

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

1935/21

PAPER 2 (MEDICINE THROUGH TIME)

Specimen Paper 2003

Additional materials:
Answer booklet.

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the answer booklet.
- Study the Background Information and the Sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** questions.
- 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 **50**.

Study the Background Information and the Sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this and then answer ALL the questions.

In answering the 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 can also use any of the other Sources if they are relevant.

1 Study Source A.

Why do you think Florence Nightingale's parents did not want her to become a nurse?

Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.

[6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Do you think that these Sources provide an accurate picture of how much Florence Nightingale improved conditions at Scutari?

Explain your answer. Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.

[9]

3 Study Source D.

'This Source shows that standards of nursing were improving.'

Explain whether you agree with this statement. Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.

[8]

4 Study Source E.

'The author of this Source obviously admired Florence Nightingale, so historians should ignore what he has written.'

Explain whether you agree with this statement. Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.

[8]

5 Study Sources E and F.

How far do these two Sources agree about Florence Nightingale?

Explain your answer.

[7]

6 Study all the Sources.

'Florence Nightingale made her most important contribution to nursing when she was in the Crimea.'

How far do these Sources support this interpretation? Explain your answer using the Sources and your own knowledge.

[12]

MEDICINE THROUGH TIME FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Background Information

In the mid-nineteenth century, nursing had a very poor reputation. The reputation was deserved because most nurses were poorly educated and had very little training. The hospitals they worked in were unhygienic places where patients stood very little chance of making a full recovery from operations.

One woman who wished to change all this was Florence Nightingale. She became famous when she went to work in the military hospital at Scutari in Russia during the Crimean War (1853-6). While she was there, the death rate fell dramatically at the hospital.

On her return to England, she turned her attention to improving nursing standards. She is usually remembered today as 'the lady with the lamp' from the Crimea, but was her work there really her most important contribution to nursing?

SOURCE A

Florence Nightingale's parents hoped that she would follow the path of most upper-class English girls and spend her time visiting friends and going to parties, in the hope of meeting a wealthy husband. But Florence had other ideas. When she was eighteen she became convinced that God had a purpose for her – to care for the sick. This idea horrified her parents, because in those days nurses were usually rough women with little or no training.

An extract from a book about famous campaigners for change, published in 1995.

SOURCE B

You gentlemen of England can have little idea from reading the newspapers of the horror and misery in a military hospital of operating on those dying, exhausted men. A London hospital is a garden of flowers compared to it. Let no lady come here who is not used to exhaustion and shortages. Even the nuns working here are complaining about conditions.

Sometimes the roof is off our quarters or the windows are blown in and we are flooded and under water all night. The poor fellows who are brought here have not had a clean shirt nor have been washed for months. But we have not a basin, nor a towel, nor a bar of soap, nor a broom.

An extract from a letter to a London surgeon by Florence Nightingale in November 1854. In the letter she describes the conditions at the hospital in Scutari in the Crimea.

SOURCE C



A nineteenth-century painting of the hospital ward at Scutari after Florence Nightingale and her nurses had carried out their improvements

SOURCE D

All Nightingale nurses must be subject to proper regulations about uniform, hours of attendance upon the sick, hours of attendance at lectures etc. – as set out by Miss Nightingale.

The Matron shall be responsible for making sure the rules are strictly obeyed. She must keep a Discipline Book in which shall be entered every act of misconduct.

Each nurse shall keep a daily Ward Book in which shall be recorded her duties. These must be forwarded monthly to Miss Nightingale for inspection.

The present Matron shall provide a list of unsuitable nurses to be dismissed to make way for the Nightingale nurses to start their training.

A set of rules issued by Florence Nightingale in 1859 when she had established a nurse training scheme at St. Thomas's Hospital in London. The scheme was paid for by the 'Nightingale Fund' which was collected from the public in recognition of her work in the Crimea.

SOURCE E

To think about the work Miss Nightingale performed for the army makes one feel tired. No one person should have driven herself to achieve all this. What must this work have cost her in exhaustion, in strain and in the sacrifice of every pleasure. And yet by 1859 her work for the army was only part of her labours. From military hospitals and military nursing she passed to civilian hospitals and civilian nursing; from working for the army she had passed to working for the nation.

In 1857 she appeared before the Royal Sanitary Commission and was asked:
'Have you devoted attention to the organisation of civilian and military hospitals?'

She replied, ' Yes for thirteen years I have visited hospitals in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, many county hospitals, some of the naval and military hospitals in England, all the hospitals in Paris, and the hospitals in Berlin, Lyons, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople and Brussels'.

The Commissioners were startled. It was an experience such as no other person in Europe possessed.

From a biography of Florence Nightingale written in 1950.

SOURCE F

Contrary to nursing folklore, Florence Nightingale neither invented modern nursing, nor even the idea of nursing as a worthy career. She took the experience of other leading figures and published them as her own (though by adding her famous name to the cause of nursing she gave it great standing in Britain and throughout the world).

