

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT) 1935/13

PAPER 1 (Development Study with The American West, 1840–1895)

Thursday

9 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

2 hours

Additional materials:

8 page answer booklet

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- There are two sections in this paper.

Section A

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 **that** option.

Section B

Answer **Question 1** and **one** other question.

- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

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 part (c) of the following questions: Development Study, questions 2, 3 and 4; Depth Study, questions 2 and 3.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

Section A: Development Study**(a) Medicine Through Time**

Some of the questions require you to use sources. Where this is the case, 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 are advised to 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

We went into the temple where we placed our offerings to the gods on the altar. There were many sick people present, with many kinds of illnesses. After we had gone to sleep the god sat down next to Plutus. He wiped Plutus' eyelids a number of times. Next Panacea, the god's daughter, covered his face and head with a scarlet cloth. Two huge snakes crept under the cloth and licked Plutus' eyelids. Then Plutus sat up. He could see again.

A description of Greek medicine written around 400BC.

SOURCE B

A drawing of King Edward the Confessor around 1060AD. He is curing scrofula, a skin disease, by touching it with his hand.

SOURCE C



A drawing of a doctor during the plague in the fourteenth century. The 'beak' was filled with sweet-smelling substances.

SOURCE D



A group of flagellants whipping themselves during the plague in the fourteenth century.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about Greek medicine? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [4]

(b) Study Sources A and B.

How far do these sources prove that medicine had made **no** progress between 400BC and 1060AD? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Are you surprised that people behaved in these ways during the plague of the fourteenth century? 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 which you choose.

Remember that you should always explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

- 2 Important advances in medicine were made both in Ancient Greece and during the Medical Renaissance.
- (a) Briefly describe the medical advances of the Ancient Greeks. [5]
 - (b) Explain why it was possible for advances to be made in medicine during the Medical Renaissance. [7]
 - (c) Were the medical advances made by the Greeks more important than those made during the Medical Renaissance? Explain your answer. [8]
- 3 Progress was made in public health in Roman times and in nineteenth-century Britain.
- (a) Briefly describe the advances the Romans made in public health. [5]
 - (b) Explain why it was possible to make advances in public health in nineteenth-century Britain. [7]
 - (c) Were the advances in public health made by the Romans more important than those made in nineteenth-century Britain? Explain your answer. [8]
- 4 Important advances were made in surgery during the nineteenth century.
- (a) Briefly describe the problems faced by surgeons at the beginning of the nineteenth century. [5]
 - (b) Explain why there was opposition to advances in surgery in the nineteenth century. [7]
 - (c) Was Lister more important than Simpson in the development of surgery? Explain your answer. [8]

Section A: Development Study**(b) Crime and Punishment Through Time**

Some of the questions require you to use sources. Where this is the case, 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 are advised to spend about 1 hour on this section.

