

<b>Candidate Forename</b>		<b>Candidate Surname</b>	
<b>Centre Number</b>			
		<b>Candidate Number</b>	

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**1935/13**

**HISTORY A  
(SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)**

**Paper 1 (Development Study with  
The American West, 1840–1895)**

**WEDNESDAY 3 JUNE 2009: Morning  
DURATION: 2 hours**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**8 page Answer Booklet**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- There are two sections in this paper.  
**SECTION A (DEVELOPMENT STUDY)**  
Choose **ONE** of these options:  
**EITHER** (a) Medicine Through Time (pages 4–9);  
**OR** (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time (pages 10–15).  
Then answer **QUESTION 1** and **ONE** other question from the option you have chosen.  
**SECTION B (DEPTH STUDY)**  
Answer **QUESTION 1** 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 75.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in the following questions:

Development Study: 2c, 3c, 4c

Depth Study: 2c, 3c.

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## **SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT STUDY**

### **(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**

**After awakening he should rub his whole body with some oil. Every day he should wash his face and eyes with his hands using pure water. He should rub his teeth inside and outside with the fingers using some peppermint powder and cleaning the teeth of food.**

**A young or middle-aged man should take a walk just before sunrise. Long walks before meals clear out the body, prepare it for receiving food and give it more power for digesting.**

**[Written by a Greek doctor who was a follower of Hippocrates, around 390BC]**

## **SOURCE B**

**They made two daily public appearances. Each wore a cap marked with a red cross in front and behind. They whipped themselves with scourges on their naked and bleeding backs. Four of them would chant in response.**

**[A description of a group of men at the time of the Black Death in the mid-fourteenth century.  
A scourge is a type of whip]**

## **SOURCE C**

**I found that nearly all the deaths had taken place within a short distance of the Broad Street water pump. People, of every age and occupation, rich and poor, were being supplied with water containing the sewage of London. Some of this was the human waste from cholera patients who died just before the great outbreak of cholera in 1854.**

**[From John Snow's report on how cholera was spread, published in 1854]**

## **SOURCE D**

**If the Broad Street pump did actually become a source of disease, we believe that this may have been because its impure waters had soaked up the infection from the bad air of the district. On the evidence, it seems impossible to doubt that the geographical distribution of cholera in London belongs more to the air than to the water.**

**[From the 'Report of the Committee for Scientific Enquiry into the Recent Cholera Epidemic', published in 1855]**

## **SOURCE E**

**The Silent Highwayman. Your money or your life.**

**[The title of a cartoon about the River Thames, published in 1858. In the cartoon a skeleton is shown wearing a black hooded cloak and rowing a boat through the city. Dead animals and other objects can be seen floating on the top of the water]**

**1 (a) Study Sources A and B.**

**How similar are the ideas about disease in these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.**

**[5]**

**(b) Study Sources C and D.**

**Are you surprised by Source D? Use both sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.**

**[5]**

**(c) Study Source E.**

**Why was this cartoon published in 1858? 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 THAT YOU SHOULD ALWAYS EXPLAIN YOUR  
ANSWER AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE AND  
SUPPORT IT WITH SPECIFIC DETAIL.**

**2 The Ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans made much progress in medicine.**

- (a) Briefly describe the main features of Egyptian medicine. [5]**
- (b) Explain why the Greeks used both supernatural and natural approaches to medicine. [7]**
- (c) ‘The Romans depended on the Greeks for their medical ideas.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]**



- 3 Many aspects of medieval medicine were changed during the Medical Renaissance.**
- (a) Briefly describe the main medical treatments used by doctors in the Middle Ages. [5]**
  - (b) Explain why Paré was able to make advances in medicine. [7]**
  - (c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Andreas Vesalius or William Harvey? Explain your answer. [8]**
- 4 Much progress was made in medicine during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.**
- (a) Briefly describe the main features of surgery in the early part of the nineteenth century. [5]**
  - (b) Why did some people oppose the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic? Explain your answer. [7]**
  - (c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Joseph Lister or Alexander Fleming? Explain your answer. [8]**

## **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 1 AND ONE OTHER QUESTION.**

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

### **SOURCE A**

**When Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, had died, his kingdom and his household were plundered by Romans. His widow, Boudicca, was flogged and her daughters raped. The Icenian chiefs had their land taken away.**

**The humiliated Iceni rebelled. They were joined by the Trinobantes who hated the Romans because they had driven the Trinobantes from their homes and lands and made them prisoners and slaves. The Romans erected a temple to the Emperor and its priests drained the wealth of the country by taxes.**

**[A description of how the Romans treated the British and of the events leading to Boudicca's revolt against the Romans in AD60. It was written by a Roman early in the second century. The Romans started to conquer Britain in AD43]**

## **SOURCE B**

**On Saturday next he is to be stripped naked from his waist upwards and be publicly whipped until his body is bloody.**

**[A punishment ordered for a beggar in the sixteenth century. The beggar would have been led through the streets with his hands tied. As he walked along the townspeople would have watched as his bare back was whipped by an official]**

## **SOURCE C**

**Come on move on there – its time you was in bed young woman. Any body with half an eye could see you have been drinking.**

