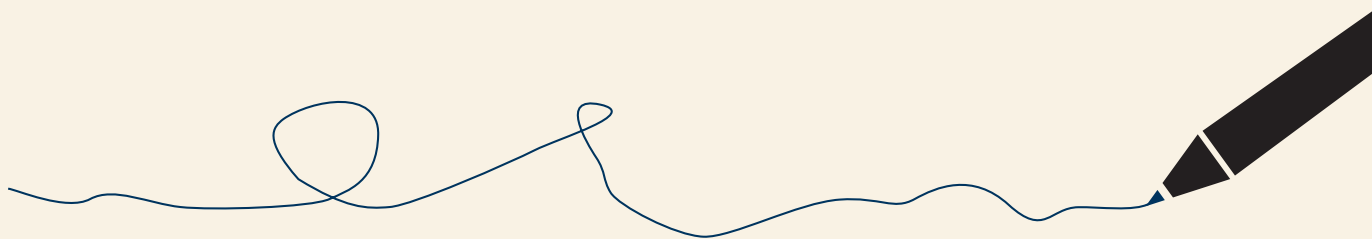


GCSE Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Exemplification Booklet

History B: Schools History Project (2HB01)



Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Marking Criteria

These criteria are common to all four subjects – GCSE English Literature, GCSE History, GCSE Geography and GCSE Religious Studies.

However, the marks allocated to each level vary for individual subjects and units.

Questions with four marks available for SPaG

		0 marks	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
Threshold performance	Level 1	1 mark	Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
Intermediate performance	Level 2	2–3 marks	Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
High performance	Level 3	4 marks	Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

Questions with three marks available for SPaG

		0 marks	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
Threshold performance	Level 1	1 mark	Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
Intermediate performance	Level 2	2 marks	Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
High performance	Level 3	3 marks	Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

Examiner Comments

Intermediate Performance



GCSE History B Unit 1 Option 1A: Medicine and treatment (5HB01/1A)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) What were the key problems of public health in the period after the Romans left Britain in the fifth century until c1350? (9)

*(b) How important was the influence of Hippocrates on Roman and medieval medicine? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hippocrates developed the idea of Clinical Observation.
- Galen developed the Theory of Opposites.
- The Church controlled medical training during the Middle Ages.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

(a) What were the key features of John Snow's investigation into cholera in 1854? (9)

*(b) Why was the role of government so important in improving public health in the period from 1900 to the present day? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1907: School Medical Service established.
- 1938: Free vaccinations offered against diphtheria.
- 1971: The government required a health warning to be placed on cigarette packets.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) The influence of Hippocrates on Roman and medieval medicine was big because Hippocrates ~~did not~~ made remedies for people and also looked at other doctors work and tried to improve it.

Hippocrates first developed the idea of clinical observation which is now used today. For example, if someone was to believe that there is something wrong with them they then get clinically checked and this is a much quicker way of getting a diagnosis and getting cured as quickly as possible. This saves many peoples lives of today.

The church controlled medieval training in the middle ages because many people believed that they became ill because God has made them ill because they have done something in

which God approves of. So therefore the church controlled medical training so that if nurses, or doctors were getting trained the church also ~~tried~~ believed that if they train them God will give the doctors and nurses permission to cure the people in which God had made ill.

Examiner Comments

There is general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question.

A good range of specialist vocabulary is used (e.g. 'remedies', 'clinically', 'diagnoses' (sic)).

Spelling, punctuation and grammar are generally accurate, although some apostrophes are missing and use of capital letters is weak.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

2 marks



GCSE History B Unit 2 Option 2B: The American West c1840–1895
(5HB02/2B)

There are up to 4 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe the role of the mountain men in the development of the American West in the 1840s.

(9)

***(b)** 'Women played an important part in the homesteaders' settlement of the Plains'. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Homesteaders lived in sod houses.
- There were very few doctors on the Plains.
- 1869: The territory of Wyoming gave women the vote.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the role of the US government in dealing with lawlessness in the early settlement of the American West.

(9)

***(b)** 'Wanting to get rich was the most important reason why so many people migrated West in the 1840s and 1850s'. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1839: Unemployment was rising in the East.
- 1846: The Mormons began their move West.
- 1848: Gold was discovered in California.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) Wanting to get rich was the most important part in why people wanted to move west. ~~to~~ Yes this is true.

In 1839 trouble in the east began, the banks began to shut down jobs were hard to come by and money was scarce. People who had families were desperate for money and were willing to try anything to get some. People started travelling west in the hopes of finding some money.

The Government saw this and decided it was a good idea to colonize all of the plains, as this could once and for all wipe out the Indians.

They introduced the 'Homestead act' which entitled families to a plot of land for a small price. This was great news for families whose men had lost their jobs.

~~to~~
In 1848 Gold was discovered in the hills of California, which

((b) continued) Spurred the iconic 'Gold Rush' this meant that in 1849 many miners (now referred to as the '49'er's). Travelled west hoping to find gold as ~~they were~~ finding just a small amount of gold could make you rich.

Examiner Comments

There is general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question.

Some specialist vocabulary is used, (e.g. 'Homestead', 'plot', 'Gold Rush', '49'er's' (sic)), though 'collinate' is incorrect.

Spelling, punctuation and use of grammar are inconsistent. The use of capital letters is sometimes incorrect and there are errors in the positioning of full stops.

