairer justice, and more protection for freemen. These features were then supported with details such as Church elections free from the monarch's involvement, confiscation of land according to the law, the standardisation of weights and measures, and the setting up of a council of 25 barons. There were some responses which were clearly confused about Magna Carta and stated it was an agreement between King John and the Pope, was related to control of Normandy or was a document used to encourage men to join the Crusades.

1 (a) Describe **two** features of Magna Carta.

(4)

Feature 1

The Magna Carta was signed on the 15 June 1215 and included a series of reforms originally based upon the Barons' proposal in 1214. ~~These~~ These reforms only applied to those who were freemen and above so therefore didn't include villeins.

Feature 2

The Magna Carta was quashed by the pope in the 1210s as he believed that John was being forced to sign the agreement and therefore it became invalid.



The response identifies two valid features of Magna Carta and both have supporting information.

Question 1 (b)

There were some exceptional Level 4 responses which gave a clear analytical explanation of how Richard's specific immediate actions when he became King which enabled him to secure the throne. These responses demonstrated a secure understanding of the features and characteristics of the period in the context of Richard's position when he became King such as Henry II's enemies, influential individuals such as William Marshal and England's weak borders with Wales. These responses then analysed with wide-ranging information Richard's securing of the throne with the splendour of his coronation, his effective use of patronage to keep men such as Marshal on his side, the managing of family members such as John, Geoffrey and his mother and the use of negotiation to secure England's the borders with Wales and Scotland. Low to mid Level 3 responses were less consistently analytical, with less relevant knowledge or were entirely dependent on the two stimulus points. At Level 2 many candidates included lengthy detailed accounts of the pogroms of 1189-90, descriptions of Richard as the Crusader King or compared the reign of Richard I with that of John with an implicit link to the conceptual focus on explaining Richard's methods of securing the throne.

(b) Explain why Richard I was able to secure his power when he became king.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Richard's brother, John
- Richard's coronation

• barons

7 sep 1189

You **must** also use information of your own.

The most important reason why Richard I was able to secure his power when becoming in the late 1180s was his treatment towards the barons.

Richard kept the previous leading barons and consultants who ~~the~~ aided Henry's rule. This was successful because it provided a smooth and quick transition when he was crowned. It also ensured loyalty ~~from~~ from the barons to Richard, as they were loyal to Henry through ~~patronage~~ ^{homage}. Richard also pleased the barons through the use of patronage throughout his rule to secure power in his early reign. Richard had returned the land and fiefs to the barons, which was previously taken away by Henry, and this made the barons supportive of Richard's rule.

Richard also pleased the barons by going on the itinerant kingship, where he travelled England visiting barons ~~and~~, where they would pay homage to him, ensuring they worked on the same side. *

Another important reason for Richards successful and effective gateway to being a king was through his coronation. After his father, Henry, died, Richard ensured he acted quickly in order to gain authority, so he was crowned on the 3rd September 1189. Richard had been introduced to a problem on the day of his royal banquet when a Jewish pogrom and assault took place. Richard used this as an opportunity to assert his power and authority by executing the Christian ring leaders. Richard condemned these events and it helped him to set an example.

* Richard also used patronage to secure his power when becoming king in 1189. For example, he offered his co-relative Geoffry, an important role, but Richard also used his strategic skill by sending away for 3 years so that he wasn't a threat to his rule or right to the throne.

Finally, another reason how Richard secured power was through the opportunity of the 3rd crusades. Richard left to join the crusade in December 1189 until he returned in 1204. The crusades heightened peoples respect for him as a leader.

due to his strategic and diplomatic skills which
enabled him to win many battles. The 3rd crusade
also helped him to secure his role by successfully
fulfilling a king's duty to be a knight, where
he would protect his lands, as of which Richard
did in the 3rd crusade.



The response is an analytical explanation which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question with a coherent, sustained and logical structure. Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly and shows wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the period. The response is therefore awarded full marks.

(b) Explain why Richard I was able to secure his power when he became king.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Richard's brother, John
- Richard's coronation

You **must** also use information of your own.

Very shortly after Richard's coronation, there was violence against Jews in England. They were generally disliked as their roles as money-lenders often led to people being in debt to them. However, in York, there was an incident where people were protesting violently outside of York castle, because Jews had locked themselves in out of fear.

