

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 1 June 2015 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

A954/11 Study in Development with Elizabethan England Depth Study

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(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 2–4);

Or (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time (pages 5–7).

Then answer either **Question 1** or **Question 5** and **one** other question from the option you have chosen.

Section B (Depth Study)

Answer **Question 9** and **one** other question.

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: Questions 2(c), 3(c), 4(c), 6(c), 7(c) and 8(c)
Depth Study: Questions 10(c) and 11(c).
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

SECTION A – Development Study

In this section, answer questions from **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 are advised to 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 from the Middle Ages showing a patient vomiting after being given a purgative by his doctor.

SOURCE B

A fourteenth-century drawing of people whipping themselves.

SOURCE C

Will you have some microbe? There is some everywhere. The worship of microbes is the fashion, it is an idea which must not be even discussed, especially when Monsieur Pasteur has pronounced the holy words, 'I have spoken.'

From an article in a medical journal, 1881, by Rossignol, a French journalist.

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

What can you learn from these two sources about medicine in the Middle Ages? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**

(b) Study Source C.

'There had been little development in ideas about disease in the period from the Middle Ages to the late nineteenth century.' How far does this source support this interpretation? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

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 Ancient ideas about medicine were very important in the development of medicine.
- (a) Briefly describe the part played by religion in Ancient Egyptian medicine. [5]
 - (b) Why did the Romans use many Greek medical ideas? Explain your answer. [7]
 - (c) 'Greek medical ideas and practices prevented progress in medicine in the period between the Romans and the end of the Medical Renaissance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
- 3 The Middle Ages and the Renaissance both had an impact on the development of medicine.
- (a) Briefly describe treatments in medieval hospitals. [5]
 - (b) How did the Church help the development of medicine in the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. [7]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the Medical Renaissance had little impact on how patients were treated in the period up to 1914? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
- 4 There were many important developments in medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- (a) Briefly describe attempts to solve the problem of pain during operations between 1790 and before the work of Simpson in the late 1840s. [5]
 - (b) Explain how war helped the development of medicine in the period 1800 to 1918. [7]
 - (c) 'The most important development in medicine in the twentieth century was the introduction of the National Health Service.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

SECTION A – Development Study**(b) Crime and Punishment 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 5 and ONE other question.

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

SOURCE A

As dawn breaks the watchmen crawl home after their all-night watch over the safety of London. They are mostly old, unwell men, armed only with a pole or walking stick. At the slightest alarm each man can summon a colleague by sounding a rattle, but normally their only duty is to shout the time every twenty minutes.

A description of London watchmen in 1829, written at the time.

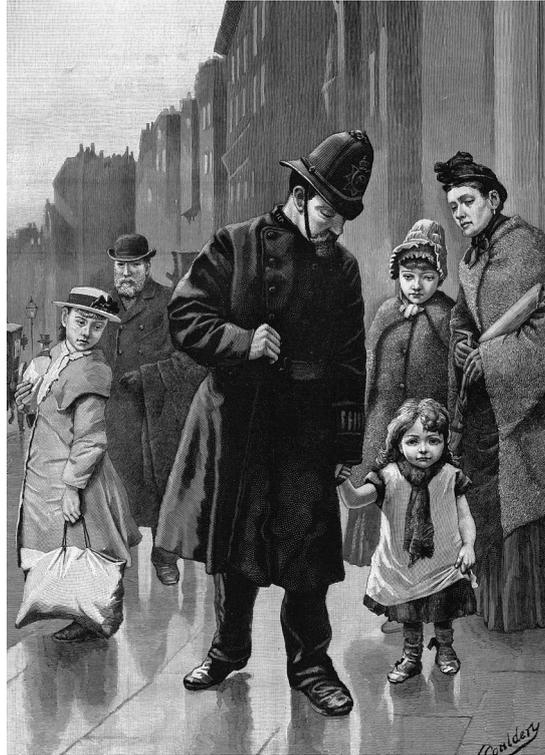
SOURCE B

The main aim is the prevention of crime. Officers and police constables should make it extremely difficult for any one to commit a crime.

A constable must make himself perfectly acquainted with all parts of the streets, courts and outhouses of his beat. He is expected to recognise the inhabitants of each house. He is expected to see every part of his beat every ten minutes. He will be polite and helpful to all people.

From the instructions given to Metropolitan Policemen, 1829.

SOURCE C



A picture, entitled 'Lost in London', published in a London magazine in 1888.

(a) Study Sources A and B.

Why do these two sources give different impressions of law enforcement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source C.

'After 1829 the police were a success through the rest of the nineteenth century.' How far does this source support this interpretation? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

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.

- 6 Many different ways of keeping law and order have been used in the past.
- (a) Briefly describe how the Romans kept law and order in the countries they conquered. [5]
 - (b) Explain how medieval manorial courts imposed law and order. [7]
 - (c) Were punishments harsher in the eighteenth or the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

- 7 The law has often treated women harshly.
- (a) Briefly describe how women suspected of being witches were questioned and punished. [5]
 - (b) Why did people in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries believe in witches? Explain your answer. [7]
 - (c) Did the treatment of women by the law improve in the period 1600 to 1900? Explain your answer. [8]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

- 8 Many different factors have influenced crime and punishment.
- (a) Briefly describe the work of one individual who had an impact on crime and punishment. [5]
 - (b) Explain how wars have had an impact on crime and punishment. [7]
 - (c) Which had the more important impact on crime and punishment, religion or government? Explain your answer. [8]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

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 9 and ONE other question.

