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# GCSE HISTORY

Paper 2 Shaping the nation  
2A Britain: health and the people  
with British depth studies

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Specimen 2018

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA answer booklet.

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The examining body for this paper is AQA. The paper reference is 8145/2A.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Answer all questions from Section A.
- Answer all questions on your chosen topic for Section B.
- Only answer the questions for the topic you have studied in Section B.

## Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar and Specialist Terminology (**SPGST**) will be assessed in question 05. The marks for SPGST are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

## Advice

- You are advised to spend 50 minutes on Section A and 50 minutes on Section B.

**SECTION A****Britain: health and the people**

Answer **all four questions** from this section and then turn to page 5 for Section B.

**Sources A and B** for use in answering questions **01** and **02** on page 3

**Source A** A cartoon drawn in 1802 by James Gillray

It shows Edward Jenner giving his patients 'the new inoculation' at St Pancras Hospital in London.



**Source B**

A poster from 1987 encouraging parents to vaccinate their children

**GIVE YOUR CHILD SOMETHING YOU NEVER HAD.**

**THE MMR VACCINATION.**  
(Measles, Mumps and Rubella)

**MMR**  
THREE WAY  
PROTECTION  
FOR YOUR  
**CHILD**

HEALTH EDUCATION AUTHORITY

nmsi  
www.nmsi.gov.uk

0 1

Study **Sources A** and **B**.

What different attitudes to vaccination do these two sources show?

[4 marks]

0 2

Why do these two sources show different attitudes to vaccination?

Explain your answer using the sources and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Now turn to page 4 to answer questions 03, 04 and 05

Answer questions **03**, **04** and **05**.

**0 3**

Explain the significance of anaesthetics in the history of medicine.

**[6 marks]**

**0 4**

Which of the epidemics below had the greater impact on Britain:

- Black Death in the Middle Ages
- Cholera epidemics in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Explain your answer with reference to both epidemics.

**[10 marks]**

**0 5**

Has religion been the main factor in the development of medicine in Britain?

Explain your answer with reference to religion and other factors.

**[16 marks]**  
**[SPGST: 4 marks]**

**Now turn to page 5 for Section B**

**SECTION B****British depth studies**

Choose **one topic** and answer **four questions** from that topic.

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer all four questions from your chosen topic.

If you have studied **Norman England, 1066–c1100**, turn to page **6** to answer questions 06, 07, 08 and 09.

If you have studied **Medieval England: the reign of Edward I, 1272–1307**, turn to page **8** to answer questions 10, 11, 12 and 13.

If you have studied **Elizabethan England, c1568–1603**, turn to page **10** to answer questions 14, 15, 16 and 17.

