Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2026

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Subsidiary Level in
History WHI0/01

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1D: Britain, 1964-90

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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, in the years 1964-70, Labour governments had more failure than success. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Labour was unable to prevent the sterling crisis of 1966, despite attempting to avoid devaluation from 1964, and in 1967, devalued the pound, which in turn damaged the economy • Labour had submitted an application to join the EEC based on the strength of the economy; devaluation made the government's management of the economy look weak and membership was rejected • Labour identified the problem with trade unions but its attempt to solve this problem with 'In Place of Strife' did little to resolve relations with the trade unions • The creation of the DEA led to some confusion in terms of who managed the economy and was ultimately scrapped, e.g. the DEA overlapped with the Treasury. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Roy Jenkins, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced deflationary policies, e.g. raised taxes and tightened up government spending, and, as Home Secretary, introduced social liberalisation • Labour introduced social policy that delivered change, e.g. comprehensive schools, the Open University and the expansion of higher education, the liberalisation of laws on abortion and homosexuality • By 1966, Labour had brought in a prices and incomes policy to help keep inflation under control • Labour had a genuine commitment to science and technology, e.g. a new government Department of Technology was set up, and the Department of Education was strengthened. 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 Conservative Government (1970-74) and the Labour governments (1974-79) were successful in managing the economy. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Heath's government (1970–74) saved some ailing industries, e.g. £35 million was pumped into Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, saving thousands of jobs in the Glasgow area, and nationalised Rolls Royce • Heath's government (1970-74) responded to OPEC oil embargo (1973) and the consequent price rise by introducing the 'three-day' working week to conserve the nation's energy • Wilson's government (1974–76) secured TUC agreement for a £6 a week limit on wage rises, which helped to limit inflation in 1975–76 • Callaghan's government (1976–79) used public spending cuts and the revenue generated by North Sea oil to facilitate economic improvement, e.g. by late 1977, the balance of payments was in surplus. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Heath's government (1970–74) presided over a period of high unemployment (929,000 in 1972) and worsening industrial relations, which adversely affected Britain's economic performance • Mounting economic difficulties forced the Heath government to perform a policy 'U turn' by holding down wages and re-imposing controls, but there was no immediate economic improvement • Under Wilson's government (1974–76) inflation soared to 27 per cent, unemployment passed the 1 million mark and the government's 'Social Contract' with the TUC failed to improve the economy • Callaghan's government (1976–79) failed to lower unemployment, was forced to approach the IMF for a £3 billion 'bail-out' loan, and could not avert the economically-damaging Winter of Discontent (1978–79). 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 the main reason for Conservative Party electoral success in the 1980s was the appeal of Margaret Thatcher's political ideas. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Thatcher's core aim was to reverse Britain's relative decline and modernise Britain and that idea was appealing to the electorate in 1983 and 1987 • Thatcher wanted to reduce the power of the trade unions and this was attractive to many voters in the 1980s • Thatcher wanted to reduce the burden of taxation and the welfare state, and this was attractive to many voters in the 1980s, e.g. restructuring of income tax • The Thatcher idea of a 'share owning democracy' was attractive, e.g. the promise of the sale of nationalised industries and council houses. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Falklands victory (1982) increased Conservative Party popularity • The Labour Party, under Michael Foot, had moved to the left of politics and was considered to have extreme policies. This alienated many of the electorate • The press was overwhelmingly supportive of the Conservative Party and hostile to the Labour Party • The Conservative Party benefitted from divisions within the opposition, e.g. the break-away of the 'Gang of Four'. 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 role of television was a more significant feature of British society than was the popular music scene. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Television became a universal presence in people's homes, which created a significant cultural transformation in terms of entertainment and advertising • By the early 1970s, television viewing was the most popular home-centred leisure activity as it accounted for approximately 25 per cent of male and female leisure time • By the 1970s, 91 per cent of UK households had a TV set, which meant that there were twice as many TVs as there were cars, refrigerators and bath-tubs • TV, throughout the period, depicted and influenced popular life and culture through coverage of news, drama, sport, comedy and satire, e.g. *Coronation Street*, *Crossroads*, *Comedy Playhouse*, football. The evidence countering or modifying 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. Other relevant material must be credited.

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