The work merits the award of the lower mark in Level 2.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

2 marks

GCSE History B Unit 2 Option 2B: The American West c1840–1895 (5HB02/2B)

There are up to 4 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

- 5** (a) Describe the role of the mountain men in the development of the American West in the 1840s. (9)
- *(b) 'Women played an important part in the homesteaders' settlement of the Plains'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Homesteaders lived in sod houses.
- There were very few doctors on the Plains.
- 1869: The territory of Wyoming gave women the vote.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

- 6** (a) Describe the role of the US government in dealing with lawlessness in the early settlement of the American West. (9)
- *(b) 'Wanting to get rich was the most important reason why so many people migrated West in the 1840s and 1850s'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1839: Unemployment was rising in the East.
- 1846: The Mormons began their move West.
- 1848: Gold was discovered in California.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) Working to get rich was the most important reason why so many people migrated west in the 1840s and 1850s.

I agree with the fact that most people wanted and did move west in 1840s and 1850s to get rich. I agree with this as factors pushed these migrants away from where they were and factors which attracted them and pulled them west and alot of these factors were to do with money.

In the east wages had fallen by 40% therefore the people in the east wanted to move west. The demand for and price for wheat had fallen and as a result of this farmers wanted to move west to earn more money. The wage drop and wheat drop were a result of the banks in the east collapsing which also meant in 1839 unemployment in the east was rising. These all pushed the people ~~was~~ out of the east and it was all to do with money which backs up the point that people moved west for money.

There were also factors that pulled the people west and they were also to do with money. The building of the railroad in the west meant that there were jobs lined up for people so unemployed people in the east moved west for these jobs. Also in 1848 Gold was discovered in California which started the Gold rush. Thousands of people migrated west to mine for gold.

((b) continued) gold and make their fortune to become rich. This and the other reason is why I believe that becoming rich was the biggest reason why people moved west.

However some may disagree as in 1846 thousands of Mormons moved west to the Great Salt Lake city and this was nothing to do with money and becoming rich. The Mormons move west was because they were getting pushed out as many non-Mormons did not like Mormons for reason such as jealousy and afraid of the that the Mormons were gaining. The mormons Move west as they wanted ~~the~~ independence and to be outside of the US government, as Salt lake city was in Mexico.

In Conclusion there were many money problems in the east which pushed people west and ~~the~~ many money attractions in the west which ~~was~~ pulled people west. However money was not the only factor for people moving west, Indepense and a new start was the reason for Migration. However I think that the number of money factors which encourage people to move west out weigh the amount of other reasons for people to Migrate west.

Examiner Comments

There is good control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question.

A range of specialist vocabulary is used (e.g. 'railroad', 'demand', 'Gold rush' and reference to 'factors' which 'pushed' and 'pulled').

Spelling, punctuation and the use of grammar are generally, but not consistently, accurate, given the spelling errors and the insertion of the apostrophe into '1840's' and '1850's'.

The candidate makes good use of paragraphs, but comma use is weak.

The work merits the award of the higher mark in Level 2.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

3 marks

GCSE History B Unit 3 Option 3A: The transformation of surgery
c1845–c1918 (5HB03/3A)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

***5 Study Sources A, D and H and use your own knowledge.**

'The use of anaesthetics in surgery in the years to 1870 brought more problems than benefits.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Use your own knowledge, Sources A, D and H and any other sources you find helpful to explain your answer.

(16)

Agree

Disagree

(H) More operations took
'infection deeper' into
body, more deaths.
- Overdose of chloroform
could kill the patient
- Ether was flammable
- Irritated patients during
surgery (ether)

(A) Pain crippled/shocked patient
(D) Anaesthetics provided ray of hope
(H) Did remove dreadful
pain

I ~~fairly~~ ^{strongly} agree with this statement because despite the fact that it removed the pain from surgery which sometimes crippled the patients with shock, at the time due to their lack of knowledge of infection ~~the~~ surgeons undertook surgery 'for smaller problems' which caused gangrene and infection for patients who wouldn't have died otherwise furthermore the use of ether was highly dangerous to everyone involved as ether is highly

Planmable especially in a time where light came from candles. Even though the anaesthetics provided a 'ray of hope' to spare people from the pains of amputation and childbirth if the anaesthetic was taken in to strong an amount it would have killed them anyways. For example, had Charles Dickens wife overdosed she would have died in a case where she usually would have survived anyway.

Overall I strongly agree with his statement because without the knowledge of what they were using and how to use it and other factors of surgery it more or less rendered the use of anaesthetics pointless if they died of it anyway.

Examiner Comments

There is good control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question.

A good range of specialist terms is used (e.g. 'shock', 'infection', 'gangrene', 'amputation').

Spelling is generally good, but sentence construction is weak. Long sentences require breaking up and better punctuation. It is only this element which prevents the award of Level 3 for the response overall.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

2 marks



GCSE History B Unit 3 Option 3B: Protest, law and order in the twentieth century (5HB03/3B)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

*5 Study Sources A, E and G and use your own knowledge.

'The violent tactics used by the striking miners caused the strike to fail'.

How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer, using your own knowledge, Sources A, E and G and any other sources you find helpful.

(16)

Source E indicates a whopping 78% of the public saw the miners actions as irresponsible which could be interpreted as militancy and violence. Only 15% of people agree and are satisfied with these methods which is a huge minority of the general public. It is believed such violent and disruptive^{ve} action taken is what caused the public to turn against the miners' union.

