

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

1935/12

Paper 1 (Development Study with Britain, 1815–1851)

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 3 June 2009

Morning

Duration: 2 hours



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 2–5);
Or (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time (pages 6–9).
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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

A painting from the time of the Black Death in the mid-fourteenth century.

SOURCE C

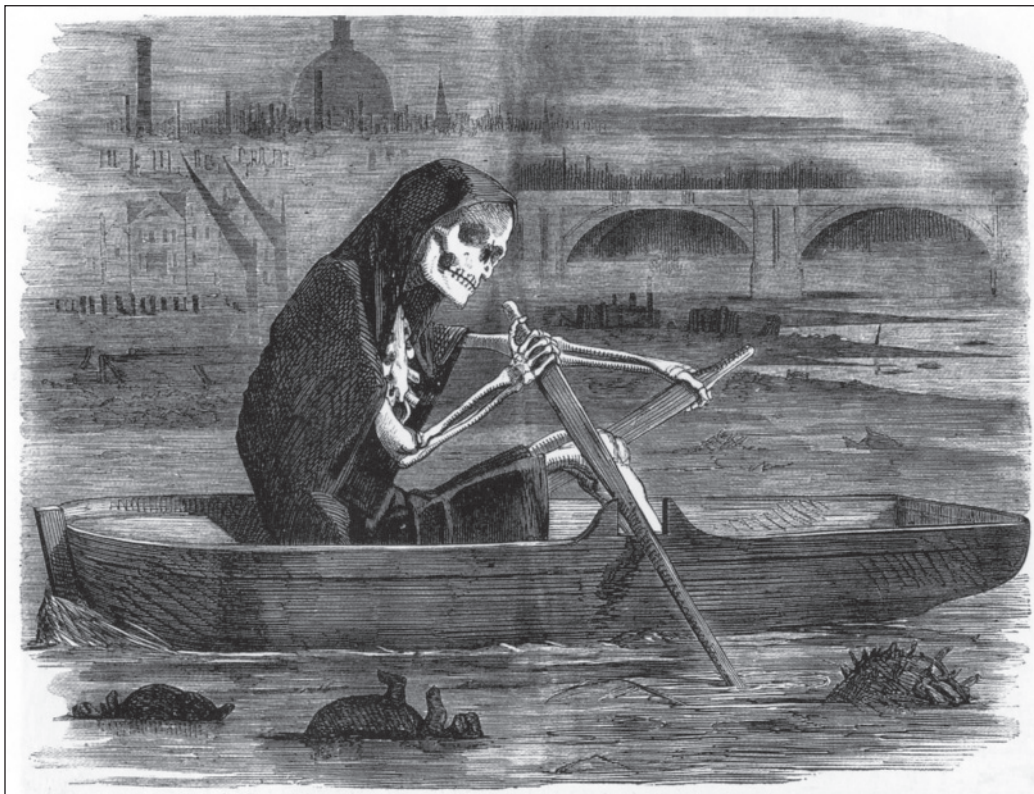
I found that nearly all the deaths had taken place within a short distance of the Broad Street water pump. People, of every age and occupation, rich and poor, were being supplied with water containing the sewage of London. Some of this was the human waste from cholera patients who died just before the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

A cartoon about the River Thames called 'The Silent Highwayman. Your Money or Your Life', published in 1858.

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



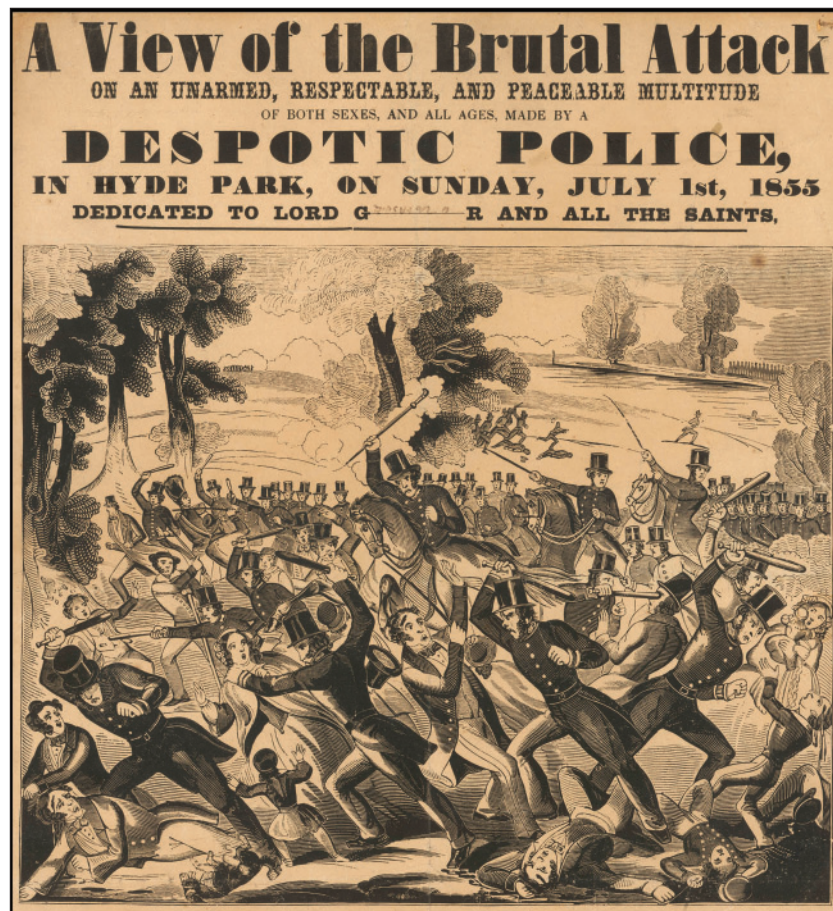
An engraving from the sixteenth century showing the punishments given to beggars.

SOURCE C



A print from 1830 showing a policeman talking to a water pump. He is saying '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.'

SOURCE D



From a pamphlet about the Hyde Park Riots in 1855, published in the same year.

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

Britain, 1815–1851

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 print of the events at St Peter's Field in Manchester, 1819, published soon afterwards. The soldier on the left is saying, 'Down with 'em! Chop em down my brave boys. Give them no quarter they want to take our Beef and Pudding from us and remember the more you kill the less poor rates you'll have to pay so go at it lads show your courage and your Loyalty.'

SOURCE B

We live in a land whose manufacturers are very skilful and where workmen are famous for hard work. The land itself is goodly, the soil is rich. Yet with all these strengths we found ourselves overwhelmed by starvation. People expected that the Reform Act of 1832 would be a remedy for their grievances. They have been bitterly deceived.

From the Chartist petition presented to Parliament in 1839.

SOURCE C



From a British magazine published in 1848.

1 (a) Study Source A.

How far is this source reliable evidence of what happened at Peterloo? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source to an historian studying the Chartists? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

Why was this cartoon published in 1848? 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 that you should always explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

2 One of the most important developments of this period was the building of the railways.

(a) Describe the problems facing the navvies in the building of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. [5]

(b) Explain why there was 'Railway Mania' in the 1840s. [7]

(c) Who benefited more from the development of the railways, the working class or the factory owners? Explain your answer. [8]

3 In this period both the poor law and working conditions in coal mines and factories were reformed.

(a) Describe the Swing Riots in the 1830s. [5]

(b) Explain why some employers opposed the reform of working conditions in coal mines and factories. [7]

(c) Which benefited the poor more, the reform to the poor law or the reform of working conditions in coal mines and factories? Explain your answer. [8]

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