

Monday 3 June 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

A951/11 Study in Development with Elizabethan England Depth Study

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- There are two sections in this paper.

Section A (Study in Development)

Choose **one** of these options:

Either (a) Medicine Through Time (pages 2–6);

Or (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time (pages 7–10).

Then answer **Question 1** and **one** other question from the option you have chosen.

Section B (Depth Study)

Answer **Question 5** and **one** other question.

- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **81**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in the following questions:
Development Study: 2c, 3c, 4c
Depth Study: 6c, 7c.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

SECTION A – Development Study

Choose EITHER (a) Medicine Through Time OR (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time

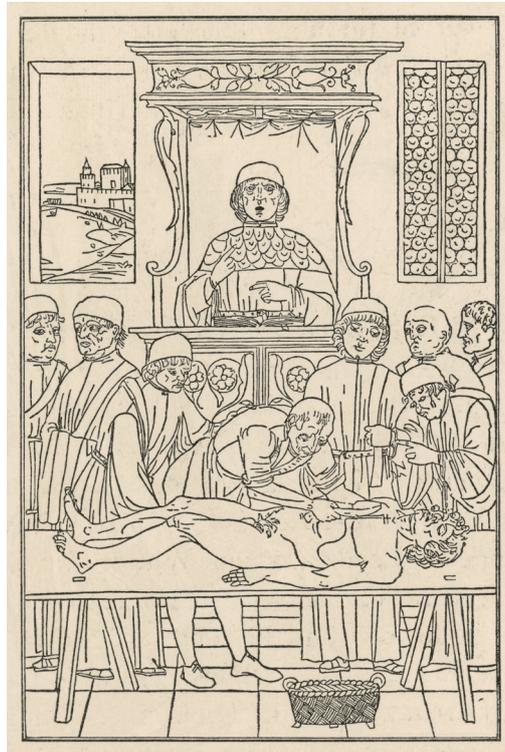
(a) Medicine Through Time

Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources within the question if they are relevant.

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.

- 1 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

A drawing of a dissection from 1494.

SOURCE B

Galen is a liar and a fake. He is good for nothing. You will not need him. Reading never made a doctor. You only learn from patients.

From a lecture to medical students in a German university in 1527.

SOURCE C

February 3: The Physicians considered it necessary to open both jugular veins and draw off about ten ounces of blood.

February 4: It seemed advisable to the Physicians to prescribe a mild laxative. Later, as the night advanced, they gave him spirit of human skull.

February 6: Being reduced to almost their last resource they gave him Oriental Bezoar. But in spite of every kind of treatment attempted by the Physicians he died soon after noon, towards the end of the fifty-fourth year of his life.

*From an account of the treatment of King Charles II in 1685.
This account is by one of the doctors who treated Charles during his final illness.*

SOURCE D



A cartoon about quack doctors published in 1830.

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Are you surprised by these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source C.

In what ways is this source useful to an historian studying the Medical Renaissance? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source D.

Why was this cartoon published? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

Choose ONE of the following three questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

Remember to explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

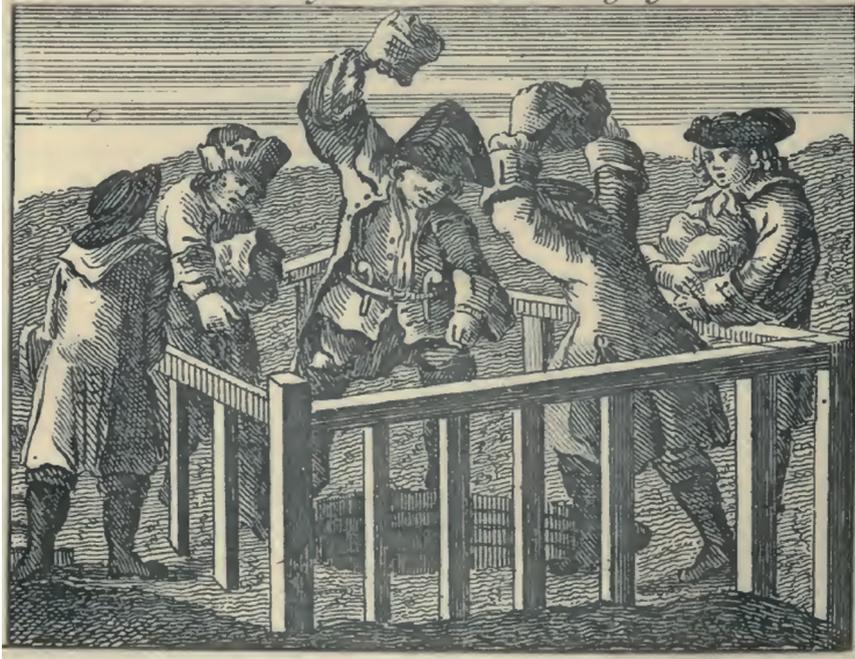
- 2 In ancient times the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans contributed to the development of medicine.
- (a) Briefly describe what happened at an Asclepion. [5]
- (b) Explain why the theory of the Four Humours was important to Greek medicine. [7]
-  (c) 'The Egyptians contributed more than the Romans to the development of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]
- 3 Important improvements were made in the care and treatment of patients in the nineteenth century.
- (a) Briefly describe nursing in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Explain why the work of Lister was important in the later nineteenth century. [7]
-  (c) Who was more important in the history of medicine, Florence Nightingale or Mary Seacole? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]
- 4 Various factors have been important in the history of medicine during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- (a) Briefly describe one example of chance from the nineteenth or twentieth century which affected the development of medicine. [5]
- (b) Explain how religion held back medical developments in the nineteenth century. [7]
-  (c) 'Governments did little to develop public health and medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

SOURCE B



A twentieth-century drawing from a children's book, of a clergyman buying tea from a smuggler in the eighteenth century.

