

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

Study in Development with Elizabethan England Depth Study

A951/11

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Monday 17 January 2011

Afternoon

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 7–9).

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.
- 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: 6c, 7c.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

In winter, people should eat as much as possible and drink as little as possible – wine, bread, roast meat and few vegetables. This will keep the body hot and dry. In summer they should drink more and eat less – watered wine, barley cakes and boiled meat – so that the body will stay cold and moist. Walking should be fast in winter and slow in summer.

From 'A Programme for Health' written around 400BC by Hippocrates.

SOURCE B



A Roman statue of Asclepius from the early fifth century AD.

SOURCE C



An illustration from around 1098. It shows Crusaders laying siege to a town. They are bombarding it with diseased heads.

SOURCE D



An engraving from the early nineteenth century. Its caption was 'Monster soup commonly called Thames Water, being a correct representation of that precious stuff doled out to us!'

SOURCE E



*An illustration from the early nineteenth century.
It shows a doctor bleeding a family to avoid influenza.*

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Are you surprised that Source B comes from a later date than Source A? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source C.

How useful is Source C as evidence about what people understood about disease in the eleventh century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [4]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

Which of these two sources shows the better understanding of disease? Use the sources 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** Much progress was made in medicine during the Ancient period.
- (a) Briefly describe how the Egyptians tried to stay healthy. [5]
 - (b) Explain why the Greeks were able to make so much progress in medicine. [7]
 - (c) 'The Romans are more important than the Greeks in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 3** More progress was made in medicine in the Renaissance than in the Middle Ages.
- (a) Briefly describe the part played by monasteries in medieval medicine. [5]
 - (b) Explain why Paré was able to make advances in medicine. [7]
 - (c) 'Vesalius is more important than Harvey in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 4** Hospitals and surgery were two areas where important advances were made in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- (a) Briefly describe the work of Florence Nightingale. [5]
 - (b) Explain how the problem of bleeding during surgery was overcome. [7]
 - (c) 'Simpson is more important than Lister in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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

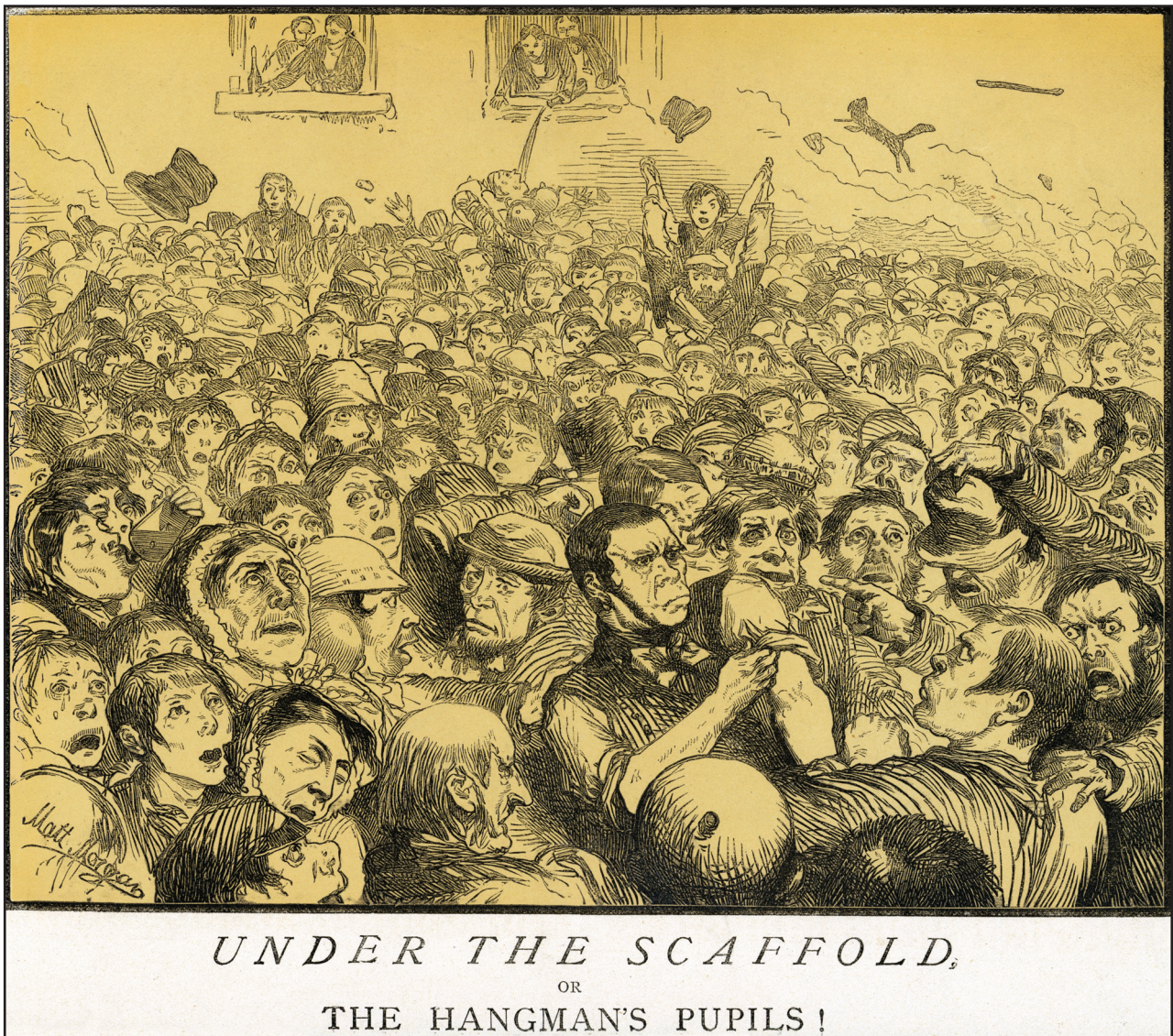
*A print published at the time showing the execution of the gunpowder plotters in 1605.
Prints like these were cheap to buy and sold in great numbers.*

