

1336/01

# Edexcel GCSE

## History C - Schools History Project

### Paper 1

### Specimen Paper

Time: 2 hours

**Materials required for examination**

Answer Book

**Items included with question papers**

Sources booklet

#### **Instructions to Candidates**

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A1	Britain, c.1815-c.1850	Pages 2-3
A2	The American West, c.1840-1895	Pages 4-5
A3	Nazi Germany c.1919-1945	Pages 6-7
B1	Medicine	Pages 8-10
B2	Crime, Punishment and Protest	Pages 11-13

In the boxes on the answer book, write your centre number, candidate number, surname and initials, the paper reference and your signature. The paper reference is shown above.

Remove the Sources Booklet from your question paper. Look through the question paper and the Sources Booklet to see how they relate to each other. You are advised to spend at least 15 minutes on reading.

**Section A** – Enquiry in depth; answer the first question from your chosen topic and one other.

**Section B** – Study in development; answer the first question from your chosen topic and one other.

Answer the FIRST question (starred \*) and TWO questions from the study you have chosen.

#### **Information for Candidates**

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The marks for various parts of questions are shown in round brackets: *e.g.* (2).

You will be awarded marks for accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.

This paper has 14 questions. All blank pages are indicated.

#### **Advice to Candidates**

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You are reminded of the importance of clear and orderly presentation in your answers.

Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in the essay questions.

You will be assessed on your ability to:

- present relevant information
- write clearly using accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar
- use of a suitable structure and style of writing

*Turn over*  
**Edexcel**  
*Success through qualifications*

## Section A: Enquiry in Depth

### Topic A1 – Britain, c.1815-c.1850

Answer Question 1 and *either* Question 2 or 3.

1. Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer questions (a) and (c) below.

(a) Study Sources 1, 2, 3.

What can you learn from these sources about the Chartist movement?

(5)

(b) Use your own knowledge to explain why the Chartists were not satisfied with the 1832 Parliamentary Reform Act.

(8)

(c) **EITHER**

(i) Why was a Parliamentary Reform Act passed in 1832?

(12)

**OR**

(ii) Why were the Chartists unable to gain any of the points in their charter by 1850?

(12)

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**(Total: 25 Marks)**

Answer ONE of the following questions.

**EITHER**

2. What impact did the railways have on employment? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ 1840-50 over 5,500 miles of new railway line
- ÷ 1840s Growth of towns
- ÷ Jobs lost when businesses were harmed by the railways

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

**OR**

3. Did the New Poor Law of 1834 improve the system of poor relief? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ 1795 The Speenhamland system of poor relief was first used
- ÷ 1834 The workhouse system
- ÷ 1842 Riots in Stockport

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

**Topic A2 – The American West c.1840 – c.1895**

Answer Question 4 and *either* Question 5 or 6.

4. Study Sources 4, 5 and 6 and then answer question (a) and (c) below.

(a) Study Sources 4, 5, and 6.

What can you learn from those sources about the way of life of the Plains Indians in the nineteenth century?

**(5)**

(b) Use your own knowledge to explain why there was conflict between the white Americans and the Plains Indians in the 1850's and 1860's.

**(8)**

(c) **EITHER**

(i) Explain why the Plains Indians lost the Plains Wars even though they had won the Battle of Little Big Horn.

**(12)**

**OR**

(ii) Explain how the actions of the United States government between 1876 and 1895 weakened the Plains Indians' way of life.

**(12)**

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**(Total: 25 Marks)**

Answer ONE of the following questions.

**EITHER**

4. How important was the discovery of gold to the settlement of the American West before 1860? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ The wagon trains and early pioneers
- ÷ The settlement of Salt Lake City in 1847
- ÷ Gold discovered in California in 1848

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

**OR**

5. How important were the railroads in solving the farming problems homesteaders faced on the Plains? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ The problems farmers faced before the first railroad was built in 1869
- ÷ 1873 The Timber and Culture Act
- ÷ 1880s The mass production of farm machinery in factories in the eastern States

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

### Topic A3 – Germany c.1919 – 1945

Answer Question 7 and *either* Question 8 or 9.

7. Study Sources 7, 8 and 9 and then answer questions (a) to (c) below.

(a) Study Sources 7, 8 and 9.

What can you learn from these sources about the problems of the Weimar Government?

(5)

(b) Use your own knowledge to explain why many Germans hated the Versailles peace settlement which ended the First World War.

(8)

(c) **EITHER**

(i) Explain why the Weimar Republic did not survive.

