

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT) 1935/15
PAPER 1 (Development Study with South Africa, 1948–c.1995)

Thursday **8 JUNE 2006** 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 (Development Study)

Choose **one** of these options:

Either (a) Medicine Through Time (pages 2–5);

Or (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time (pages 6–8).

Then answer **Question 1** and **one** other question from the option you have chosen.

Section B (Depth Study)

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

- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what to do before you start 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 the following questions:
Development Study: 2c, 3c, 4c
Depth Study: 2c, 3c.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

Section A: Development Study

(a) Medicine Through Time

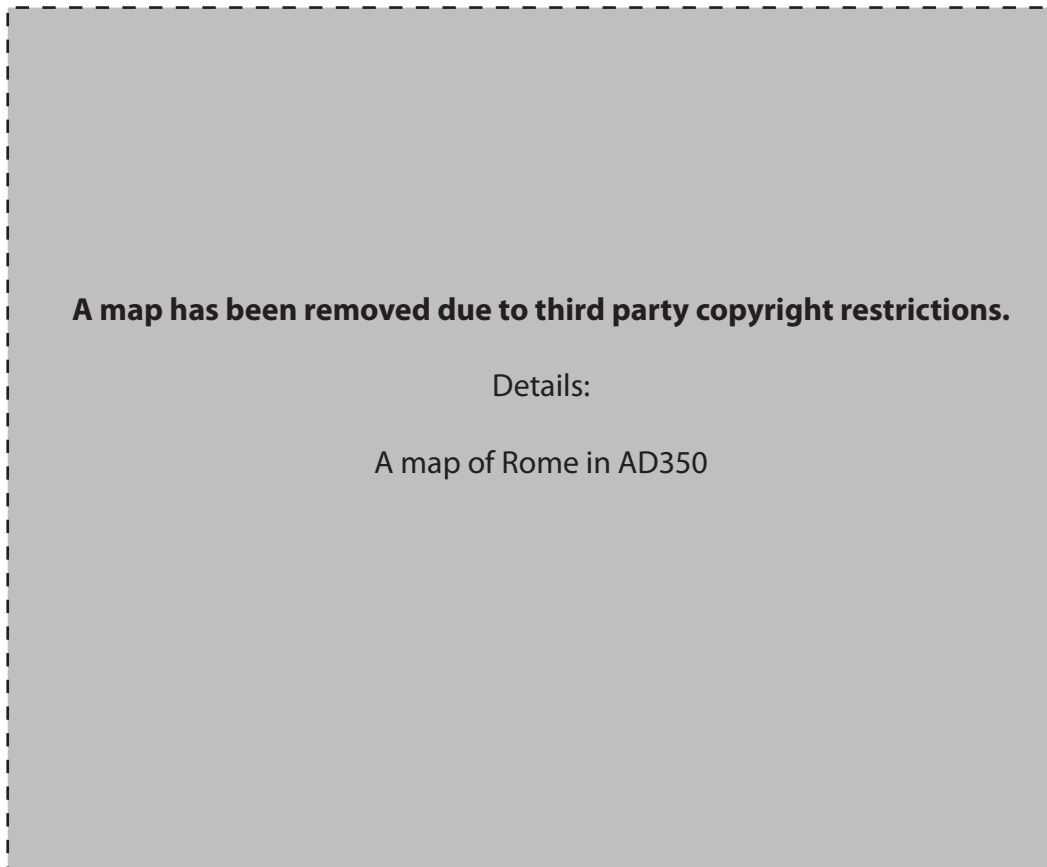
Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources within the question if they are relevant.

You are advised to spend about 1 hour on this section.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.