SOURCE B

Stealing from a rabbit warren
 Being out at night with a blackened face
 Murder
 Stealing horses or sheep

Some of the crimes that could be punished by the death penalty in the eighteenth century.

SOURCE C



A cartoon of crowds at a public execution, published in 1867.

1 (a) Study Source A.

How useful is this source as evidence about attitudes towards crime and punishment in the seventeenth century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source C.

Why was this cartoon published at this time? 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 important changes to crime and punishment during the Middle Ages.

(a) Briefly describe how women were treated by the law in the Middle Ages. [5]

(b) Explain why Anglo-Saxon laws and Norman laws existed side by side during much of the Middle Ages. [7]

(c) 'The story of Robin Hood does not teach us much about medieval crime and punishment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

3 Types of crime changed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(a) Briefly describe the activities of smugglers. [5]

(b) Explain why there was an increase in highway robbery in the eighteenth century. [7]

(c) 'The authorities were more worried about poaching than smuggling.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

4 There were different forms of protest in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

(a) Briefly describe what happened during the Rebecca Riots. [5]

(b) Explain why 'Peterloo' was important at the time. [7]

(c) 'The suffragettes did more harm than good to the campaign for the vote.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

On Friday the 8th day of November 1566, Mr Lambert began a speech about the Queen's successor. He wanted the succession to be limited. On Saturday the 9th day of November, Sir Francis Knollys, Her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, declared Her Majesty's express commands to this House that they should no further proceed, but should be satisfied with Her Majesty's promise of marriage.

From a report of proceedings in the House of Commons.

SOURCE B

I will never break my word spoken in a public place, for my honour's sake. And therefore I say again, I will marry as soon as I can, if God does not take away whom I mind to marry, or as long as some other great thing does not happen. And I hope to have children.

From a speech by Elizabeth to representatives of Parliament later in November 1566.

SOURCE C



A portrait of Elizabeth towards the end of her reign. It was painted in 1620.

SOURCE D



The 'Rainbow Portrait' of Elizabeth, painted in 1602.

5 (a) Study Source A.

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

(b) Study Source B.

Do you believe what Elizabeth says in this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Why are these two portraits of Elizabeth so different? Use the sources 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 The poor and vagabonds presented problems for the authorities in Elizabeth's reign.

(a) Briefly describe the activities of vagabonds. [5]

(b) Explain why the number of poor people increased during Elizabeth's reign. [7]

(c) 'By the end of the reign the authorities were dealing successfully with the problem of poverty.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

7 Throughout Elizabeth's reign there was a threat from Catholicism.

(a) Briefly describe the religious situation in England at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. [5]

(b) Explain why King Philip of Spain sent the Armada against England. [7]

(c) 'Mary, Queen of Scots, was never a serious threat to Elizabeth's position as Queen of England.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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