But Source G shows in hindsight the media could be behind such negative publicity for the miners. Which according to Dave Mopper, 'I am sure the BBC were only following instructions'. As the BBC had edited a clip to misguide the viewer on who had encouraged the attack~~ed~~ at Orgreave. This quote infers that the government had control of the media.

Source A shows Arthur Scargill to

be a dictator of militant 'flying pickets'.

Due to Arthur Scargill's illegal means to issue the strike without a ballot, it meant there was no unity among the miners which destroyed the strike's credibility. Giving the government leverage over the miners. As the miners needed their wages more than the government needed all the coal, forcing them back to work.

The strike was a massive risk as the government had said previously they wouldn't shut certain pits down through fear of a strike. After the strike the pits were shut down, putting many miners out of work. So the strike won the miners nothing.

It wouldn't have mattered if the strikers had been peaceful due to the government's media control, which would turn the public against them as

they manipulated and disguised the truth deviously. It was the strikers lack of unity which ended the strike. ~~as~~ Also the illegal side to it. As they all received no money if they didn't work. As it was illegal the bank account which would of helped them was frozen as what they were doing was against the law.

Examiner Comments

There is good control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question.

A good range of specialist terms is used (e.g. 'militancy', 'hindsight' (sic), 'ballot', 'media').

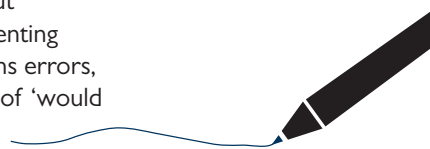
Spelling is generally good, with only a few errors, but punctuation and grammar are relatively weak, preventing the award of Level 3. Sentence construction contains errors, apostrophes are omitted, and there is frequent use of 'would of' instead of 'would have'.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

2 marks



Examiner Comments

High Performance



GCSE History B Unit 1 Option 1A: Medicine and treatment (5HB01/1A)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

- No power or money
rats -
excrement
Nubbish
- (a) What were the key problems of public health in the period after the Romans left Britain in the fifth century until c1350? (9)
- * (b) How important was the influence of Hippocrates on Roman and medieval medicine? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Clinical -
Obs -
Theory -
of four humours
Natural -
- Hippocrates developed the idea of Clinical Observation.
 - Galen developed the Theory of Opposites.
 - The Church controlled medical training during the Middle Ages.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

- (a) What were the key features of John Snow's investigation into cholera in 1854? (9)
- * (b) Why was the role of government so important in improving public health in the period from 1900 to the present day? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1907: School Medical Service established.
- 1938: Free vaccinations offered against diphtheria.
- 1971: The government required a health warning to be placed on cigarette packets.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) Hippocrates was very important for Roman and Medieval ~~for~~ Medicine. He ~~developed~~ developed Natural ideas, but he rejected supernatural ideas too. He had a lot of importance in the influence of Medicine, and he ~~revised~~ completely changed Medicine.

Firstly, he developed the idea of clinical observation. This ~~idea~~ was the idea that a doctor should observe the patient, ask questions and check their symptoms. This had an ^{extremely important} influence on Roman and Medieval Medicine, since it kept alive the idea of Natural Medicine.

It also gave doctors a starting point, when making a diagnosis. Therefore Hippocrates ~~had a~~ ~~lot of importance~~ ~~was~~ ~~very important~~ ~~for~~ ~~influence~~ had an important influence on Roman and Medieval Medicine, because it developed the way in which doctors worked. It helped them to diagnose and make a judgement on an illness.

In addition to this, Hippocrates had a very important influence on Medicine, since he ~~was~~ ~~the~~ developed Natural Medicine. Galen, a Greek doctor working in Rome,

((b) continued) then developed this ^{idea} ~~theory~~. He developed Hippocrates' ^{developments of the} theory of the four humours.

He even added ~~to~~ his own theory - the theory of opposites. Since Galen's ideas were studied throughout both periods - it continued Hippocrates ideas. Therefore the work of Hippocrates ~~was~~ ^{had} an important influence ~~of~~ on Roman and Medieval Medicine. Since Galen continued the ideas. ~~It~~ ^{It also influenced,} ~~work~~ ^{Gal} ~~he developed~~ ^{he developed}

This meant that the ideas continued, and were even used in medical training. In my opinion, this was the most important influence of Hippocrates work, because it allowed his ideas to be continued for a long time.

To ~~add~~ ^{add} to this, Hippocrates' work was very important, ~~in Roman times, since~~ ~~since~~ he developed the ideas that were used for a long time. He developed treatments, such as bloodletting and purging. He also based treatment on rest, exercise and change. ~~Physicians~~ Physicians in the Middle Ages would usually base treatments on bloodletting and purging. Therefore Hippocrates work had ~~an~~ ^{an} important influence on medicine, because in the middle Ages,

((b) continued) it was the basis of ~~physicians'~~ physicians' work. This meant that it was vital for their work. They needed the work of Hippocrates to do their jobs.

On the other hand, ~~since~~ ^{since} the

Church controlled so much about medical training and medical ideas, there was little room for natural methods - in the Medieval times. Therefore, despite ~~their~~ ^{the church's} acceptance of Galen's ideas, they felt that prayer and pilgrimages were more important. They did not really like natural ideas. Therefore despite how much influence Hippocrates had on developing ideas, ~~they~~ his work was limited - since the church believed in God as a cause of disease. They preferred this idea.