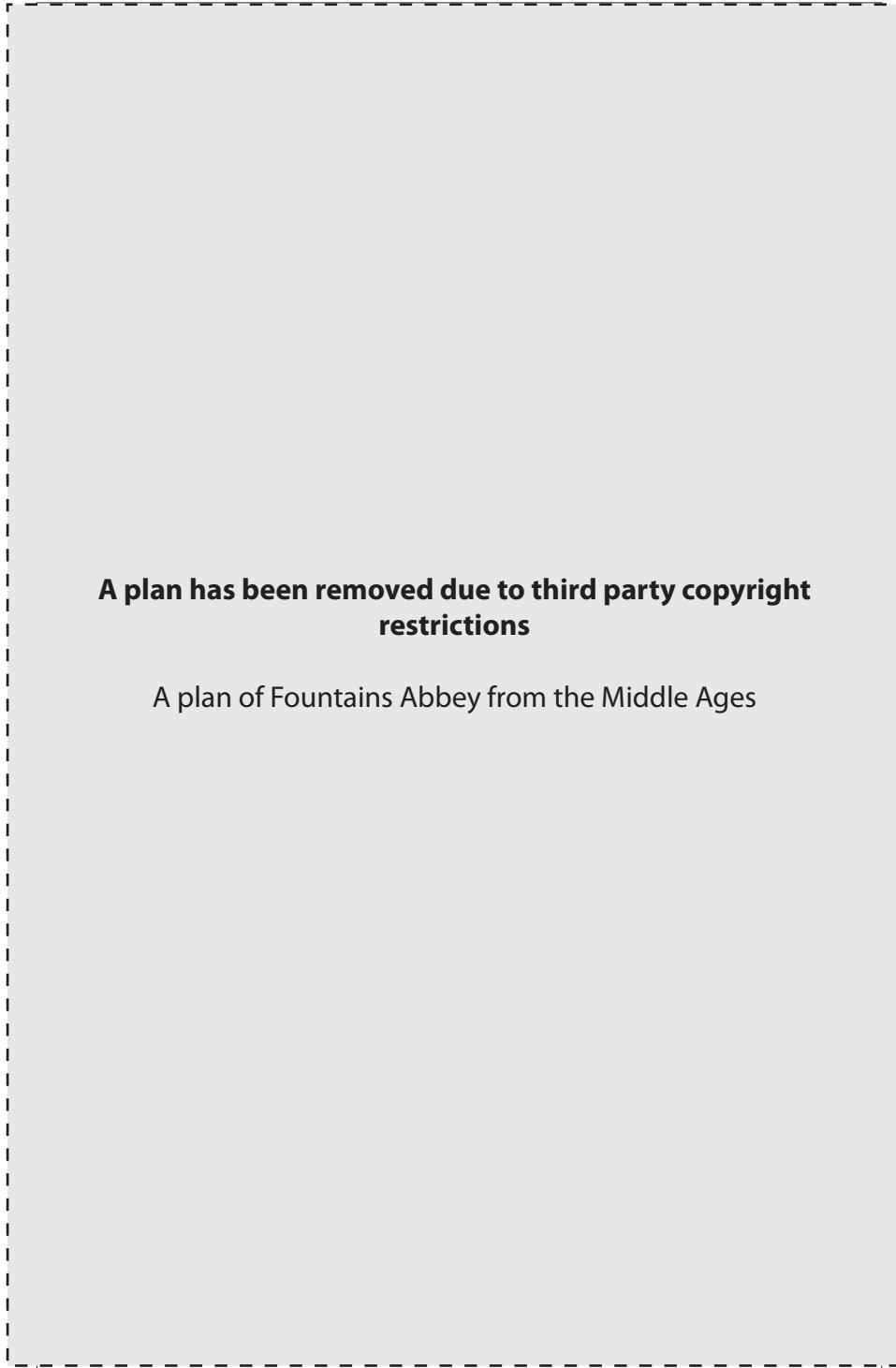
- 1 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A



A map of Rome in about AD350.

SOURCE B



A plan of Fountains Abbey in the Middle Ages.

SOURCE C



A drawing of barrels of tar being burnt in 1832 at the time of an outbreak of cholera.

SOURCE D

A picture has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Details:

A picture of the newly built Embankment in London.