Miss Nightingale's famous 'Notes on Nursing' is full of good advice about quiet, food, light and the role of nurses, but it is directed at nursing in the home, not in the hospital. Indeed, the practice of nursing was never one of her major concerns. She preferred setting up training schemes and supervising nurses to actually guiding them in how to be better nurses.

A historian's assessment, written in 1982, of the role of Florence Nightingale in the history of nursing.

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MARK SCHEME

Specimen Paper 2003

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS

- 1 When marking this paper examiners should remember that the weightings for the assessment objectives in Paper 2 are: AO1 25%, AO2 and AO3 75%.
- 2 The mark scheme is graded in ascending order from the lowest level of response to the highest. It is not cumulative and candidates should be rewarded at the highest level reached. They do not have to reach the lower levels before they can be rewarded at the higher.
- 3 The examiner's first task is to establish the appropriate level at which the candidate is to be rewarded. Then the number of marks is allocated according to the quality (not quantity, unless specifically indicated) of response. Examiners should also take note of where marks within a band are determined by the quality of the candidate's supporting historical detail.

Marks are to be shown in the right hand margin with level followed by mark, e.g. L2/6. Examiners should underline or annotate an answer to indicate which part is considered worthy of the mark allocated. Where a question has several parts the total for the complete question should be shown and ringed.
- 4 The mark scheme is intended as a guide to marking and there will almost certainly be answers which do not fit exactly into the levels. In such circumstances please allocate a mark in keeping with the level of understanding shown in the answer (show as = L2/6). If in doubt consult your team leader.
- 5 Please take care not to over-reward learned responses that are not directly linked to the Sources. Unless answers such as `It depends what you want to know` are supported by reference to the Sources they should be rewarded at a low level. Equally, care should be taken not to over-reward candidates for their skills in literacy. Flowing prose does not necessarily produce a better historical answer than a more deliberate style.
- 6 Paper 2 is the vehicle through which the majority of assessment of Objectives 2 and 3 takes place. Examiners should ensure that they bear this in mind when applying the mark scheme. They should also take careful note of the targets at the beginning of each individual question's mark scheme to see which AO is the focus of the question. Guidance is provided in the mark schemes for individual questions on how questions addressing more than one assessment objective should be marked.
- 7 The quality of written communication covers clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, punctuation and spelling. It is one of the criteria used to determine the place of a response within a level in mark schemes. In general, an answer displaying good quality written communication skills should score more marks than an answer displaying poor quality written communication skills.

**MEDICINE THROUGH TIME
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**

- 1 Study Source A. Why do you think Florence Nightingale's parents did not want her to become a nurse? Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.**

Target: AO1 (3 marks) and AO2 (3 marks)

To be awarded marks in AO2 candidates will be expected to demonstrate a comprehension of Source A in the context of nineteenth century nursing. They may use cross-reference to other Sources to support their answers.

- Level 1: Lifts information from the Source to show that nursing was an undesirable profession [1-2]**
e.g. 'They did not want her to become a nurse because nurses in those days were usually rough women with little or no training.'
- Level 2: Explains why nursing was an unattractive proposition for the Nightingales [3-4]**
e.g. 'They would not have liked it because Florence was from an upper class family and nursing was something which was beneath her.'
- Level 3: Uses cross-reference or contextual knowledge to support answer [5-6]**
e.g. 'Nurses were people who were often drunk, so her family would not have liked it.'

- 2 Study Sources B and C. Do you think that these Sources provide an accurate picture of how much Florence Nightingale improved conditions at Scutari? Explain your answer. Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.

Target: AO1 (2 marks) and AO2 (7 marks)

To be awarded marks in AO2 candidates will be expected to demonstrate a comprehension of Sources B and C in the context of nineteenth century nursing. They will also evaluate the Sources in terms of their reliability.

Level 1: Answers based on superficial provenance or Source type [1-2]

e.g. 'I think that the painting is very good for showing improvement because it is clear and you can see what is going on in it.'

Level 2: Answers which use information to show changes [3-6]

e.g. 'Yes I think they do. In Source B it says that the roof is blown off and there is flooding. In Source C there is a roof and no flooding, so she has made improvements.'

3-4 marks for general comments; 5-6 for specific examples.

Level 3: Uses cross-reference or own knowledge to establish reliability of Sources [7-9]

e.g. 'We know that Florence Nightingale was particularly keen to improve conditions (look at the rules she set up for St. Thomas's Hospital). I suspect that the letter she wrote to the surgeon was an exaggeration so that her work was made to look more difficult.'

7-8 marks for addressing one Source; 8-9 marks for addressing two Sources.

- 3 **Study Source D. ‘This Source shows that standards of nursing were improving.’ Explain whether you agree with this statement. Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.**

Target: AO1 (3 marks) and AO2 (5 marks)

To be awarded marks in AO2 candidates will be expected to demonstrate a comprehension of Source D in the context of nineteenth century nursing. They will also evaluate the Source in terms of its typicality.

Level 1: Answers which use information from the Source to show improvements [1-3]

e.g. ‘Yes this Source shows that standards of nursing were improving because now the nurses had to keep a day book which could be inspected.’