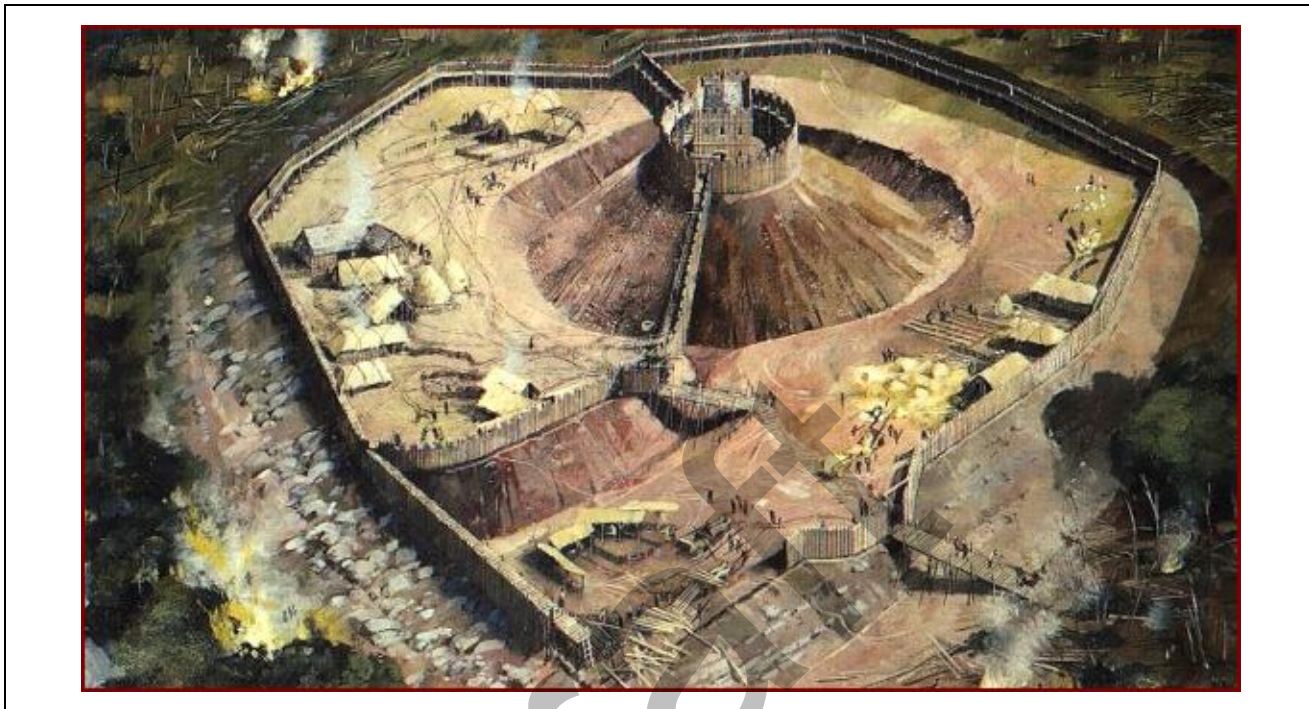
If you have studied **Restoration England, 1660–1685**, turn to page **12** to answer questions 18, 19, 20 and 21.

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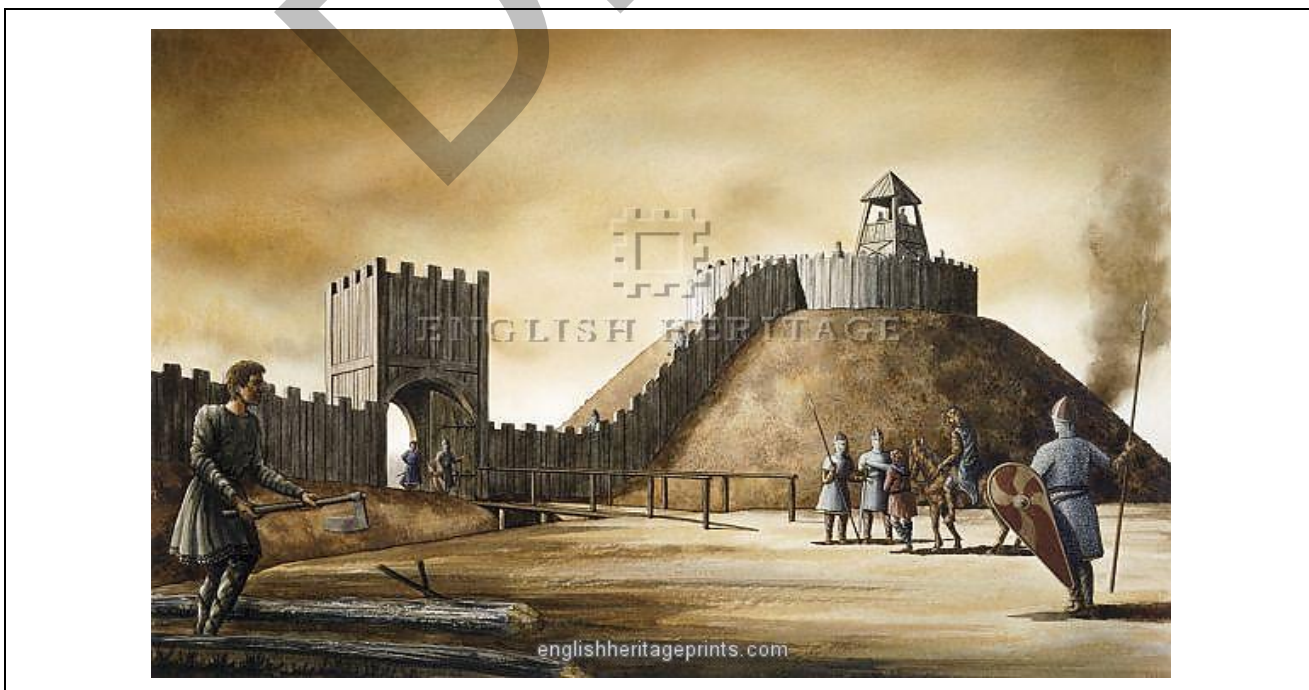
**Norman England, 1066–c1100**