A cross-section of the newly-built Embankment in London at the end of the 1860s. It shows the pipes for water and gas (1), the sewer (2), and the underground railway (3).

- 1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

How far do these sources show that public health was as good in the Middle Ages as it was in Roman times? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

- (b) Study Source C.

What can you learn from this source about medical knowledge at the time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

- (c) Study Source D.

Are you surprised that sewers and water pipes were being built in the late 1860s? 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 that you should always explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

- 2 Ancient societies like those of the Egyptians and the Greeks made more progress in medicine than people in the Middle Ages.

(a) Briefly describe the medical progress made by the Ancient Egyptians. [5]

(b) Explain why bloodletting was widely used in the Middle Ages. [7]

(c) Why did the Ancient Greeks make more progress in medicine than people in the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. [8]

- 3 The Renaissance led to the Medical Renaissance and many important developments in medicine.

(a) Briefly describe the work of Vesalius. [5]

(b) Explain why Vesalius was able to make so many discoveries about the human body at that time. [7]

(c) Who is more important in the history of medicine, Ambroise Paré or William Harvey? Explain your answer. [8]

- 4 Both Edward Jenner and Louis Pasteur were important in the development of vaccination.

(a) Briefly describe how Jenner discovered smallpox vaccination. [5]

(b) Explain why there was so much opposition to smallpox vaccination throughout the nineteenth century. [7]

(c) Who contributed more to the development of vaccination, Jenner or Pasteur? 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 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 medieval drawing of trial by ordeal.

SOURCE B

A medieval drawing of trial by battle.

SOURCE C

The jurors say there was an argument between John and Richard. Richard drew a knife and threatened to wound John. John fled into a corner and seeing no escape he drew his sword in self-defence. Richard ran towards John with his knife outstretched in order to kill John but he ran into John's sword. He died of the wound at once. The jurors say that John could not have avoided death in any other way than by drawing his sword. He is returned to prison to await the king's pardon.

From the records of a medieval trial.

SOURCE D

If he will not confess, the gentler tortures are to be used first on him, and then by degrees to the uttermost pain.

King James's orders regarding the interrogation of Guy Fawkes after the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Explain what is happening in these two sources. Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources A, B and C.

Compare the methods being used in these three sources. Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Do these sources prove that the methods used in the seventeenth century to discover if a person was guilty were worse than those used in the Middle Ages? 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 that you should always explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

2 Between 1500 and 1800 some types of crime increased.

(a) Briefly describe how witches were identified. [5]

(b) Explain why people in the sixteenth century thought that vagrancy was a serious problem. [7]

(c) Who was more of a problem for the authorities in the eighteenth century, smugglers or highwaymen? Explain your answer. [8]

3 One of the most important changes in the nineteenth century was the setting up of police forces around the country.

(a) Briefly describe the methods of preventing crime and catching criminals in the eighteenth century. [5]

(b) Explain why Sir Robert Peel was able to set up a police force in the late 1820s. [7]

(c) How successful had police forces been by the end of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

4 In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries there were several examples of popular protest.

(a) Briefly describe what happened at Peterloo in 1819. [5]

(b) Explain why the Rebecca Riots took place in the 1830s and 1840s. [7]

(c) Did the suffragettes help or harm the cause of votes for women? Explain your answer. [8]

Section B: Depth Study

South Africa, 1948–c.1995

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 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 photo has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Details:

A photograph of a line of women demonstrating against the Pass Laws in 1955.

SOURCE B

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Details:

An account of what happened at Sharpeville in March 1960, written by the Bishop of Johannesburg. It explains how unarmed Africans gathered round the police station to hear a statement concerning passes at 8 a.m. The police did not give a warning before they opened fire.

From an account of what happened at Sharpeville in March 1960. It was written by the Bishop of Johannesburg.