The Sheriff had been letting them stay there because of the Pogroms. When they came out of the castle, there was a bloodbath despite the fact the citizens had promised not to attack them. This made Richard extremely angry, as he had recently passed a law which put Jews under his protection. He taxed York heavily as punishment. ~~and~~

~~which~~ He had established his power as King and what would happen to people who disobeyed his orders.

Another way Richard was able to establish power as King was through the acknowledgement of the Barons. Richard made sure that Barons were given their lands back of which had been disinherited from ~~them~~ them during the rule of Henry II, Richard's father. This made the Barons become loyal to Richard and ~~they were in good relations with him~~ were able to ~~&~~ advise him on situations when he was on crusade or fighting elsewhere.

Furthermore, King Richard Ist was celebrated as a brilliant military leader even before his reign, when he fought his father over lands in Aquitaine. During his reign, he won back a lot of land in ~~Aquitaine~~ Normandy and had many successes on the crusades to Jerusalem, expanding the British empire. People began to respect him for his military prowess and were inspired to follow him as a leader.



There is some analysis directed at the conceptual focus of the question with a line of reasoning for A02 and the response shows some knowledge and understanding of the period. The overall award is therefore low Level 3.

Question 1 (c) (i)

Many candidates used the stimulus material confidently and also drew upon their own specific subject knowledge to analyse the extent to which financial gain was the main cause for men joining the crusading army. Most Level 4 and high Level 3 responses distinguished between financial gain, (postponing of debt repayments, the potential to gain materially from the 'spoils of victory', motivation for younger sons due to the principle of primogeniture) against religious motivation (defending Christianity, earning a full indulgence) as well as participation motivated as part of knight service or as an opportunity to develop military skills. Low to mid Level 3 responses were frequently dependent on the stimulus material. Level 2 responses tended to lack accurate and relevant knowledge and wrote generally about the repayment of debts and religious beliefs. A common misunderstanding was that joining the Crusades would generate a guaranteed lifetime income and the occasional candidate thought that crusaders were motivated by opposition to the Pope or to the Interdict.

To one extent I agree with the statement because finance motivated people to join the crusade which began in 1189-1202.

The financial gain for the crusaders was large. By going on the crusades, the crusaders were able to avoid paying the Saladin tithe, which was posed during the crusade in order to raise enough money in the royal treasury to fund for a well equipped and trained army. Therefore by going on the crusade the crusaders avoided another financial demand and strain. Another financial gain was the introduction of "spoils of victory". This was received by the crusader if they performed well in the crusade and they would receive a sum of money as well as land and the possibility of status.

To add to the financial gain of going on the crusade ones debts would be postponed until you returned from the crusade. The crusades was then used by people in debt to postpone paying their large debts until they received financial gain whilst being on the crusade. The barons specifically used

this financial gained obtained by going on the crusade in order to buy positions and offices to heighten their status. Therefore their financial rewards was not the only motive to go on the crusade, but the chance of heightened power, status and authority may have encouraged them to join too.

*

On the other hand, there were many reasons to adventure on ~~the~~ the 3rd crusade, not only the financial gains. One of these reasons was religion. A religion was a religious war and a military act and by going on the crusade you were going on a pilgrimage to the holy land and you were serving God. Another reason why people went on the crusades for religion was when ~~Pope~~ the pope issued a full indulgence in 1065, where crusaders would ~~be~~ have their sins removed and shall pass past purgatory to heaven. This appealed to the crusades and encouraged them to take the opportunity in order to go to heaven. The pope also issued a papal bull, a formal declaration to go on the crusade, this led to an influx of crusaders because the pope and god expected them to join. This idea was reinforced when local priests encouraged people to go on the crusade to serve God.

Another reason why ~~the~~ crusaders joined the crusade was due to re-venge. After the Battle of Hattin in the 1000s, the pope used properganda to hyperbolise the prosecution of Christians in the Holy Land, and the tragic violence against the Christians. This angered Christians in England and some joined in order to put the Muslim Seljuk Turks in their place. This revenge was introduced earlier on in the 1080s when Christians in England had heard ~~of~~ the Muslim group, the Seljuk Turks, had taken over the Christian Holy Land, that was originally ~~was~~ a part of the Christian Byzanty Empire. This encouraged Christians to join the crusade to restore their role by persecuting the Muslims, as well as the Jews in 1189-90.

