

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)**

A951/14

Study in Development with Germany, c.1919–1945 Depth Study

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

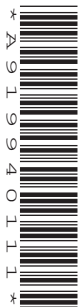
- 8 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

**Monday 17 January 2011
Afternoon**

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- There are two sections in this paper.

Section A (Study in Development)

Choose **one** of these options:

Either (a) Medicine Through Time (pages 2–6);

Or (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time (pages 7–9).

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

Section B (Depth Study)

Answer **Question 5** and **one** other question.

- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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: 6c, 7c.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Development Study

Choose EITHER (a) Medicine Through Time OR (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time

(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 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

In winter, people should eat as much as possible and drink as little as possible – wine, bread, roast meat and few vegetables. This will keep the body hot and dry. In summer they should drink more and eat less – watered wine, barley cakes and boiled meat – so that the body will stay cold and moist. Walking should be fast in winter and slow in summer.

From 'A Programme for Health' written around 400BC by Hippocrates.

SOURCE B



A Roman statue of Asclepius from the early fifth century AD.

SOURCE C



An illustration from around 1098. It shows Crusaders laying siege to a town. They are bombarding it with diseased heads.

SOURCE D



An engraving from the early nineteenth century. Its caption was 'Monster soup commonly called Thames Water, being a correct representation of that precious stuff doled out to us!'

SOURCE E



An illustration from the early nineteenth century. It shows a doctor bleeding a family to avoid influenza.

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Are you surprised that Source B comes from a later date than Source A? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source C.

How useful is Source C as evidence about what people understood about disease in the eleventh century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [4]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

Which of these two sources shows the better understanding of disease? 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 to explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

- 2** Much progress was made in medicine during the Ancient period.
- (a)** Briefly describe how the Egyptians tried to stay healthy. [5]
 - (b)** Explain why the Greeks were able to make so much progress in medicine. [7]
 - (c)** 'The Romans are more important than the Greeks in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 3** More progress was made in medicine in the Renaissance than in the Middle Ages.
- (a)** Briefly describe the part played by monasteries in medieval medicine. [5]
 - (b)** Explain why Paré was able to make advances in medicine. [7]
 - (c)** 'Vesalius is more important than Harvey in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 4** Hospitals and surgery were two areas where important advances were made in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- (a)** Briefly describe the work of Florence Nightingale. [5]
 - (b)** Explain how the problem of bleeding during surgery was overcome. [7]
 - (c)** 'Simpson is more important than Lister in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 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 print published at the time showing the execution of the gunpowder plotters in 1605.
Prints like these were cheap to buy and sold in great numbers.*

SOURCE B

Stealing from a rabbit warren
 Being out at night with a blackened face
 Murder
 Stealing horses or sheep

Some of the crimes that could be punished by the death penalty in the eighteenth century.

SOURCE C



A cartoon of crowds at a public execution, published in 1867.

1 (a) Study Source A.

How useful is this source as evidence about attitudes towards crime and punishment in the seventeenth century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source C.

Why was this cartoon published at this time? 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 to explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

2 There were important changes to crime and punishment during the Middle Ages.

(a) Briefly describe how women were treated by the law in the Middle Ages. [5]

(b) Explain why Anglo-Saxon laws and Norman laws existed side by side during much of the Middle Ages. [7]

(c) 'The story of Robin Hood does not teach us much about medieval crime and punishment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

3 Types of crime changed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(a) Briefly describe the activities of smugglers. [5]

(b) Explain why there was an increase in highway robbery in the eighteenth century. [7]

(c) 'The authorities were more worried about poaching than smuggling.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

4 There were different forms of protest in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

(a) Briefly describe what happened during the Rebecca Riots. [5]

(b) Explain why 'Peterloo' was important at the time. [7]

(c) 'The suffragettes did more harm than good to the campaign for the vote.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

Section B: Depth Study**Germany, c.1919–1945**

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 should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Answer Question 5 and ONE other question.

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

SOURCE A

Workers, Party comrades! The military putsch has started. The Freikorps, fearing they will be disbanded, are trying to remove the Republic and to form a military dictatorship. Kapp is at their head. Everything is at stake. No factory must work while the military dictatorship rules! Therefore down tools! Come out on strike! Down with the counter-revolution.

From a poster published by the government in March 1920.

SOURCE B



A German drawing entitled 'French heroes in the Ruhr', published in 1923.

SOURCE C

On Friday afternoons in 1923, very long lines of workers waited outside the pay windows of the big German factories, department stores, banks and offices, watching the clocks until at last they reached the pay window and received a bag full of paper bank notes. According to the figures on the notes, they were worth anything from 700,000 marks up to 380 billion.

An eye-witness account of events in 1923.

SOURCE D

A photograph of a German woman in 1923 using banknotes to light her fire.

5 (a) Study Source A.

Why was it necessary for the government to publish this poster? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

Why do you think this drawing was published in 1923? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Does Source C make Source D surprising? Use the sources 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 to explain your answer as fully as possible and support it with specific detail.

6 It took just over ten years for the Nazi Party to come to power in Germany.

(a) Briefly describe the ideas of the Nazi Party in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Explain why the Munich Putsch was a disaster for the Nazis. [7]

(c) 'The most important reason why the Nazis came to power in 1933 was the leadership of Hitler.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

7 The Nazi regime survived for a number of reasons.

(a) Briefly describe Nazi actions against Jews in the 1930s. [5]

(b) Explain why some young people opposed the Nazis. [7]

(c) 'The most important reason why the Nazis were able to stay in power was their use of force and terror.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.