SOURCE C

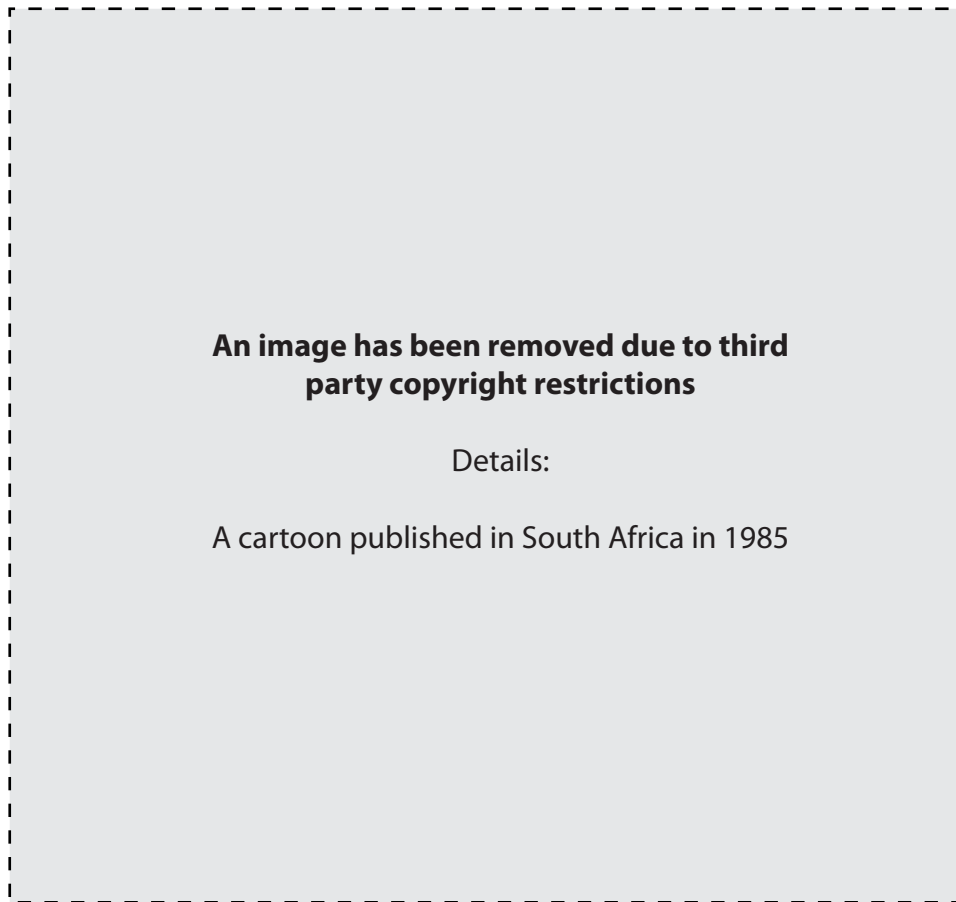
An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Details:

An account from the South African government of what happened at Sharpeville. It explains how 20000 native Africans attacked the police with assorted weapons, including firearms. The account says the demonstrators shot first and the police were forced to fire in self-defence.

From an account by the South African government of what happened at Sharpeville.

SOURCE D



A cartoon published in South Africa in 1985.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.

Why were the Pass Laws unpopular with Black South Africans? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

- (b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do these two sources disagree? Use the sources to explain your answer. [6]

- (c) Study Source D.

Why was this cartoon published in 1985? Use the source 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 that you should always explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

- 2 Apartheid in South Africa lasted for just over 40 years.
- (a) What were Bantustans? [5]
 - (b) Explain why apartheid was collapsing during the 1980s. [7]
 - (c) Are you surprised that so many white South Africans supported apartheid for so long? Explain your answer. [8]
- 3 In 1989 F.W. de Klerk became the new President of South Africa.
- (a) What changes did de Klerk introduce in 1990? [5]
 - (b) Explain why some people in South Africa opposed the changes being made by de Klerk. [7]
 - (c) Do you agree that de Klerk made changes in 1990 only because he had no choice? Explain your answer. [8]