SOURCE C



An engraving, published in 1748, showing the Hawkhurst gang. Its caption reads 'The Bloody and Inhuman Smugglers throwing down stones on the dying body of Daniel Chater, whom they had flung into Lady Holt Well'.

SOURCE D

The smuggling trade between the Isle of Wight and St Alban's Point is now carried on in large armed ships. The Revenue ships make very few seizures. I am well informed that this is because the captain and crews of the Revenue ships have been bribed. They withdraw to another part of the coast to give opportunities to the smugglers to land their cargoes.

A letter from a Customs' official to the government in 1782.

1 (a) Study Source A.

How useful is this source as evidence about smuggling? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Why do these two sources give such different impressions of smugglers? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source D.

How far does this source explain why the government found it difficult to catch and punish smugglers? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

Choose ONE of the following three questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

Remember to explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

- 2 There were many important developments in crime and punishment during the Middle Ages.
- (a) Briefly describe how tithings worked. [5]
 - (b) Explain how medieval men and women were treated differently by the law. [7]
 -  (c) 'By the end of the Middle Ages the monarchy had successfully established law and order across the country.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 3 Between 1600 and 1850 new crimes, and new ways of dealing with them, emerged.
- (a) Briefly describe the main features of the Bloody Code. [5]
 - (b) Explain why highway robbery was a serious problem for the authorities in the eighteenth century. [7]
 -  (c) 'Transportation was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 4 Governments faced many problems of law and order in the nineteenth century.
- (a) Briefly describe how the police force was established by Peel in 1829. [5]
 - (b) Explain the causes of the Rebecca Riots. [7]
 -  (c) 'The authorities dealt successfully with the protests at Peterloo.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

SECTION B – Depth Study

Elizabethan England

Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources within the question if they are relevant.

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Answer Question 5 and ONE other question.

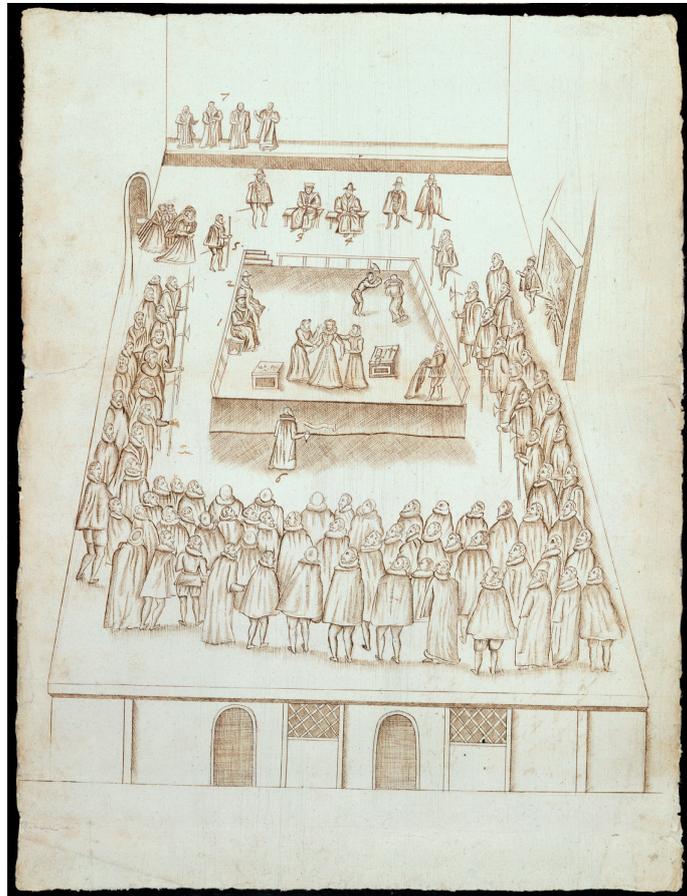
- 5 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

Let your wicked murderess know, that with sorrow, her vile actions force me to issue these orders. Say goodbye to her from me. Ask God forgiveness for her treacherous dealings towards me. I have been the saviour of her life for many years despite great danger to myself.

From a letter written by Elizabeth to Sir Amyas Paulet. Paulet was Mary Queen of Scots' guardian and jailer. The letter was written in 1586 soon after the Babington Plot was discovered.

SOURCE B



A drawing from the time, of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587.

SOURCE C



A painting from a later date, of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587.

SOURCE D

My dearest Brother, I wish to God that you knew (but not that you feel) the dreadful grief my mind is troubled with about this unfortunate accident, which has happened contrary to my meaning and intention.

From a letter written by Elizabeth to King James VI of Scotland after Mary's execution. James was Mary's son, and heir to the English throne.

5 (a) Study Source A.

Why did Elizabeth write this letter? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

In what ways do these two sources differ? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

Remember to explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

- 6 In the sixteenth century religion was an important factor in the successful governing of a country.
- (a) Briefly describe the religious problems faced by Elizabeth when she became Queen in 1558. [5]
 - (b) Explain what Elizabeth hoped to achieve by her Religious Settlement of 1559. [7]
 - (c) 'Neither Catholics nor Puritans ever really accepted Elizabeth's Religious Settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 7 Inflation, the poor, and the theatre, all caused problems for Elizabeth.
- (a) Briefly describe the activities of vagrants in Elizabeth's reign. [5]
 - (b) Explain the different ways in which the authorities dealt with the poor during Elizabeth's reign. [7]
 - (c) 'The poor posed a greater threat than the theatre to Elizabeth.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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