In conclusion, I feel that ~~Hippocrates~~ Hippocrates work had a great deal of importance in influencing medicine. His ideas were important in both Roman and Medieval times. However aspects like the church and religion, held ~~them~~ them back slightly.

Examiner Comments

There is effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question.

A wide range of specialist terms is used adeptly and with precision (e.g. 'symptoms', 'diagnose', 'bloodletting', 'pilgrimage').

Spelling, punctuation and use of grammar are consistently accurate; although the apostrophe is omitted on occasion, it is generally present.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks



GCSE History B Unit 1 Option 1A: Medicine and treatment (5HB01/1A)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

- (a) What were the key problems of public health in the period after the Romans left Britain in the fifth century until c1350? (9)
- *(b) How important was the influence of Hippocrates on Roman and medieval medicine? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hippocrates developed the idea of Clinical Observation.
- Galen developed the Theory of Opposites.
- The Church controlled medical training during the Middle Ages.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

- (a) What were the key features of John Snow's investigation into cholera in 1854? (9)
- *(b) Why was the role of government so important in improving public health in the period from 1900 to the present day? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1907: School Medical Service established.
- 1938: Free vaccinations offered against diphtheria.
- 1971: The government required a health warning to be placed on cigarette packets.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) Hippocrates was incredibly important in Roman and Medieval medicine and was highly influential.

He came up with the idea of The Four Humours. Although this was later proved wrong, it laid the foundations for further work on treatment and medicine. The Theory of Four Humours was the belief that treatment depended on which of the humours appeared to be unbalanced. The Romans used the ^{Golden Age of} theory, as did people in the Middle Ages. Hippocrates' ideas about the four humours were being used up until the 1900s.

~~Hippocrates was a strong believer in observation. He observed his patients and wrote down their problems.~~

Hippocrates relied on practical cures and keeping the body as healthy as it possibly could be. He recommended exercise and emphasized the ~~importance~~ importance of a healthy diet. This continued into Roman Times, and supported their belief that everybody needed to be healthy.

Hippocrates developed the idea of ~~the~~ Clinical Observation, looking into symptoms and examining patients and then noting it down to ~~the~~ come up with a treatment idea. This method has been used ever since, influencing all medical ideas to come.

Hippocrates created the Hippocratic Oath. All doctors had to take the oath. In it, the doctor or surgeon

((b) continued) must swear that they'd do everything in their power to keep a human alive. Again, the Hippocratic Oath is still used today, and has influenced all kinds of people ~~and~~ studying medicine, including ~~the~~ Romans and ~~the~~ Medieval medicine.

Hippocrates believed that aesclepians were important in the curing of illness. These were temples. The idea that medicine and religion were closely linked continued into Medieval medicine, as the church controlled medical training during the middle ages, and many went to Abbeys and Monasteries for care.

~~I think that Hippocrates was incredibly important in both Roman and Medieval medicine, as he began the whole idea of attempting to cure the sick, rather than simply nursing them and ~~the~~ because he created the Hippocratic oath. Hippocrates is known as 'The father of modern medicine'~~

I think that Hippocrates was incredibly important in both Roman and Medieval medicine, as he began the whole idea of attempting to cure the sick, rather than simply nursing them and ~~the~~ because he created the Hippocratic oath. Hippocrates is known as 'The father of modern medicine'

Examiner Comments

There is effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question.

A wide range of specialist terms is used with precision (e.g. 'symptoms', 'Hippocratic Oath', 'aesclepians').

Spelling and punctuation are consistently accurate, with only minor errors, chiefly in the use of capital letters and the omission of the possessive apostrophe ('Hippocrates ideas'). The use of grammar is less consistent. For example, the construction of the paragraph on clinical observation contains errors. On balance, the work just merits the award of Level 3, but it is borderline performance.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks

GCSE History B Unit 1 Option 1B: Crime and punishment (5HB01/1B)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Crime and punishment from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) Describe the key features of punishments used during the Middle Ages. (9)

*(b) How similar were the systems of law and order in England under the Romans and the Normans? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Roman punishments included whipping and execution.
- The Normans introduced Trial by Combat.
- Under the Normans, priests could claim Benefit of the Clergy.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Changing views of the nature of criminal activity c1450 to the present day.

(a) What developments in the 1960s and 1970s led to the 1976 Domestic Violence Act? (9)
media, vote, campaigns,

*(b) 'The attitude of the authorities was the most important reason for the increase in witchcraft accusations in Britain.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- James I wrote a book called *Daemonologie*.
- Matthew Hopkins called himself the 'Witchfinder General'.
- Many people were very religious during the seventeenth century.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) I partly agree with the statement "The attitude of the authorities was the most important reason for the increase in witchcraft accusations in Britain" because although this was an important reason for the increase, there were many more equally as important.

During the Civil War, the king was very worried about whether or not his people would stick by him and so he started to blame bad things that happened on witchcraft, diverting the blame from himself. When there were crop failures or something bad happened in a village, the people would think that a witch was responsible.