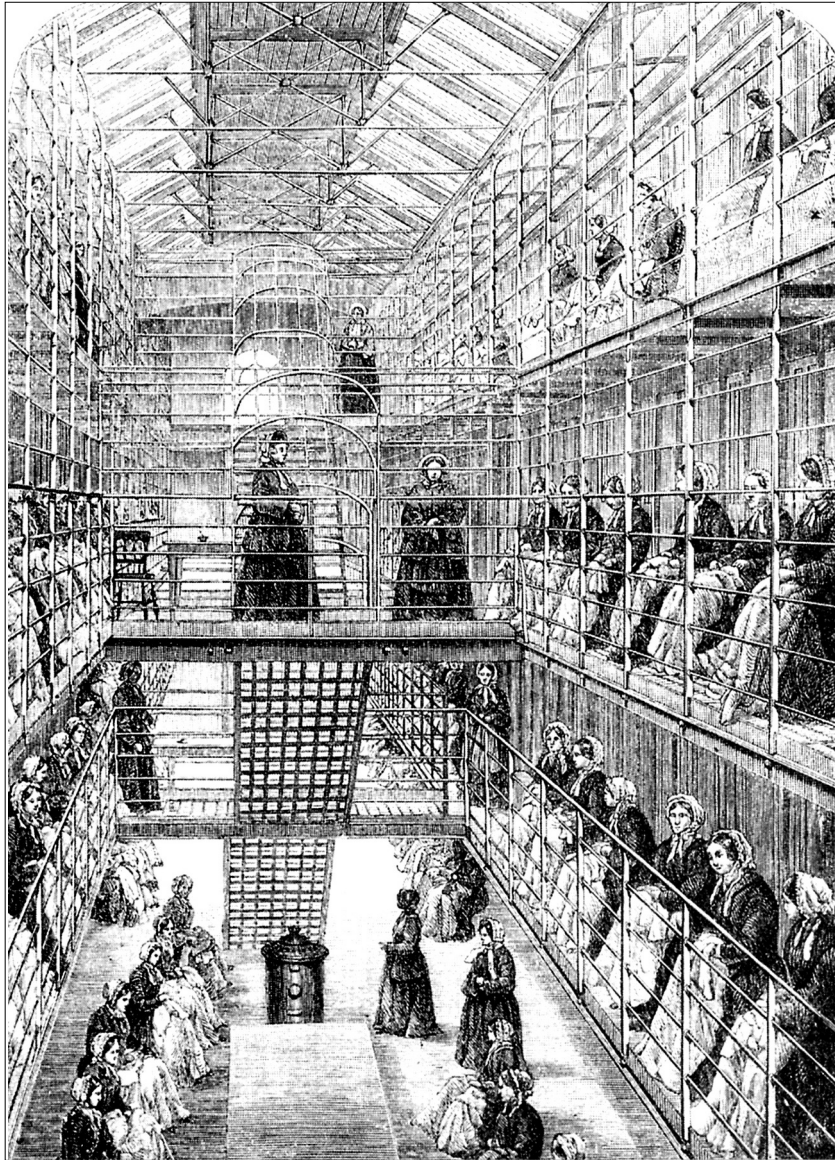
Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.

- 1 Study the sources carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

A seventeenth-century woodcut showing a woman being made to take the 'floating and sinking ordeal'.

SOURCE B



Women sewing in silence outside their cells in Brixton Prison in the 1860s.

SOURCE C



A poster published in 1912.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think this woman was being treated in this way? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Would most people at the time have approved of how these women prisoners were being treated? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by this poster? 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 which you choose.

Remember that you should always explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

- 2** Between 400 and 1500 there were changes to the system of law and order.
- (a)** Briefly describe the main features of the Anglo-Saxon system of law and order. [5]
 - (b)** Explain why the Normans changed some aspects of the Anglo-Saxon system of law and order but left other aspects unchanged. [7]
 - (c)** How far did the system of law and order change between 1066 and the end of the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. [8]
- 3** Towards the end of the eighteenth century transportation was often used instead of the death penalty.
- (a)** Briefly describe the system of transportation. [5]
 - (b)** Explain why the Bloody Code was introduced in the eighteenth century. [7]
 - (c)** How far was transportation more successful than the Bloody Code? Explain your answer. [8]
- 4** The Rebecca Riots lasted from 1839 to the middle of the 1840s.
- (a)** Briefly describe the main events of the Rebecca Riots. [5]
 - (b)** Explain why people took part in the Rebecca Riots. [7]
 - (c)** How successfully did the authorities deal with the Rebecca Riots? Explain your answer. [8]

Section B: Depth Study**The American West, 1840–1895**

Some of the questions require you to use sources. Where this is the case 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 are advised to 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

The average Indian of the prairies is a being who does little credit to human nature. As I passed through the very best cornlands on earth and saw their owners sitting around the doors of their lodges at the height of the planting season, I could not help saying, 'These people must die out – there is no help for them. God has given the earth to those who will tame it.'

A description of the Plains Indians in 1859 by Horace Greeley, a journalist who had travelled across the Plains.

SOURCE B

When we were about to start on our way from the village, my attention was directed to a very old and weak man, who was to be exposed – a man who had once been a chief. 'My children', he said, 'my strength is no more, my days are nearly numbered, and I am a burden to my children. I cannot go, I wish to die.' This cruel custom of exposing the old people belongs I think to all the tribes who roam about the prairies.

