



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2026

Pearson Edexcel International

Advanced Level in History (WHI01/1D)

PAPER 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1D: Britain, 1964–90

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

January 2026

Question Paper Log Number P78961A

Publication Code WHI01_1D_2601_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd

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.

A03 (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 during the Labour governments, in the years 1964-70, Roy Jenkins had the most significant impact. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Roy Jenkins, as Home Secretary (1965-67), introduced reforms that were key in changing British society, e.g. theatre censorship, suspension of birching • Roy Jenkins, as Home Secretary, supported private members bills that would not have passed, e.g. relaxing of divorce law, liberalisation of abortion law, decriminalisation of homosexuality • Roy Jenkins, as Chancellor (1967-70), introduced deflationary policies, e.g. raised taxes and tightened up government spending, which changed a balance of payments deficit (£400 million in 1964) to a surplus in 1969. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1968, Barbara Castle became the First Secretary of State, the second most senior member of the Cabinet, as well as Secretary of State for Employment and advocated the passage of <i>In Place of Strife</i> • Barbara Castle successfully intervened in the strike of Ford sewing machinists over gender pay discrimination, which led to her overseeing the passage of the Equal Pay Act • Barbara Castle, as Minister of Transport, oversaw the introduction of permanent speed limits for the first time on British roads, as well as legislating for compulsory breathalyser tests and seat belts • Harold Wilson constantly out-manoeuvred the Conservatives, which resulted in two election victories, e.g. he was popular with the public, exploiting the weaknesses of Sir Alex Douglas-Home and Heath • George Brown initiated the National Plan for the economy through his leadership of the DEA, established a Prices and Incomes Board and led the application for Britain's membership of the EEC. 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 in the 1970s, the main challenge facing British governments was the issue of Northern Ireland. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The imposition of 'Direct Rule' put British troops on the streets of Northern Ireland's cities and this provoked bombing in Northern Ireland and the mainland • The use of 'internment', alienated the Catholic community and appeared to justify IRA claims and activity • Government reaction to the events of 30 January 1972, which became known as 'Bloody Sunday', triggered further violence and made a solution all the more difficult • The 1973 Sunningdale Agreement eventually broke down in May 1974 due to loyalist strikes and this led to further tension as 'Direct Rule' was reimposed • 1974-79 saw continuing violence culminating in the assassination of Lord Mountbatten and the death of 18 British soldiers (Warrenpoint massacre). The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the economic crisis in the early 1970s, triggered rampant trade union militancy and the government was faced with crippling strikes • The economy seemed to be so bad by 1976 that the Labour Government had to go 'cap in hand' for an IMF bailout to avoid national bankruptcy • Britain's entry into the EEC created political tension, which resulted in a referendum • The 'winter of discontent' saw a wave of disruptive industrial action and became a backdrop to the 1979 election, where the Labour Government had to combat the view that it was not fit to govern. 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 consequence of the policies of Conservative governments, in the years 1979-90, was to increase divisions within society. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Conservative economic policies led to a sharp increase in unemployment and contraction of industrial production, driving a wedge between 'the haves' and 'the have nots' • The deflationary Conservative policies made the recession worse and this triggered rioting in major British cities, which led to public anxiety about the breakdown of social cohesion • The significant decrease in higher rates of income tax benefitted the rich while increases in indirect taxation hit the lower earners the most • The decision to close uneconomic coal mines led to the Miners' Strike, which damaged and divided working-class communities. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Conservative direct taxation policies reduced levels of taxation for all sections of society, e.g. the basic rate of income tax reduced from 29% to 25% and overall tax revenues increased • Conservative policies encouraged more people to buy their own home and allowed council tenants to do the same, which promoted the idea that poorer people could own a home, creating a home-owning democracy • The Conservative policy of denationalisation allowed the small investor to buy shares in companies, which promoted a share-owning democracy • Conservative governments delivered a turn-around in the economy from 1982, e.g. British Steel most inefficient in the OECD in 1979 and most efficient by 1986. 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 1964-79, the feminist revolution was the most significant feature of British society. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • High profile feminists, such as Germaine Greer, successfully promoted women's liberation through their writings and the media to make feminist issues part of public debate and the national political agenda • The feminist revolution accounted for women's rights being advanced in formal legal terms, e.g. 1967 Abortion Act, 1970 Matrimonial Property Act • The feminist revolution established women's rights in terms of parity of status and earnings, e.g. 1970 Equal Pay Act, 1975 Sex Discrimination Act, the Equal Opportunities Commission • The feminist revolution saw the introduction of the contraceptive pill, which had a significant social and economic impact. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A significant feature was 'permissiveness', which saw a shift in moral attitudes amongst lawmakers from 'moralism' to 'causalism', e.g. a given activity was not judged against a fixed set of Christian ethics • A significant feature was the rise of TV as a universal presence in people's homes, which created a significant cultural transformation in terms of entertainment for British society • A significant feature was the comprehensive education system, which created some equal opportunities for some students by removing differences between secondary modern and grammar schools • A significant feature was the rise of youth culture, e.g. popular music and the challenge of punk. Other relevant material must be credited.