~~Men, also joined the English crusading army,~~ ~~men~~, including Richard, also joined the English crusading army, in order to gain respect. The crusades provided an opportunity for newly made barons, and even the new king, to assert their authority and make a name for themselves, by earning respect from their family or from their tenants living on their fief.

In conclusion, ~~disagree~~ the argument I find most convincing is the disagree argument, because it is evident that there were many motives for going on the 3rd crusade, as of which I think that religion was the main reason to go on the crusade due to the experience shared and the religious benefits.

* Thus Another reason why the financial gains was the most important reason why men went on the crusade was the rewards that came with it. Through the financial gain, one may be offered an office, through Richard's use of patronage. The gaining of rewards and financial gain worked hand in hand to why the crusaders would want to join the crusades.



An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the set question and there is a line of reasoning which is coherent, logical and sustained. Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly and showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding. Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. All three strands of the markscheme for Level 4 are met and the response is therefore high Level 4 and full marks awarded.

Question 1 (c) (ii)

Many candidates used the stimulus material confidently and also drew upon their own specific subject knowledge to analyse the extent to which King John's use of arbitrary power was the main cause for his worsening relationship with the barons in the years 1209-14. Most Level 4 and high Level 3 responses distinguished between his arbitrary power (use of harsh fines, John's control of the legal system, cruel punishments) and the loss of Normandy in creating opposition to John's rule. High level responses considered other aspects leading to a worsening relationship such as Church opposition to John especially following his excommunication in 1209 and the overall deteriorating economic situation in England with rising inflation. Low to mid Level 3 responses were frequently dependent on the stimulus material. Level 2 responses tended to lack accurate and relevant knowledge or wrote at length outside the time frame of the question about Magna Carta, events at Rochester or the invasion by Prince Louis. Some weaker responses discussed 'people' of England in a general manner rather than focusing their analysis on John's relationship with the barons.

'King John's use of arbitrary power was the main reason for his worsening relations with the barons 1209-14'. I agree with this statement as he imposed new fines. Such as Forest fines, Intestine tax. These new fines he imposed had big consequences if not paid: like him holding family members captive until the fine was paid. This led to the barons having a worse relationship with John.

His loss of Normandy was a big let down for the barons as John had lost a 3rd of the land Richard conquered. The barons were tired of paying for battles only to be unsuccessful. As a result the barons saw him as not a good military leader.

Another reason for the barons bad relations with John is because he replaced a lot of them who previously worked for Richard with his own men. He put in place new taxes which angered the barons. Many barons planned to

Kill John and have a new air to the throne.
Plugging a huge consequence in the ~~baron~~ baron
rebellion.

In conclusion John's use of arbitrary power
worsened relations with the barons because of
his new fines and taxes and loss of land
and battles. Not to mention his poor military skills.
Some may argue he did reward people. But
he rewarded his men much better than the
barons which ~~at~~ also upset them. He also
was said to be selling justice as people who paid him
won their cases. Barons did not feel as if
they were treated fairly.



The response is stronger for AO2 and reaches Level 3 with some analysis mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question and an overall judgement is given with some justification. There is some knowledge and understanding of the period and the inclusion of accurate and relevant information to reach Level 2 for AO1. The final mark is therefore low Level 3.

Paper Summary

Based on the performance seen on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Ensure that you revise content from all the sections on the specification.
- Take care to learn the topic-specific vocabulary and practise using it.
- Use your time wisely – don't write too much for Q1a or include an introduction or conclusion for Q1b. Use the time saved to make a short plan for your response to 1c, where planning and organisation is most likely to improve your mark.
- Demonstrate depth of knowledge by including two or three pieces of evidence in each paragraph, where possible.
- Make clever use of connectives to introduce a sense of debate among the points you make in your essay – 'Alternatively...On the other hand' rather than, 'Another reason...Another reason.'
- When forming a judgement, use criteria to help with this and, when revising, spend some time thinking about what criteria might go with each question style. Short-term/long-term go well with causation and consequence styles, for example, while change and significance styles lend themselves particularly well to considering different groups of people or the nature of the change/impact.

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