

**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)**

**Specimen Paper 2003**

Additional materials:  
Answer booklet.

**TIME** 2 hours.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet provided.
- This paper consists of two sections.  
In **Section A**, you must choose **one** of these options:  
**Either (a)** Medicine Through Time (Pages 2-7);  
**Or (b)** Crime and Punishment Through Time (Pages 8-12).  
Then answer **Question 1** and **one** other question from **that** option.  
In **Section B**, answer **Question 1** and **one** other question.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet provided.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.

**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 the Quality of Written Communication in part (c) of the following questions: Development Study, questions 2, 3 and 4; Depth Study, questions 2 and 3.

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 can also use any of the other Sources within the question if they are relevant.

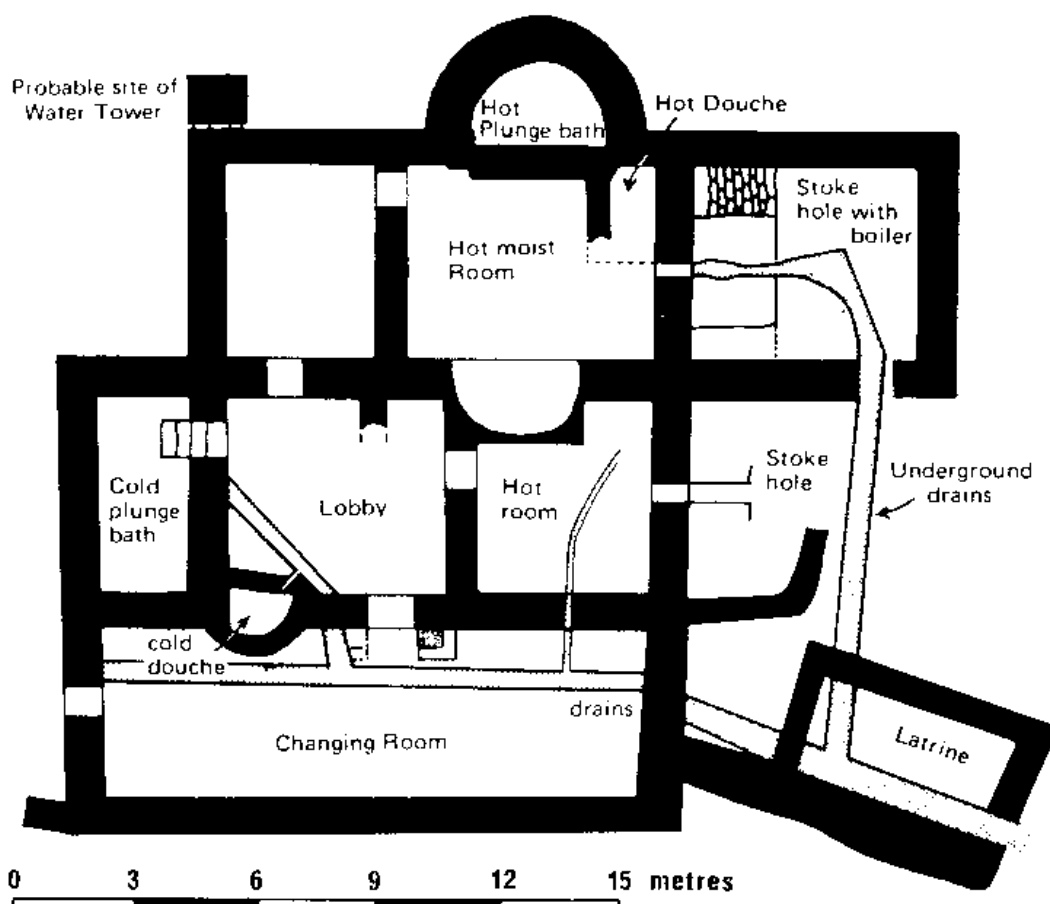
**Section A: Development Study**  
**(a) Medicine Through Time**