(12)

**OR**

(ii) What part did the Wall Street Crash play in the growth of the Nazi party in the years 1929–32? Explain your answer.

(12)

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**(Total: 25 Marks)**

Answer ONE of the following questions.

**EITHER**

8. How important was the Reichstag Fire in increasing Hitler's support in 1933? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ The amount of support for the Nazis and the Communists in 1932
- ÷ Reactions to the Fire in February 1933
- ÷ 28 February 1933 The Emergency Decree for the Protection of the People and the State

**(Total: 15 Marks)**

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**OR**

9. Why were (i) the Churches (ii) other political parties so weak in their opposition to Hitler? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ 1933 The Enabling Act
- ÷ The Ministry of propaganda set up in 1933
- ÷ June 1933 Hitler's agreement with the Catholic Church

**(Total: 15 Marks)**

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## SECTION B: STUDY IN DEVELOPMENT

### Topic B1: Medicine

Answer Question 10 and *either* Question 11 or 12 or 13.

10. Study Sources 10-13 and then answer questions (a) to (c) below.

(a) Study Sources 10 and 11

How similar are Sources 10 and 11 in their ideas about the cause of disease? Explain your answer, using the sources.

(5)

(b) Study Source 12.

Use your own knowledge to explain why the causes of so many diseases were discovered at this time.

(10)

(c) Study Source 13 and use your own knowledge.

What impact did the National Health Service have on public health care in the middle of the twentieth century? Use the source and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(10)

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**(Total: 25 Marks)**

Answer ONE of the following questions.

**EITHER**

**Extension Unit 1: Medicine from the Ancient World to the present day**

11. Medicine in the Middle Ages was held back rather than helped by medical books from the Ancient World. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ Hippocrates' books contained detailed lists of symptoms
- ÷ Galen's books were used by medical students for 1300 years
- ÷ Doctors' training in the Middle Ages was based on learning the content of books

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

**OR**

**Extension Unit 2: Hospitals and Training, c.1350 to the present day**

12. Did the more important changes in the training of doctors happen in the sixteenth century or the nineteenth century? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ Doctors' training in the Middle Ages
- ÷ Vesalius published the 'Fabric of the Human Body' in 1543
- ÷ Acts in the 1850s said that only properly qualified people could be doctors

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

**OR**

**Extension Unit 3: Changes in Surgery**

13. How important was Lister's development of antiseptics for progress in surgery in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ James Simpson developed chloroform as an anaesthetic in 1847
- ÷ Lister's antiseptic methods were used by some surgeons in the late 1860s and the 1870s
- ÷ In 1878, Robert Koch identified the bacterium which caused infection in wounds

**(Total: 15 Marks)**

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## Topic B2: Crime and Punishment

Answer Question 14 and *either* Question 15 or 16 or 17.

14. Study Sources 14 – 18 and then answer questions (a) to (c) below.

(a) Study Sources 14 and 15.

Why were each of these punishments used in these periods? Use your knowledge to explain your answer.

**(5)**

(b) Study Source 16 and use your own knowledge.

Why was it so difficult to deal with smugglers in the eighteenth century? Use the source and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

**(10)**

(c) Study Sources 17 and 18 and use your own knowledge.

What impact has the motor car had on crime and on law enforcement? Use the sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

**(10)**

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**(Total: 25 Marks)**

Answer ONE of the following questions.

**EITHER**

**Extension Unit 1: Crime and Punishment from the Ancient World onwards**

15. How much did methods of preventing crime and punishing criminals change from early Saxon times to the end of the Middle Ages? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ In the early Saxon period wergilds were paid
- ÷ By the tenth century males were expected to be part of a tithing
- ÷ Trial by ordeal was ended in 1215

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

**OR**

**Extension Unit 2: The nature of protest and the response of authority**

16. Compare the ways in which the Kett rebels and the General Strikers challenged the authorities. How similar were they? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ In 1549, more than 16,000 rebels followed Kett
- ÷ The rebels controlled Mousehold Heath outside Norwich for six weeks
- ÷ In 1926, two and half million workers went on strike for 9 days

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**(Total: 15 Marks)**

**OR**

**Extension Unit 3: Changing views of Crime**

17. Witches in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries;  
Conscientious objectors in the twentieth century;  
Race relations laws in the twentieth century.

Choose two from the list above and use your examples to explain why attitudes to some crimes changed over time.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- ÷ Witches were often blamed when crops failed in the seventeenth century
- ÷ Conscription began in 1916
- ÷ The Race Relations Act of 1965 made it unlawful to stir up racial hatred

**(Total: 15 Marks)**

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**END**