Level 2: Answers which claim rules reflect lack of improvement OR state that in time improvements will come [3-5]

e.g. ‘I don’t think this is what the Source shows. In fact it shows the opposite. If things were that good, why did Florence Nightingale have to produce such detailed rules? They would not have been necessary.’

3-4 for addressing one part; 4-5 for addressing both parts.

Level 3: Qualifications in terms of typicality or implementation [6-8]

e.g. ‘I don’t think these rules prove there were improvements. After all, this is only one hospital. Were they all this good? And did the nurses actually obey the rules? It is all very well saying what should happen, but did it actually happen?’

6-7 for addressing one qualification; 7-8 for addressing two qualifications.

- 4 **Study Source E. ‘The author of this Source obviously admired Florence Nightingale, so historians should ignore what he has written.’ Explain whether you agree with this statement. Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.**

Target: AO1 (2 marks) and AO3 (6 marks)

To be awarded marks in AO3 candidates will be expected to use their knowledge of the period to explain how and why the author has represented Florence Nightingale in this manner.

Level 1: Answers which prove the authors’ admiration [1-3]

e.g. ‘I think this is true, because the author talks about how she has done so much work, it makes him feel tired!’

1 mark for each piece of evidence provided from the Source.

Level 2: Answers which assert that Source is still valuable, but give no example [4]

e.g. ‘It really doesn’t matter that the author is biased, because we can still find out all sorts of things from this Source.’

Level 3: Answers which demonstrate how regardless of alleged bias Source is still useful [5-6]

e.g. ‘This Source might be biased, but doesn’t mean that historians should ignore it. After all, the fact that Florence Nightingale gets such a good write-up demonstrates that she must have made a big enough impact to win the admiration of at least one person.’

Level 4: Answers using knowledge or cross-reference to validate what is said in the Source [6-8]

e.g. ‘I’m not sure that I agree that the author has allowed his admiration for Florence Nightingale to cloud his judgement. After all we can see in other Sources (especially Sources C and D) what a good job she did. So he is probably telling us things that are true whether he admires her or not.’

Allow internal cross-reference to Royal Sanitary Commission for 6 marks;
External cross-reference mark at 7-8 marks.

5 Study Sources E and F. How far do these two Sources agree about Florence Nightingale? Use your knowledge to help you answer this question.

Target: AO2

Level 1: Identifies areas of disagreement OR agreement in what is said [1-4]

e.g. 'They do not say the same things. Source E talks about her unceasing work to improve hospitals and nursing, but Source H says that the practice of nursing was her main concern.'

Award up to two marks for each point made. (Second mark given if both Sources are used.)

Level 2: Both elements of Level 1 [4-5]

Level 3: Answers which appreciate that the Sources are not talking about the same thing, so there need not be agreement or disagreement. [6-7]

e.g. 'I think that the Sources both say that Florence Nightingale improved conditions in hospitals, though one makes it sound like it was her main aim, whereas the other says she was more interested in training. The basic point is that they agree that she did good work for hospitals, but in different ways. The two authors would not have disagreed with each other. They were just looking at different aspects of her work.'

6 Study all the Sources. ‘Florence Nightingale made her most important contribution to nursing when she was in the Crimea.’ How far do these Sources support this interpretation? Explain your answer, using the Sources and your own knowledge.

Target: AO1 (2 marks), AO2 (4 marks) and AO3 (6 marks)

To be awarded marks in AO2 candidates will be expected to demonstrate a comprehension of Sources A to F and to make inferences from them. They will also evaluate the Sources in terms of their reliability.

To be awarded marks in AO3 candidates will be expected to use their knowledge of the period to explain how the individual Sources contain interpretations of the value of Florence Nightingale’s work and why those interpretations might have been produced.

Sources must be identifiable by reference to Source letter or quote.

Level 1: Answers which do not use Sources [1-3]

At this level candidates will relate details of the life and work of Florence Nightingale but no Sources will be identified.

Level 2: Answers which use Sources to show that Florence Nightingale did good work in the Crimea or elsewhere [4-6]

e.g. ‘You can see quite clearly from Source C that she did valuable work in the Crimea because the ward is so clean and things look hygienic.’

Level 3: Both elements of Level 2 [7-8]

e.g. ‘You can see quite clearly from Source C that she did valuable work in the Crimea because the ward is so clean and things look hygienic. But according to Source D she also set up rules for nurses in hospitals in London. That was important too.’

Level 4: As Level 3 but also attempts to consider relative importance or whether work at home was based on fame won in the Crimea [9-10]

e.g. ‘I think that the Background Information, Sources B and C make it look like her most valuable contribution was in the Crimea. But when you look carefully at her work, you can see that it wasn’t. She did raise standards in military hospitals in the Crimea but by becoming a nurse she raised the status of the profession at home and then brought about dramatic improvements through her rules and her training. This was much more important.’

Bonus: Up to +2 bonus for valid evaluation of Sources (one for each). Show as +1E.