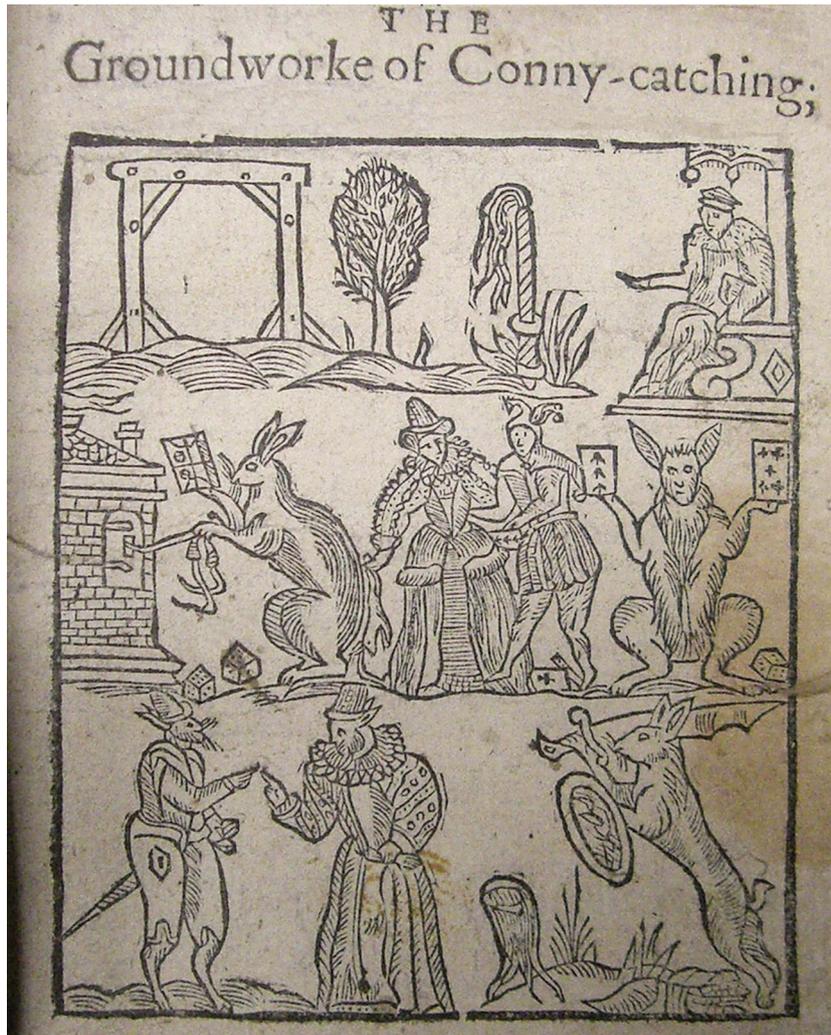
- 9 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

Mr Sands argued that the new law proposed for vagabonds was over harsh and bloody. He stressed that we should have more concern for the poor, saying that it might be possible for JPs to provide relief for every man at his own house and stop them from wandering. He explained that this was what was done in the County of Worcester. Sir Francis Knollys, a member of Elizabeth's government, said that he would have a Bridewell in every town and every man in the country to pay for the maintenance of these Bridewells.

From an account of a debate in the House of Commons in 1571.

SOURCE B



From the front page of a pamphlet published in 1592. Conny-catching means thieving by trickery. The drawing shows a Rufflar, a Doxie, a Prigger, a Counterfeit Crank and a Shifter.

SOURCE C

The daily movement of corn for gentleman's families in other counties so increases that it is feared there will not be enough for ourselves in our own county. The prices of corn rise daily. The common people dislike the movement of corn, and at this time, in three different places, they have assembled in a very riotous and threatening manner. At Hatcham, 24 persons forcibly unloaded a ship laden with corn.

A letter from the Sheriff of Norfolk to Lord Burghley, 1597.

9 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this debate taking place at that time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source B.

What is the message of this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

'Rising prices were the main cause of poverty in Elizabethan England.' Use the source and your knowledge to explain how far you agree with this interpretation. [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.

10 Elizabeth used different methods to keep control of England.

(a) Briefly describe how the Privy Council helped Elizabeth govern England. [5]

(b) Why did Elizabeth think it important that she should visit different parts of England? [7]

(c) 'Propaganda was more important than force in maintaining Elizabeth's control of England.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

11 Elizabeth faced many problems during her reign.

(a) Briefly describe the actions of the Earl of Essex that made him a problem for Elizabeth. [5]

(b) Why was the theatre seen as a problem during Elizabeth's reign? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) How far do you agree that Mary Queen of Scots was a problem for Elizabeth because she did not deal with Mary very well? Explain your answer. [8]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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