**[Words spoken by a policeman in a print from 1830. The policeman is talking to a water pump. He is struggling to stand up straight and his hat is at an angle]**

## **SOURCE D**

**A view of the brutal attack on an unarmed, respectable, and peaceful multitude of both sexes, and all ages, made by a Despotic Police, in Hyde Park, on Sunday, July 1st, 1855.**

**[From a pamphlet about the Hyde Park Riots in 1855, published in the same year. A picture shows policemen beating men, women and children to the ground with their truncheons. Officers on horseback are directing more policemen forward against the crowd]**

### **1 (a) Study Source A.**

**Are you surprised by the actions of the Romans in this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.** [4]

### **(b) Study Source B.**

**Why did they punish beggars so harshly in the sixteenth century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.** [5]

### **(c) Study Sources C and D.**

**Why do these two sources give such different impressions of the police in the nineteenth century? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.** [6]

**CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS.**

**YOU MUST ANSWER ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION  
YOU CHOOSE.**

**REMEMBER THAT YOU SHOULD ALWAYS EXPLAIN YOUR  
ANSWER AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE AND  
SUPPORT IT WITH SPECIFIC DETAIL.**

- 2 There were developments in law and order during the Middle Ages.**
- (a) Briefly describe the work carried out by juries in the Middle Ages. [5]**
- (b) Explain why trial by ordeal was used in the Middle Ages. [7]**
- (c) ‘By the end of the Middle Ages the system of law and order had changed little since the beginning of the Middle Ages.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]**

- 3 Between 1500 and 1800 new types of crime became important.**
- (a) Briefly describe what people in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries believed about witches. [5]**
  - (b) Explain why highway robbery declined towards the end of the eighteenth century. [7]**
  - (c) Which was more of a problem for the government and the landed classes in the eighteenth century, smuggling or poaching? Explain your answer. [8]**
- 4 Developments in crime and punishment have been affected by a number of factors.**
- (a) Briefly describe the contribution made to developments in law and order by any one individual. [5]**
  - (b) Explain how people's desire to rebel or protest has led to problems for the authorities. [7]**
  - (c) Which had the greater impact on crime and punishment in the nineteenth century, industrialisation or religion? Explain your answer. [8]**

## **SECTION B: DEPTH STUDY**

### **THE AMERICAN WEST, 1840–1895**

**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**

<b>Heroism of a Pioneer woman.</b>
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**[The title of an illustration published in America in the 1860s during the Sioux Wars. The picture shows a slim young woman in a long dress preparing to swing an axe at a Sioux Indian who is just about to come through the door of her home. Three other Sioux can be seen lying dead at her feet]**



## **SOURCE B**

### **Custer's Last Fight**

**Sioux warriors surround Custer and a few army officers who continue to fight bravely. Custer is in the centre waving a sabre and dressed in fringed buckskin. An Indian falls to the ground in front of Custer. The Indians are armed with scalping knives, tomahawks, clubs, spears and rifles. Dead of both sides can be seen.**

**[The title and description of a painting produced soon after the Battle of the Little Big Horn. A brewing company produced posters of it which were hung over the bar in saloons across America]**

## SOURCE C



[A painting of a scene from the Battle of the Little Big Horn by Amos Bad Heart Buffalo who lived from 1869 to 1917. He was the cousin of Crazy Horse and his painting is based on stories he heard from his father and uncles]



## **SOURCE D**

**I would ride into one of the army camps on a Sunday morning and find the commanding officer. We would sit and smoke. After a while he would ask if I needed some ammunition. Sure I did. He said I could take away as much as I could carry. I thought it was my good looks or winning personality which was making the Army so generous with me.**

**Later I asked an officer, ‘What am I expected to do with this ammunition – kill Indians?’**

**‘Hell no’, replied the officer. ‘You just kill buffalo.’**

**[An account in 1873 by Frank H Mayer, a buffalo hunter]**

### **1 (a) Study Source A.**

**Why do you think this illustration was published in America in the 1860s? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]**

### **(b) Study Sources B and C.**

**Why do these two sources of the Battle of the Little Big Horn differ? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]**

### **(c) Study Source D.**

**Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]**

**CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TWO QUESTIONS.**

**YOU MUST ANSWER ALL PARTS OF THE  
QUESTION YOU CHOOSE.**

**REMEMBER THAT YOU SHOULD ALWAYS EXPLAIN YOUR  
ANSWER AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE AND  
SUPPORT IT WITH SPECIFIC DETAIL.**

- 2 People often disagreed about the advantages and disadvantages of living in the American West.**
- (a) Describe a woman's life in a homestead on the Plains. [5]**
  - (b) Explain why the Mormons decided to go West in the 1840s. [7]**
  - (c) Did the Indians and the homesteaders want to live on the Plains for the same reasons? Explain your answer. [8]**
- 3 Cattle ranching experienced several important changes in the second half of the nineteenth century.**
- (a) Describe the work done by cowboys. [5]**
  - (b) Explain why cattle ranching spread to the Plains. [7]**
  - (c) Was the harsh weather of 1883 to 1887 the most important reason why the 'open range' came to an end? Explain your answer. [8]**

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