

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

1935/14

PAPER 1 (DEVELOPMENT STUDY WITH GERMANY, c.1919-45)

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.

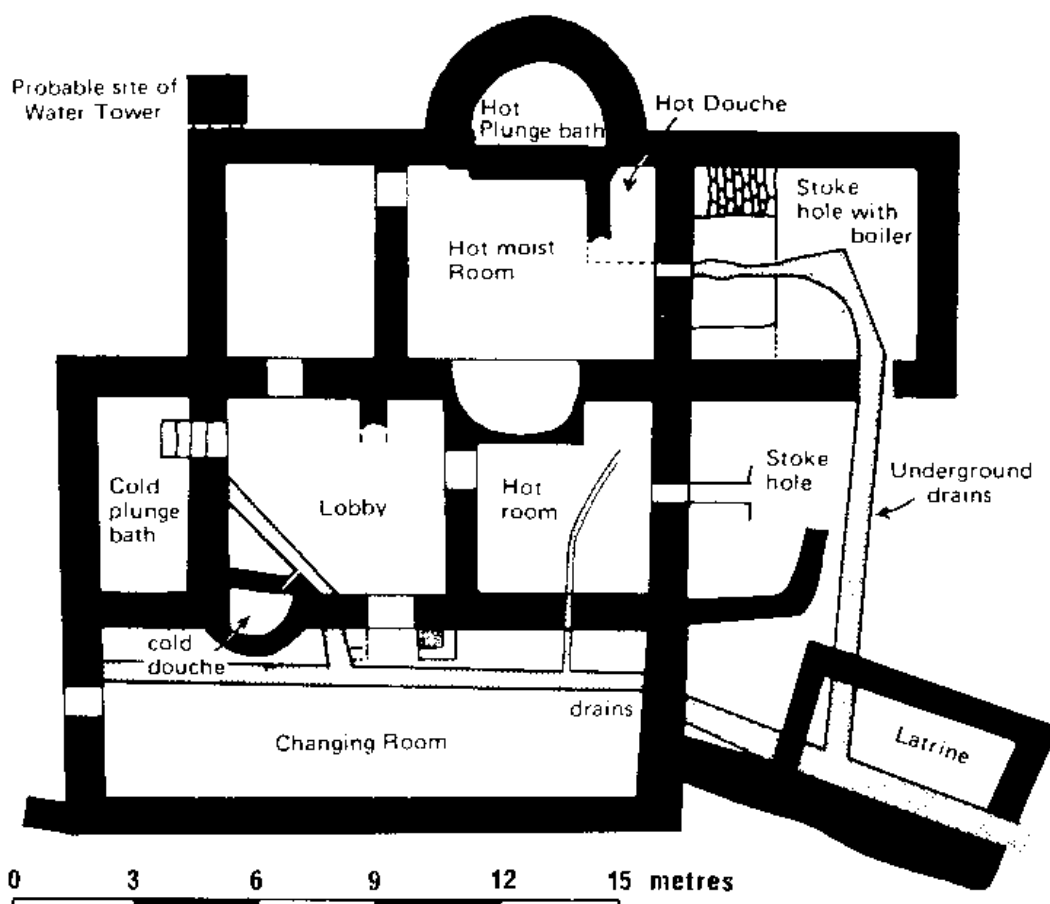
Section A: Development Study
(a) Medicine Through Time

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.