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

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

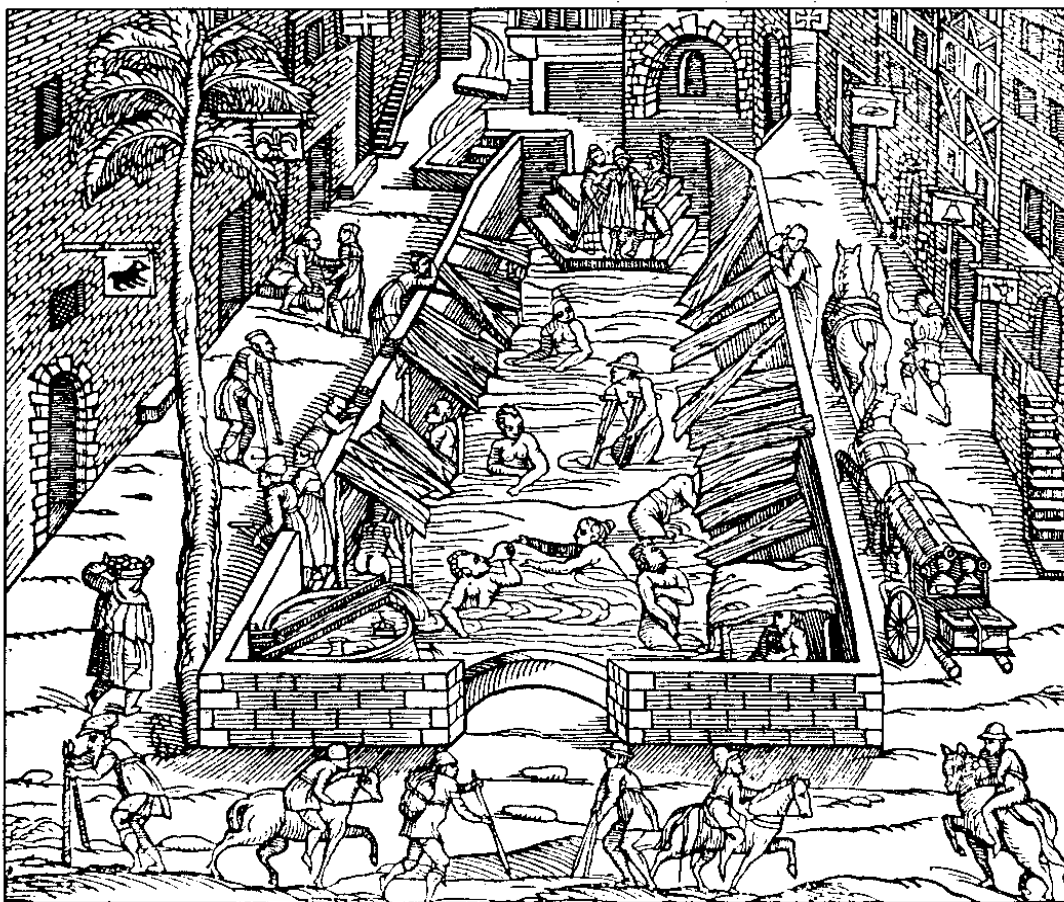
- 1 Study the Sources carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

**SOURCE A**



*A plan of the bath house at a Roman fort on Hadrian's Wall.*

SOURCE B



*A print of a medieval public bath house.*

SOURCE C



*A cartoon of a water pump, published in Britain in 1860. The title of the cartoon is 'Death's Dispensary'. A dispensary is a place where medicines are given out.*

**SOURCE D**



*A photograph of sewers being built in London in 1862.*

- 1 (a) Study **Sources A and B**.  
What do these Sources tell you about attitudes towards public health?  
Use the Sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [4]
- (b) Study **Source C**.  
Why do you think this cartoon was published at this time?  
Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study **Sources C and D**.  
Do these Sources fully explain why public health in Britain was improved in the second half of the nineteenth century?  
Use the Sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

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 were made in medicine by the Ancient Egyptians, the Ancient Greeks and the Romans.

**(a)** Explain the Theory of the Four Humours. **[5]**

**(b)** Why did the Ancient Greeks make more advances in medicine than the Ancient Egyptians?  
Explain your answer. **[7]**

**(c)** Who made the more important contribution to the development of medicine, the Ancient Greeks or the Romans?  
Explain your answer. **[8]**

**3** Individuals have made important contributions to the development of medicine.  
Choose **one** of the following individuals:

Andreas Vesalius;  
Joseph Lister;  
James Simpson;  
Alexander Fleming.