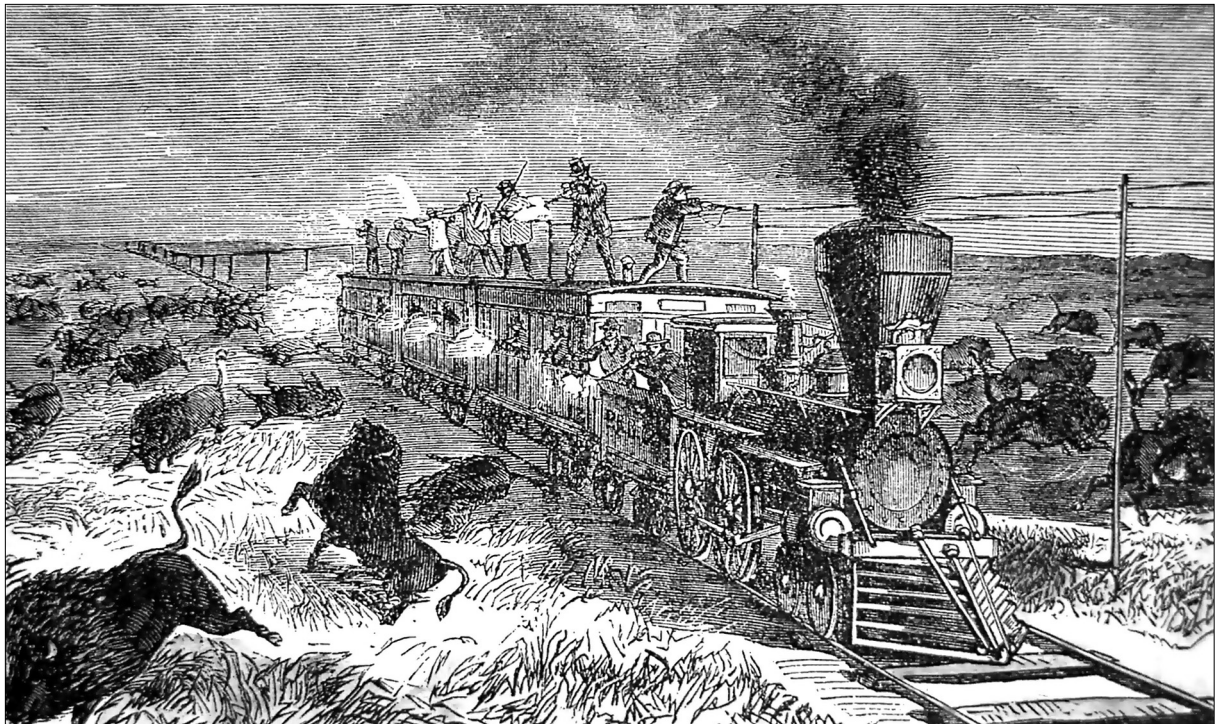
From a book by George Catlin published in 1841.

SOURCE C



A painting of Indians hunting buffalo in 1841.

SOURCE D



An engraving of buffalo being shot in the 1860s.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Is this a useful source of evidence about the American West? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

Does this source prove that the Plains Indians were cruel? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Do these two sources show that Plains Indians and white Americans shared the same attitude towards the buffalo? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question which you choose.

Remember that you should always explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

2 During the second half of the nineteenth century, many people moved west to set up homesteads.

(a) Briefly describe the problems that settlers faced during their journey westwards. [5]

(b) Explain why the American Government passed the Homestead Act of 1862. [7]

(c) How successful were homesteaders in overcoming the problems of living and working on a homestead? Explain your answer. [8]

3 Cowboys lived and worked on the Plains.

(a) Briefly describe the dangers faced by cowboys in their work. [5]

(b) Explain why cattle ranching spread to the Plains. [7]

(c) Three reasons for the decline of the cowboys' traditional way of life were:

the invention of barbed wire
the harsh weather of 1886–1887
the Johnson County War of 1892.

Was one of these reasons more important than the others? Explain your answer. [8]