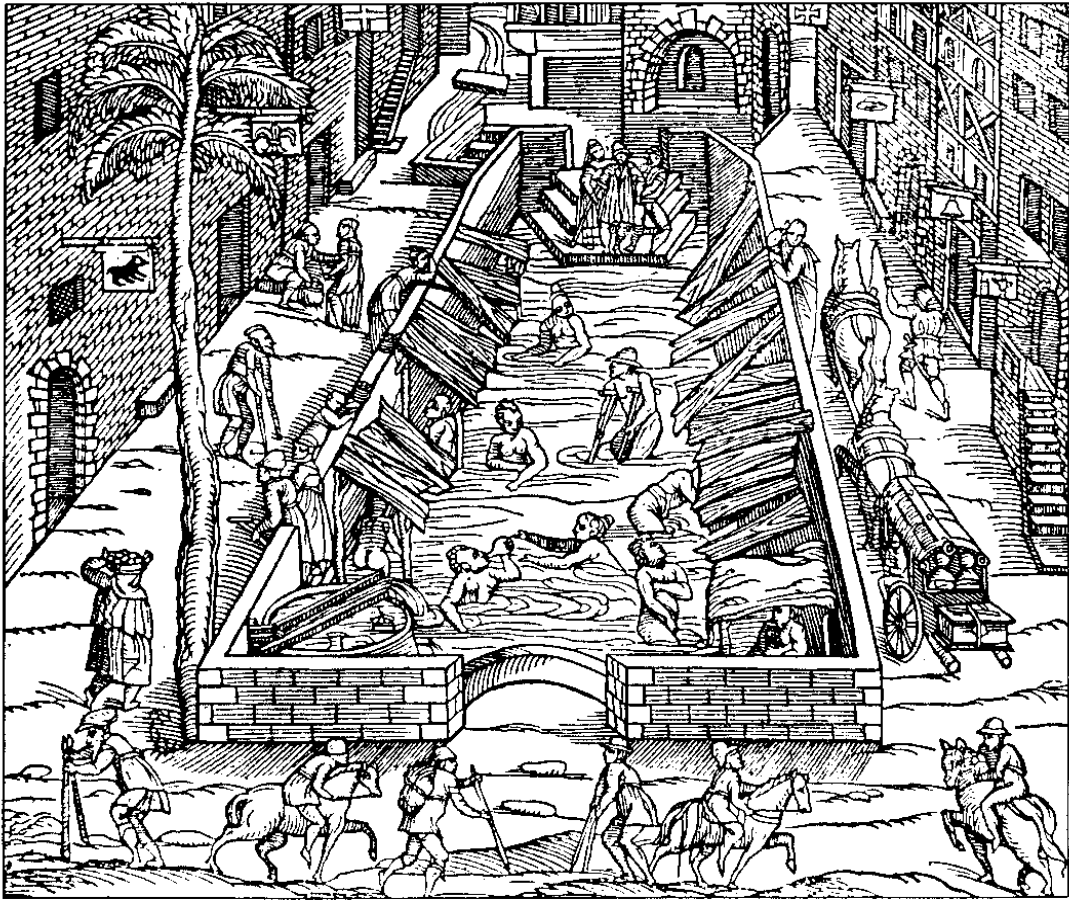
- 1 Study the Sources carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

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]

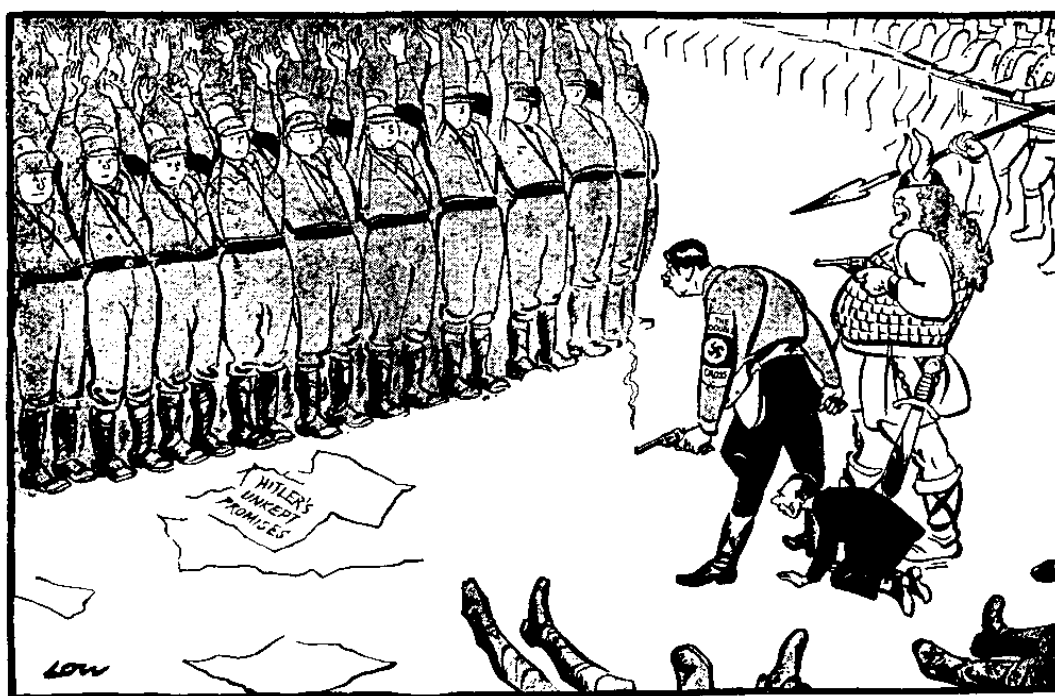
Section B: Depth Study
Germany, c.1919-1945