For the individual you have chosen:

**(a)** Briefly explain the contribution he made to the development of medicine. **[5]**

**(b)** Were his ideas welcomed by people at the time?  
Explain your answer. **[7]**

**(c)** Was individual brilliance the only reason why he was able to make an important contribution to the development of medicine?  
Explain your answer. **[8]**

- 4 For a long time, three main problems prevented progress being made in surgery. These problems were pain, infection and bleeding.
- (a) Briefly explain any **two** of these problems. [5]
- (b) Why was there little success in dealing with these three problems before the nineteenth century?  
Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) How far had these three problems been overcome by the end of the nineteenth century?  
Explain your answer. [8]

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

You should 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 woodcut from the sixteenth century showing vagrants being punished.*

**SOURCE B**



*An engraving, from the time, of the gunpowder plotters being executed in 1605. They were hanged, drawn and quartered.*

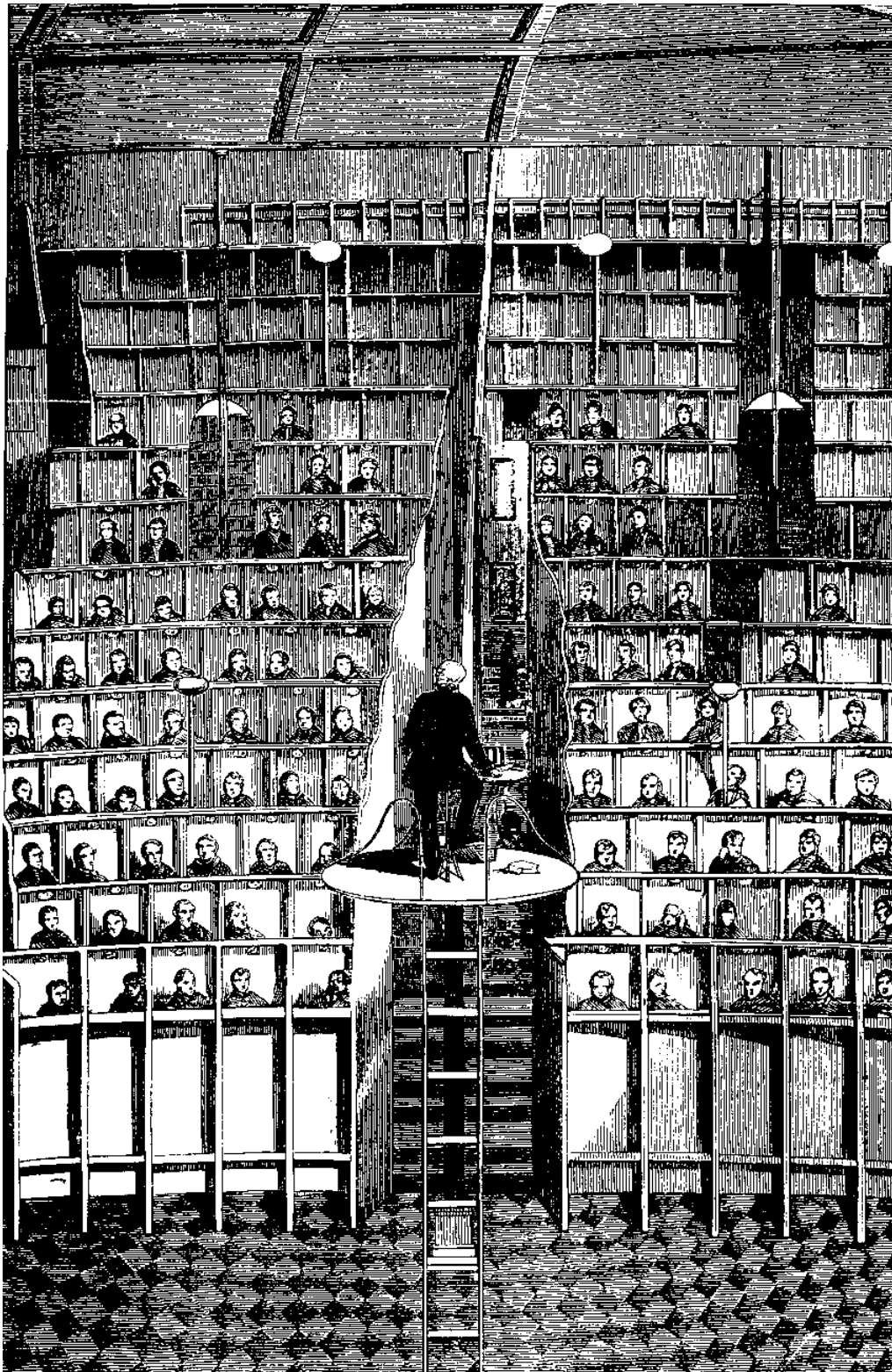


**SOURCE C**



*A contemporary drawing of convicted criminals being transported in the eighteenth century.*

