

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE – NEW**

C100UF0-1



**HISTORY**  
**COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH**  
**Non-British Study in Depth**

**1F. The Voyages of Discovery and Conquest of the Americas, 1492-1522**

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 2018 – MORNING

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	8	
3.	10	
4.	11	
5.	16	
<b>SPaG</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

**Answer all questions on the examination paper.**

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space use a continuation booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well substantiated extended response.

In addition your answer to question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Answer all questions.

**QUESTION 1**

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

**Source A**



[A depiction of an Aztec sacrifice from the *Florentine Codex*, produced in the 16<sup>th</sup> century]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the Aztec ritual of sacrifice.

[5]

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**QUESTION 3**

Study the interpretations below and then answer the question which follows.

**Interpretation 1**

The tragically courageous resistance at Tenochtitlan was not a military defence so much as a heroic group action by individuals fighting for their lives. Hunger and thirst, disease and wounds, had literally so weakened the Aztecs that they could not resist. The horrors of the last stand made by these desperate people are too awful to describe.

[Professor George Vaillant, a specialist in the history of Mexico and Central America, writing in his book *Aztecs of Mexico*, published in 1944]

**Interpretation 2**

The Spanish were able to win on the battlefield because of two facts: 1) the way in which the Spanish used their infantry formations gave them a decisive advantage over the Aztecs and 2) Spanish cavalry was capable of destroying large bodies of Aztec troops, at least on the open battlefield. The Spanish forces were disciplined and worked together to achieve victory.

[Douglas Daniel, writing in an article *Tactical Factors in the Spanish Conquest of the Aztecs*, published on the website *LatinAmericanStudies.org* in 2014]

Do the interpretations support the view that factors such as hunger and disease led to the defeat of the Aztecs? [10]

*[In your answer you should refer to how and why the interpretations may differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]*

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**QUESTION 4**

Study the sources below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source C**

When even two or three of my men approach a village the natives flee in haste. This fear did not arise from any loss or injury that they had received from us; on the contrary, I gave to all I approached whatever goods I had about me, such as cloth and many other things, taking nothing of theirs in return. They are naturally timid and fearful, but when they feel safe are honest and very generous.

[Christopher Columbus, writing in his official report to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, dated March 1493]

**Source D**

Since Columbus thought the natives were taking up arms with what were in reality ridiculous weapons such as spears and bows, he hurried to crush the people of the entire island. He chose 2000 foot soldiers, 20 cavalry, with many crossbows, lances, swords and even cannon. He also used a more terrible weapon – 20 hunting dogs that were turned loose and immediately tore the Indians apart.

[Bartoleme de las Casas, writing in the early 1500s. He originally took part in slave raids on Hispaniola but then became a priest who campaigned for the rights of native peoples]

Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying Columbus' treatment of native populations?

[11]

*[You should refer to both sources in your answer and use your knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]*

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**END OF PAPER**