During the Civil War, there was also a bad feeling between neighbours, they didn't trust one another. Another main reason for the increase in witchcraft accusations in Britain at this time was religion. Witchcraft used to be an offence against the church and so churches had always taught about

((b) continued) how to recognise a witch and how to test for one etc. These teachings were believed and convinced almost everyone

That witches were real. People get paranoid when they would see a neighbour talking to a pet cat or dog (thought to be contacting the Devil himself) or when they saw old women alone. Widowed or older women were the most likely to be accused because they were thought to have driven away or killed their husbands/family.*

Most people in Britain at this time were devotedly religious and so would follow the church's guidance in their everyday life (including on witchcraft).

Matthew Hopkins called himself the 'witchfinder general' and it is estimated that during his time he killed around 400 people for being 'a witch'. He would search villages for witches when something blamed on witchcraft had happened and as a result killed many innocent people.

James I wrote a book called 'Daemonologie' and because he was such an important and respected person at this time his views were very influential. He convinced

a lot of people about witches and demons.

In conclusion, I think that the statement "the attitude of the authorities was the most important reason for the increase in witchcraft accusations in Britain" because although the authorities were a fundamental reason for the increase in witchcraft accusations, they weren't the only reason. Religion, the Civil war and tension between neighbours led to many accusations of witchcraft too.

* Women were also seen as weaker than men and so more likely to give in ~~to~~ ^{those accused of being} the Devil. This was one reason why witches were mostly women.

Examiner Comments

There is generally effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question, in spite of the colloquial use of 'stick by him' and the evidence of an incomplete sentence in the conclusion.

A wide range of specialist terms is adeptly and precisely used (e.g. 'Civil War', 'offence', 'teachings', 'demons').

Spelling, punctuation and use of grammar meet the criterion of consistently accurate, although there are some errors: the possessive apostrophe is not accurately used and there are some spelling mistakes. However, a good range of vocabulary is used with correct spelling. Overall, the work merits the award of Level 3.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks

GCSE History B Unit 1 Option 1B: Crime and punishment (5HB01/1B)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Crime and punishment from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) Describe the key features of punishments used during the Middle Ages. (9)

*(b) How similar were the systems of law and order in England under the Romans and the Normans? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Roman punishments included whipping and execution.
- The Normans introduced Trial by Combat.
- Under the Normans, priests could claim Benefit of the Clergy.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Changing views of the nature of criminal activity c1450 to the present day.

(a) What developments in the 1960s and 1970s led to the 1976 Domestic Violence Act? (9)
↳ W h F
↳ Affairs
↳ media
↳ vote

*(b) 'The attitude of the authorities was the most important reason for the increase in witchcraft accusations in Britain.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- James I wrote a book called Daemonologie.
- Matthew Hopkins called himself the 'Witchfinder General'.
- Many people were very religious during the seventeenth century.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

↳ For

- James I
- Church

AGAINST

- Absence
- Could not explain
- Rivalry?

(b) There were many reasons for the increase in witchcraft accusations in Britain. One of these was the attitude of the authorities. This essay will assess and examine this factor and others to determine if it was the most important reason for this.

One argument for this was that James I, ^{wrote} ~~published~~ a book, 'Daemonologie', in which he talked about ~~the~~ witches and their practices.

One argument for this was that witchcraft was made a crime during the reign of King Henry VIII. This was the ~~first~~ establishment of the act as a crime in England and Wales. Later on, James I, a devout Puritan, wrote a book on witches, 'Daemonologie'. This shows that attitudes of the authorities were clearly against witchcraft, and seeing as the concept of 'divine right' - that God had chosen the King and given him instructions - was believed, then his beliefs would be widespread throughout the land. ~~However~~, however, it does not automatically suggest that people would begin to accuse others of the crime.

Another argument for this was that witch-finders ^{went to} ~~there~~ throughout the countries looking for witches, the most famous ^{of} these being Matthew Hopkins, 'Witch-finder General'. By going round looking for witches, they would have undoubtedly caused mass hysteria across the country. This means that people might ~~simply~~

((b) continued) become suspicious of their neighbours and begin to accuse them.

On the other hand, there were other factors that may be just as important. One of these was ~~religious beliefs~~ a lack of understanding. During that period, people could not explain ~~the~~ ^{strange} phenomena, and thus credited it to the work of the devil and his witches. This would have helped raise witchcraft accusations, as people would be unable to explain odd occurrences otherwise.

There were also religious beliefs at the time that fed into misogyny - ~~the~~ ^{note} of women, such as Eve tempting Adam, thus causing the fall of Man. This led to many believing women were dangerous, and meant that ^{more} women were being accused of witchcraft, as evidenced by the ~~greater~~ number of accused women to men.

In addition, people used the crime of witchcraft to ~~punish~~ ^{get rid of} ~~or~~ ~~even~~ others. Often, those accused of witchcraft were neighbours with the accuser, who was either jealous of the accused's wealth/ ~~to~~ property or just simply hated them. This meant that people would simply accuse their neighbours to get rid of them.

Having taken both arguments into account
(b) continued) ~~In conclusion~~, I disagree with the notion that the attitudes of the authorities was the most important reason for ^{increase in} witchcraft accusations, as all the other factors are equally as relevant; religious ideas shaped the nature of the crime and the people of the probable perpetrators.

Examiner Comments

There is extremely effective control of meaning in this high Level 3 example.

A wide range of specialist terms is adeptly used with precision (e.g. 'Puritan', 'hysteria', 'phenomena', 'misogyny' (sic), 'perpetrator').