SOURCE D



*A drawing of prisoners in a school class in a prison chapel in 1862.*

- 1 (a) Study **Source A**.  
Why were vagrants punished in these ways in the sixteenth century?  
Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [4]
- (b) Study **Source B**.  
Why do you think this engraving was published shortly after 1605?  
Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study **Sources C and D**.  
How far do these two Sources prove that the life of a prisoner in the nineteenth century was an easy one?  
Use the Sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

**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 During the medieval period, the English system of law and order gradually developed.
- (a) Briefly explain the main features of the Anglo-Saxon system of justice. [5]
- (b) To what extent did the Normans make changes to the system of law and order in England?  
Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) How successful was the medieval system of law and order?  
Explain your answer. [8]

- 3** From the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, the authorities had to react to many different threats to law and order.
- (a)** Briefly explain the main features of the eighteenth-century Bloody Code. **[5]**
- (b)** Was smuggling an easy, or a difficult, crime for the authorities to deal with? Explain your answer. **[7]**
- (c)** Why was there a rise in crime between 1750 and 1850? **[8]**
- 4** The Rebecca Riots and the Suffragettes are both examples of popular protests.
- (a)** Briefly explain the aims of either the Rebecca rioters or the Suffragettes. **[5]**
- (b)** Did the authorities react in the same way to these two popular protests? Explain your answer. **[7]**
- (c)** Which of these two popular protests was the more successful? Explain your answer. **[8]**

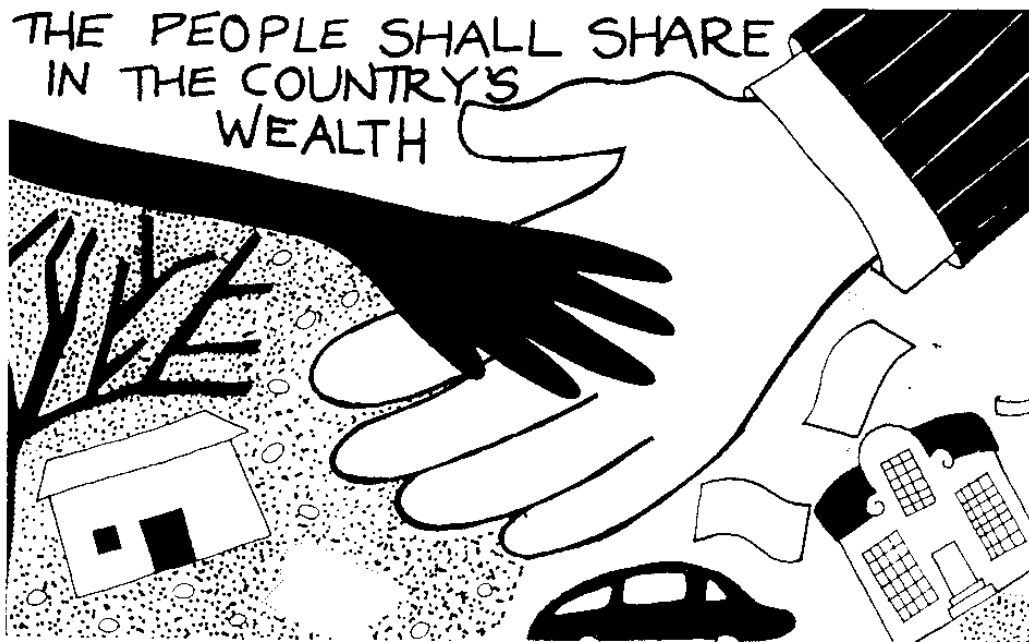
**Section B: Depth Study**  
**South Africa, 1948–c.1995**