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



Hitler Goebbels Goering

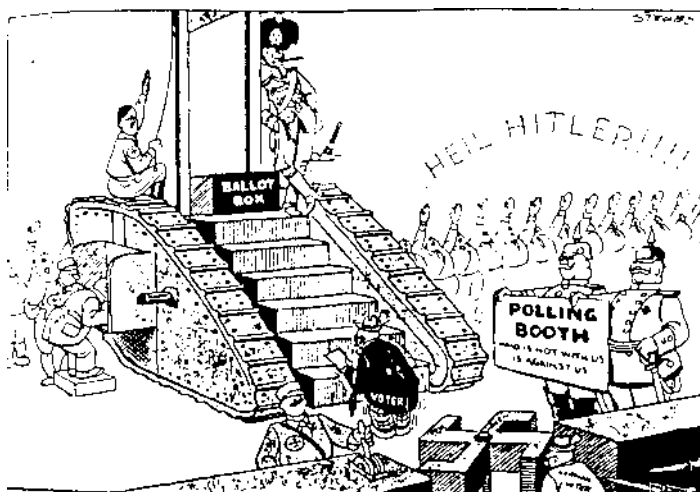
A British cartoon from July 1934, about the Night of the Long Knives in June 1934. The caption with the cartoon was, 'They salute with both hands now.'

SOURCE B

I was standing about 40 or 50 metres away from the flames which blazed in the night sky. While I was standing around, Goring told the press to report 'The Communists have set fire to the Reichstag'.

A witness to the Reichstag Fire in 1933

SOURCE C



A British cartoon from 4 March 1933 about the elections in Germany on 5 March

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

Why was this cartoon about the Night of the Long Knives published?

Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[6]

(b) Study **Source B**.

Why was the Reichstag Fire important for the Nazis?

Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[6]

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

How far do these two sources explain how Hitler consolidated his power in 1933-4?

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 1920s, the Weimar Republic faced many challenges.

(a) What were the main ways in which Germany was punished in the Treaty of Versailles? [5]

(b) Why did the Munich Putsch of 1923 fail? [7]

(c) 'The following were all **equally important** reasons why the Weimar Republic eventually collapsed:

- (i) the acceptance, by the Weimar Republic, of the Treaty of Versailles;
- (ii) the economic depression of 1929-33;
- (iii) the rise of Hitler and the Nazis.'

Do you agree with this statement?

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

3 Many Germans supported the Nazi regime but some Germans opposed it.

(a) What were the main political beliefs of Hitler? [5]

(b) Why did some Germans oppose the Nazi regime? [7]

(c) 'The following were all **equally important** reasons why the Nazi regime was so strong:

- (i) the Nazis were popular among young Germans;
- (ii) the Nazis economic policies were successful;
- (iii) the use of propaganda by the Nazis.'

Do you agree with this statement?

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