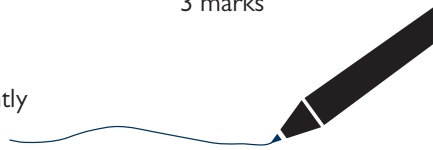
Spelling, punctuation and use of grammar are consistently accurate with only minor errors.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks



GCSE History B Unit 3: Option 3B: The impact of war on Britain c1914–c1950 (5HB03/3B)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

*5 Study Sources A, E and G and use your own knowledge.

'The violent tactics used by the striking miners caused the strike to fail'

How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer, using your own knowledge, Sources A, E and G and any other sources you find helpful.

(16)

Intro: violence used, examples

For paragraph: Taxi driver that was killed, Orgreave

Against: BBC mishap, ~~the~~ lack of Ballst

Conclusion: Judgement

During the miners strike, there were some cases of violence such as "The Battle of Orgreave" and a Taxi driver being killed when taking a working miner to work.

When the Battle of Orgreave occurred, it was said that the mines had used violence against the police, for example in source D it says "Sickening scenes of miners being beaten with batons and police officers being attacked with bricks". It is also implied in source F that the miners were using violence as it says "There are those who are using violence and intimidation to impose their will on others who do not want it." The BBC also at first

showed scenes of the miners attacking the police first during the "battle".

A taxi driver was killed on the way to a pit when taking a working miner there, this made the public angry and resulted in the miners ~~having~~ ^{losing} ~~best~~ support from the public as it was said that the miners were becoming too militant. This is also corroborated by source F as ~~it shows~~ it shows how public opinion was firmly against the miners.

"scabs" or miners who were working instead of striking were often beaten up and ostracised and this again angered the public as they felt that people shouldn't be beaten up purely for doing their job.

There was still some support for the miners as ~~the~~ years after the strikes the BBC admitted that the strikers did NOT attack the police first at Orgreave and in fact the BBC had broadcasted events in the incorrect order, this is corroborated by source G as it says "In fact, the police charge provoked the missile-throwing."

The lack of a national ballot was the reason that the strike was actually illegal and because of this the government decided to seize the NUM's funds which resulted in a vote on whether to end the strike which was 98 to 91 in favour of ending it.

The mining union also didn't receive support from other unions and soon most striking miners entered poverty because the government had seized the NUM's funds and this meant they lost their state benefits. Hunger drove them back to work.

In conclusion, it could be implied that the strike failed not because of violent tactics but because ~~of~~ ^{the lack of} a national ballot which led to other problems for the strike such as poverty and hunger and the NUM's funds and the miner's state benefits being seized, which eventually forced the miners back to work.

Examiner Comments

There is effective control of meaning in this extended response.

A wide range of specialist terms is adeptly used (e.g. 'coroborated' (sic) 'militant', 'ballot').

Spelling and grammar are consistently accurate with only minor errors.

Punctuation is generally good, but there are weaknesses in comma use.

Overall the response just merits the award of Level 3.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks

Examiner Comments

Threshold Performance



GCSE History B Unit 1 Option 1A: Medicine and treatment (5HB01/1A)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Medicine and Public Health from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) What were the key problems of public health in the period after the Romans left Britain in the fifth century until c1350? (9)

*(b) How important was the influence of Hippocrates on Roman and medieval medicine? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hippocrates developed the idea of Clinical Observation.
- Galen developed the Theory of Opposites.
- The Church controlled medical training during the Middle Ages.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Public Health c1350 to the present day.

(a) What were the key features of John Snow's investigation into cholera in 1854? (9)

*(b) Why was the role of government so important in improving public health in the period from 1900 to the present day? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1907: School Medical Service established.
- 1938: Free vaccinations offered against diphtheria.
- 1971: The government required a health warning to be placed on cigarette packets.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) At the beginning the government was very 'laissez faire' about public health. They did not want to intervene because it did not appeal directly.

Edwin Chadwick ~~was~~ created a record of his findings. They consisted of housing for the poor or back to back housing, the number of toilets shared by people and the number of families living in one house. He then decided to show his report to government. The government made the first public health act in 1848. The health act told it was down to the local councils whether they wanted to improve public health. The government wrote the health act in a way which suggested that the councils should change things. It was never law.

After a few years the government had seen little improvement. The local councils had decided not to act. Only a few tried to improve some aspect of public health. Now seeing this the government rewrote the first public health act in 1875. They made it law that local councils had to improve living conditions and public health. If the

((b) continued) demands had not been made the
councils would be fined a considerable amount of money.

In the present day the government ~~to~~ create the
National Health Service (NHS). The NHS provides
professional help and care for anyone in the country.
It is a safety blanket under society. Many doctors
were against the idea because they would not
be able to charge their own prices, they would
be paid by the government. Many doctors then decided
to start private hospitals, which will still have today.

Examiner Comments

The question relates to the period 'from 1900 to the present day' which means that much of this answer is not relevant to the demands of the question. Assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar begins at the final paragraph, where meaning is reasonably clear in the context of the demands of the question.

A limited range of specialist terms is used (e.g. 'profesinal' (sic), 'private hospitals').

There are errors of spelling and grammar, but punctuation is appropriate at this level.