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

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

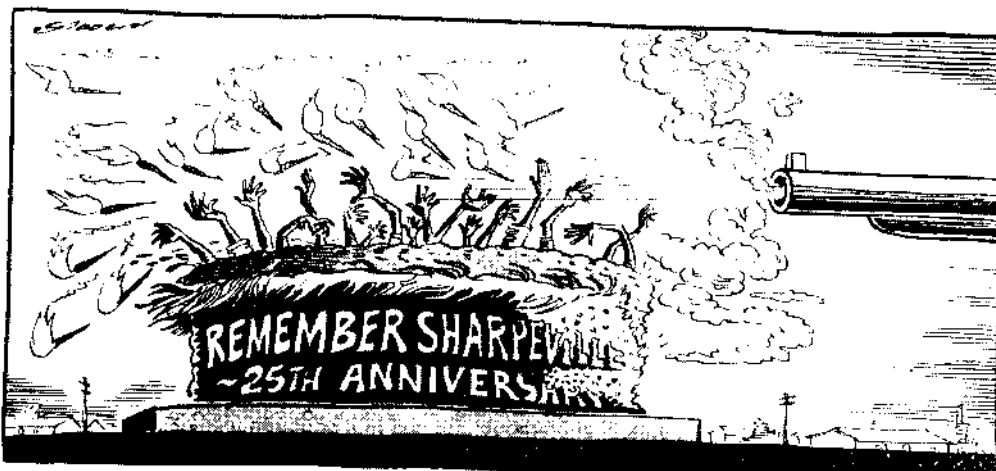
- 1 Study the Sources carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

**SOURCE A**



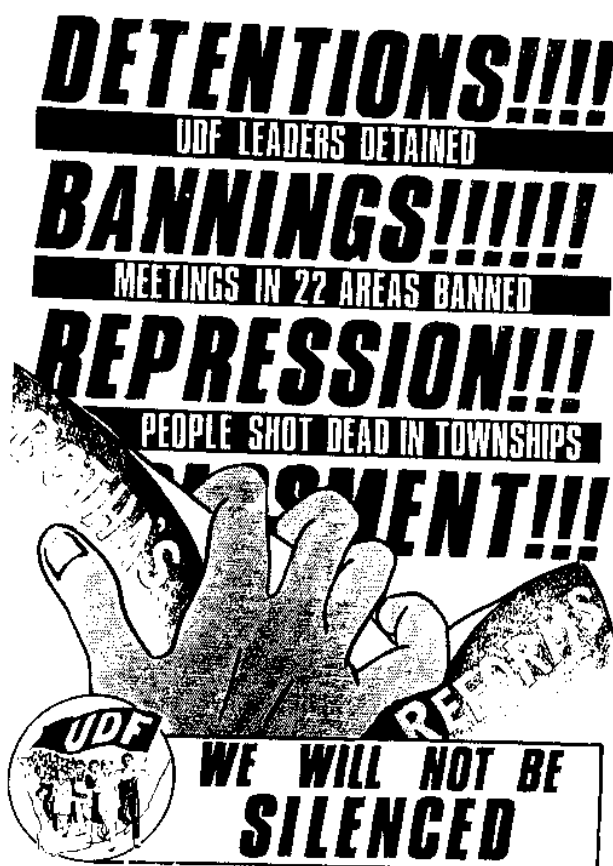
*A poster published in South Africa in 1955 about the Freedom Charter.*

**SOURCE B**



*A British cartoon published in 1985.*

SOURCE C



A poster published by the United Democratic Front in 1985.

1 (a) Study **Source A**.

Is this poster useful evidence about the Freedom Charter of 1955?

Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[6]

(b) Study **Source B**.

Why was this cartoon published in 1985?

Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[6]

(c) Study **Sources B and C**.

How far do these Sources explain why the South African government declared a state of emergency in 1985?

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 Soon after apartheid was firmly established in South Africa in the early 1950s, Nelson Mandela emerged as one of its most important opponents.

(a) What were the main features of the apartheid system set up in South Africa between 1948 and 1956? [5]

(b) Explain how the National Party enforced its policy of apartheid. [7]

(c) 'The following were all *equally important* reasons why Nelson Mandela was such a powerful opponent of apartheid:

- (i) Mandela was responsible for persuading the ANC to fight apartheid with violence;
- (ii) Mandela's long imprisonment;
- (iii) Mandela's release from prison in 1990.'

Do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer, referring to (i), (ii) and (iii). [8]

3 In 1989, F W de Klerk replaced P W Botha as President of South Africa.

(a) What changes did de Klerk make in 1989 and 1990? [5]

(b) Why did some groups in South Africa oppose the new constitution that was agreed in 1993? [7]

(c) 'The following were all *equally important* reasons why de Klerk decided to introduce reforms in South Africa:

- (i) the economic position of South Africa;
- (ii) international opposition to apartheid and minority rule;
- (iii) the activities of the ANC.'

Do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer, referring to (i), (ii) and (iii). [8]