Use **Interpretation A** and **Interpretation B** to answer question 06.

**Interpretation A** A drawing of Pickering Castle in Norman times



**Interpretation B** A different drawing of Pickering Castle in Norman times



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Answer **all four** questions below.

**0 6**

What features of **Interpretations A** and **B** make them convincing?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

**[6 marks]**

**0 7**

How does a study of Pickering Castle help you to understand how the Normans controlled England?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to Pickering Castle and your contextual knowledge.

**[10 marks]**

**0 8**

Explain why the death of Edward the Confessor was important for England in 1066.

**[8 marks]**

**0 9**

'The changes to the feudal system were the greatest change the Normans made after the Conquest.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

**[16 marks]**

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**Medieval England: the reign of Edward I, 1272–1307**

Use **Interpretation C** and **Interpretation D** to answer question 10.

**Interpretation C** A drawing of Conwy Castle in the time of Edward I



**Interpretation D** A different drawing of Conwy Castle in the time of Edward I





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Answer **all four** questions below.

**1 0**

What features of **Interpretations C** and **D** make them convincing?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations C** and **D** and your contextual knowledge.  
**[6 marks]**

**1 1**

How does a study of Conwy Castle help you to understand how Edward I controlled Wales?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to Conwy Castle and your contextual knowledge.

**[10 marks]**

**1 2**

Explain why the wool trade was important during the reign of Edward I.

**[8 marks]**

**1 3**

'Edward I's greatest achievement was the changes he made to the English legal system.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

**[16 marks]**

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**Elizabethan England, c1568–1603**

Use **Interpretation E** and **Interpretation F** to answer question 14.

**Interpretation E** A painting of Speke Hall in Elizabethan times



**Interpretation F** A different painting of Speke Hall in Elizabethan times



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Answer **all four** questions

**1 | 4**

What features of **Interpretations E** and **F** make them convincing?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations E** and **F** and your contextual knowledge.

**[6 marks]**

**1 | 5**

How does a study of Speke Hall show that Elizabethan manor houses demonstrate the prosperity and status of their owner?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to Speke Hall and your contextual knowledge.

**[10 marks]**

**1 | 6**

Explain what was important about the problem of poverty in Elizabethan England.

**[8 marks]**

**1 | 7**

'Mary, Queen of Scots was the greatest threat to Queen Elizabeth.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