Mark

Threshold
performance

Level 1

1 mark



GCSE History B Unit 1 Option 1A: Medicine and treatment (5HB01/1A)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

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- 1971: The government required a health warning to be placed on cigarette packets.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

((b) continued) The role of the government in improving public health was ~~was~~ massive.

Since the 1900's the government has helped public health by helping set up the 1907 School Medical Service.

In 1938 free vaccines were offered against diphtheria and in 1971 the government made sure that cigarette companies printed a ~~health~~ health warning on their products.

Without the government, England would never have been able to get the funding needed for this.

The free vaccines for diphtheria saved ~~an~~ thousands of lives and helped boost the economy.

The health warnings on cigarette products are still on today and probably have saved millions of people from starting and thousands more may have quit because of it.

If the government didn't give their funding

((b) continued) when they did many lives would
of been lost and the world
would of been very different.

Examiner Comments

Meaning is not hindered by errors in this response.

There is little use of specialist terms beyond those provided in the question and the stimulus material (e.g. 'public health', 'vaccines'), but they are accurately used.

There are errors in spelling, punctuation and the use of grammar (e.g. 'government', '1900's', 'would of'), but basic sentence construction is correct, showing reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question.

Mark

Threshold
performance

Level 1

1 mark



GCSE History B Unit 2 Option 2C: Life in Germany c1919–c1945 (5HB02/2C)

There are up to 4 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

- 5 (a) Describe the importance of Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass), November 1938. (9)

- *(b) 'The Weimar Republic successfully recovered from its early problems in the years 1924–28'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1924: Stresemann agreed the Dawes Plan.
- 1926: Germany joined the League of Nations.
- 1928: The Nazis only had 12 seats in the Reichstag.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

- 6 (a) Describe the ways in which hyperinflation affected Germany in 1923. (9)

- *(b) 'Many Germans voted for the Nazis in the years 1928–33 because they were afraid of communism'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1929: The Wall Street Crash.
- 1932: The SA had nearly 300,000 members.
- 1933: The Reichstag Fire.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b)

The Weimar republic successfully recovered from its early problems in the years 1924-28.

I agree with this because when Stresemann took leadership he changed Germany into a better country, but also but it was good while it lasted. Stresemann first did this by introducing the Rentenmark to make the money worth something.

Then in 1924 Stresemann agreed to the Dawes plan which helped Germany pay the reparations.

The Dawes plan was idea that Germany got loans from America then payed off some of the reparations then repayed America. This was the cycle. This took Germany off the ground.

In 1926 Germany joined the League of Nations and was allowed put there opinions forward which made Germany get the opinions taken into consideration.

Then Stresemann introduced the Youngs plan which gave Germany more time to repay America and also the reparations.

((b) continued)

The down side to this was in 1928:
The Nazis only had 12 seats in Reichstag
The down side to this that they were
allowed to even be in the Reichstag.

The other down side to this is when
Stresemann died Germany went
into chaos because of Stresemann dying
Before the Wall Street crash and America
was in jeopardy they needed money to
helped themselves get back up.
and what they did was ask Germany
for their money back, but Germany
refused because they wouldn't be able
to pay the reparations.

This lead up to the Great Depression
and because of the Great Depression
the Nazis where able to gain ^{power} ~~power~~
in the Reichstag

So overall the Weimar republic did
recover but then it all went down hill
when Stresemann died and the
Great Depression.

The down side to this was in 1928:
The Nazis only had 12 seats in Reichstag
The down side to this that they were

allowed to even be in the Reichstag.

The other Down side to this is when Stresemann died Germany went into chaos because of Stresemann dying before the Wall Street crash and America was in Jeopardy they needed money to help themselves get back up. and what they did was ask Germany for their money back, but Germany refused because they wouldn't be able to pay the reparations.

This lead up to the Great Depression and because of the Great Depression the Nazis where able to gain ^{Power} ~~power~~ in the Reichstag

So overall the Weimar republic did recover but then it all went downhill when Stresemann died and the Great Depression.

Examiner Comments

The last part of the answer, beginning 'The other Down side', refers to 1929 and is not made relevant to the question which relates to the period 1924–28. Spelling, punctuation and use of grammar is assessed in this response on the first part of the answer.

Meaning in this part of the response is reasonably clear.

A limited range of specialist terms has been used (e.g. 'Rentermark' (sic), 'reperations' (sic))

Spelling, punctuation and grammar show reasonable accuracy, but use of paragraphs is weak.

Mark

Threshold performance

Level 1

1 mark

GCSE History B Unit 2 Option 2B: The American West c1840–1895 (5HB02/2B)

There are up to 4 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe the role of the mountain men in the development of the American West in the 1840s. (9)

*(b) 'Women played an important part in the homesteaders' settlement of the Plains'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Homesteaders lived in sod houses.
- There were very few doctors on the Plains.
- 1869: The territory of Wyoming gave women the vote.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the role of the US government in dealing with lawlessness in the early settlement of the American West. (9)

*(b) 'Wanting to get rich was the most important reason why so many people migrated West in the 1840s and 1850s'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1839: Unemployment was rising in the East.
- 1846: The Mormons began their move West.
- 1848: Gold was discovered in California.

↑ timber & culture
act - money

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

Overall
✓
x

(b) Wanting to get rich would have been the perfect opportunity to go west if not everyone else had the same idea there were many reasons to want to go west in the 1840-50's.