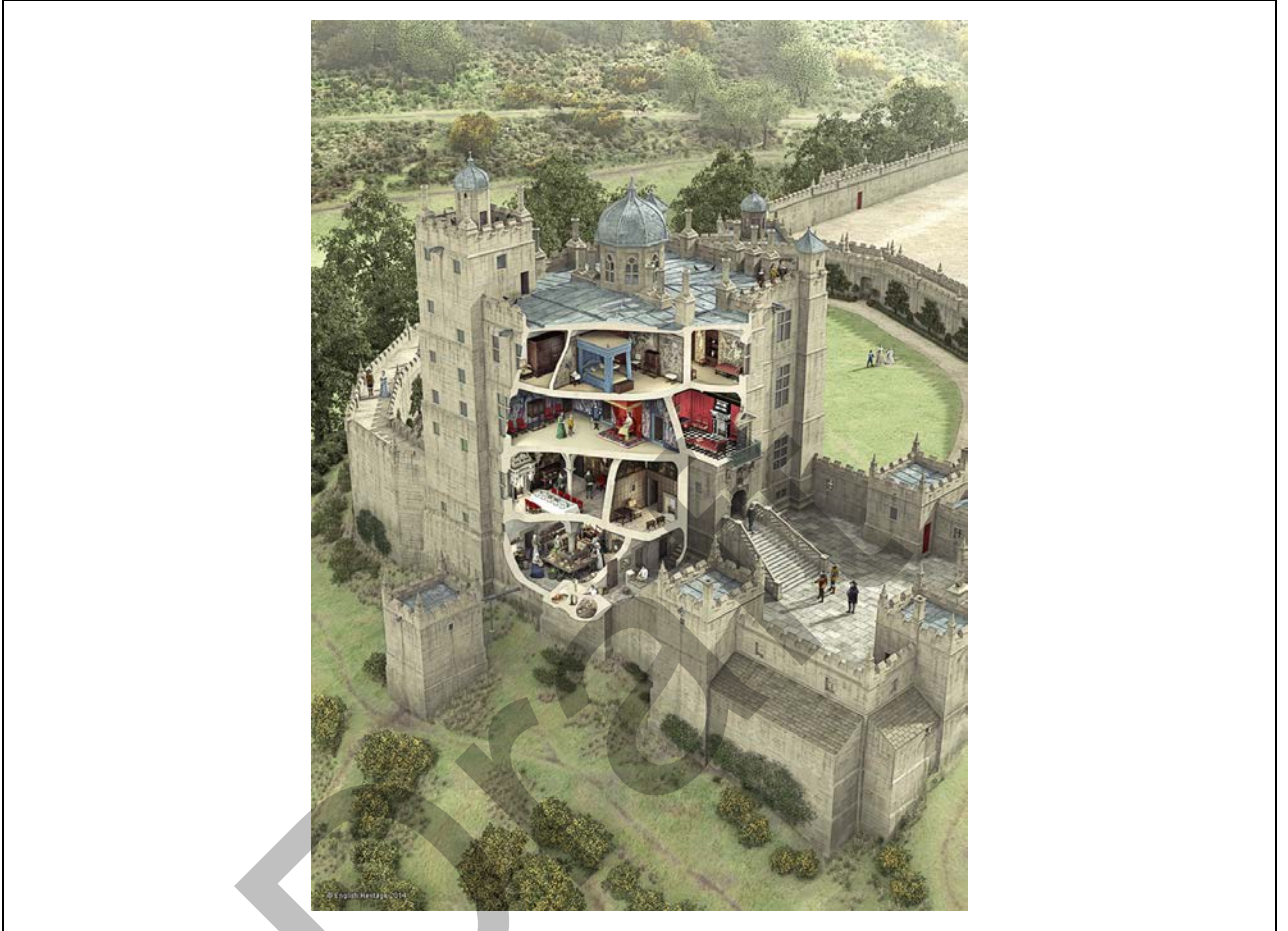
**[16 marks]**

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**Restoration England, 1660–1685**

Use **Interpretation G** and **Interpretation H** to answer question 18.

**Interpretation G** A drawing of Bolsover Castle during the Restoration period



**Interpretation H** A different drawing of Bolsover Castle during the Restoration period



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Answer **all four** questions below.

- 1 | 8**      What features of **Interpretations G** and **H** make them convincing?  
Explain your answer using **Interpretations G** and **H** and your contextual knowledge.  
**[6 marks]**
- 1 | 9**      How does a study of Bolsover Castle show how stately homes reflected the fashions of the Restoration period?  
Explain your answer.  
You should refer to Bolsover Castle and your contextual knowledge.  
**[10 marks]**
- 2 | 0**      Explain why the Navigation Acts were important in the Restoration period.  
**[8 marks]**
- 2 | 1**      ‘The Great Plague was the most serious problem facing England at this time.’  
How far do you agree with this statement?  
Explain your answer.  
**[16 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions on this page**

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