I agree that it would be a good place to go because if in 1839 employment in the east was so low and you were desperate for money, west would be perfect because back then barely any one was there except for the plains indians so for space there was plenty. ~~But for the mormons in beliefs~~ ~~somewhere~~ fresh. Another reason people were found to go west was because of the discovery of gold in 1848, in California after finding alot miners were happy but they only got to the gold on the surface this is because they didn't have the

((b) continued) right equipment to get past the surface and also half the miners who worked ~~for~~ weren't properly trained, so yet again they were just in it for the money.

Although not everyone was in it for the money for example in 1848 the mormons moved west not for the money but because everyone disagreed with their beliefs so they decided to start a fresh somewhere new and west was perfect because nobody could judge them because there was nobody in the west. This also meant a new fresh start which shows not everyone wanted to go west just for the money.

so overall i do agree with this because most people did just want money and gold which is why they wanted to move but then again others did just want to go for a fresh start so they wouldn't have to be judged.

((b) continued)

Examiner Comments

Meaning in this response is quite clear in the context of the demands of the question. The response is stronger in relation to this criterion than the others.

There is some, but very limited, use of specialist terms in context (e.g. 'Plains Indians', 'surface').

Punctuation and use of grammar are weak, but there is basic use of paragraphs and reasonable accuracy in spelling in spite of error in the use of 'their' for 'there'.

Mark

Threshold performance

Level 1

1 mark

GCSE History B Unit 3 Option 3A: The transformation of surgery
c1845–c1918 (5HB03/3A)

There are up to 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

***5 Study Sources A, D and H and use your own knowledge.**

'The use of anaesthetics in surgery in the years to 1870 brought more problems than benefits.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Use your own knowledge, Sources A, D and H and any other sources you find helpful to explain your answer.

(16)

I don't fully agree with this statement because Anaesthetics brought lots of new ways to treat pain, therefore making operations more intense and longer. However this meant that there was a higher risk of infection and blood loss so it did bring just as many problems as it helped.

Source A is saying that pain was a very big problem. The patient was very weak and faint from the pain and that she was in shock. This shows that pain affected people more than the word. This disagrees with the statement as it doesn't talk about Anaesthetics showing that they would have used it if it were available.

Source D also disagrees with the statement as it is saying

how useful the use of Anaesthetics was and that it was effective. This ~~the~~ doesn't agree with the statement as the statement says that ~~it doesn't~~ Anaesthetics didn't help and source D shows how helpful and effective it was.

Source H agrees with the statement because this source says that anaesthetics was a really good thing but it led to a major problem of infection.

All 3 of these sources ~~the~~ mostly disagree with the statement. All ~~the~~ 3 sources show how useful Anaesthetics were but although Anaesthetics were useful it also meant that infection spread very quickly and that blood loss would have been a major problem as they were operating slower meaning more infection would get into the body but blood could also escape quicker.

Surgeons also opposed to Anaesthetics as they believed that they could kill patients like Hannah Green, she had been given too much ether and had died as a result.

This statement + to I ^{don't fully agree} ~~disagree~~ with. It did cause lots of more problems such as blood loss and infection and did kill some people but it was a huge success as it meant you could have more complex surgery and people wouldn't feel ill or weak the next day.

Examiner Comments

Meaning is reasonably clear.

A limited range of specialist terms is used (e.g. 'infection', 'blood loss').

Spelling, punctuation and use of grammar are weak, with frequent errors and the misuse of capital letters, but there is a basic use of paragraphs.

Mark

Threshold performance

Level 1

1 mark



Examiner Comments

Below Threshold Performance



GCSE History B Unit 2 Option 2C: Life in Germany c1919–c1945 (5HB02/2C)

There are up to 4 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar available for this question.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe the importance of Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass), November 1938. (9)

*(b) 'The Weimar Republic successfully recovered from its early problems in the years 1924–28'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1924: Stresemann agreed the Dawes Plan.
- 1926: Germany joined the League of Nations.
- 1928: The Nazis only had 12 seats in the Reichstag.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the ways in which hyperinflation affected Germany in 1923. (9)

*(b) 'Many Germans voted for the Nazis in the years 1928–33 because they were afraid of communism'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1929: The Wall Street Crash.
- 1932: The SA had nearly 300,000 members.
- 1933: The Reichstag Fire.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

(b) ~~The~~ polling vote was mainly for Nazi and was ~~only~~ mostly given to them because ~~other~~ people were scared of the "COMMUNISTS".

~~The~~ Reichstag fire was alleged to of been a member of the communists of whom was found with a box of matches and was mentally unstable this to me sound like a made up story by Jackamory. "now are you sitting comfortably" cause we are about to blame some random kid for a fire on ^{our} supporting Nazi flag. This blamed fire ^{accident.} on the communists made them look ~~at~~ bad and scary. And being removed from being able to be voted for showed that the Nazi party was there opponent, but showed that that the communists were ~~at~~ bad ~~the~~ people.

Examiner Comments

Meaning in this response is hindered by errors, although some relevance to the context of the question is conveyed.

Spelling, punctuation and the use of grammar are weak with poor sentence construction and frequent errors (e.g. 'to of been', 'cause' for 'because', 'there' for 'their', verb missing from sentence beginning 'The Reichstag...')

Weaknesses in conveying meaning and in SPaG keep this response from attaining threshold level.

Mark

Below threshold performance

Level 0

0 marks

