

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 6 June 2016 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

A954/14 Study in Development with Germany, c. 1919–1945 Depth Study

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

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 2–5);

Or (b) Crime and Punishment Through Time (pages 6–9).

Then answer either **Question 1** or **Question 5** and **one** other question from the option you have chosen.

Section B (Depth Study)

Answer **Question 9** and **one** other question.

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 **81**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in the following questions:
Development Study: Questions 2(c), 3(c), 4(c), 6(c), 7(c) and 8(c)
Depth Study: Questions 10(c) and 11(c).
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

SECTION A – Development Study

In this section, answer questions from **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 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

46 channels go from the heart to every limb. If a doctor places his hand on the back of the head, hands, stomach, arms or feet, then he hears the heart.

There are four channels to the liver; it is they which give it life and air, which afterwards cause all diseases to begin in it by overfilling with blood.

There are four vessels that open to the anus. The anus opens to every vessel to the right side and to the left when it is overfilled with excrements.

Written by an Egyptian doctor in about 1500 BC.

SOURCE B



A Roman drawing of Asclepius.

SOURCE C



A drawing, entitled 'The Influenza', from the eighteenth century. The surgeon who is sitting down asks 'Doctor, how much blood?' One of the doctors on the left, replies 'Eight units for the whole family. Divide yourselves up!'

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Do these two sources show that the Romans understood less about medicine than the Egyptians? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**


(b) Study Source C.


'Greek ideas about medicine were still accepted in the eighteenth century.' How far does this source support this interpretation? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**


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 Many different methods were used to try and keep people healthy.
- (a) Briefly describe prehistoric ideas about illness. [5]
 - (b) Why was public health in the Middle Ages so poor? Explain your answer. [7]
 - (c) 'The authorities responded to the plague in similar ways in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

- 3 Many important medical advances were made during the Medical Renaissance.
- (a) Briefly describe the work of Paré. [5]
 - (b) Explain why Harvey was able to make advances in medicine at this time. [7]
 - (c) 'Vesalius was more important than Harvey in the history of medicine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

- 4 Various individuals were important in the development of medicine during the nineteenth century.
- (a) Briefly describe the work of Simpson. [5]
 - (b) Explain why the work of Koch was important in the development of medicine. [7]
 - (c) 'Jenner was more important than Pasteur in the history of medicine.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

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.

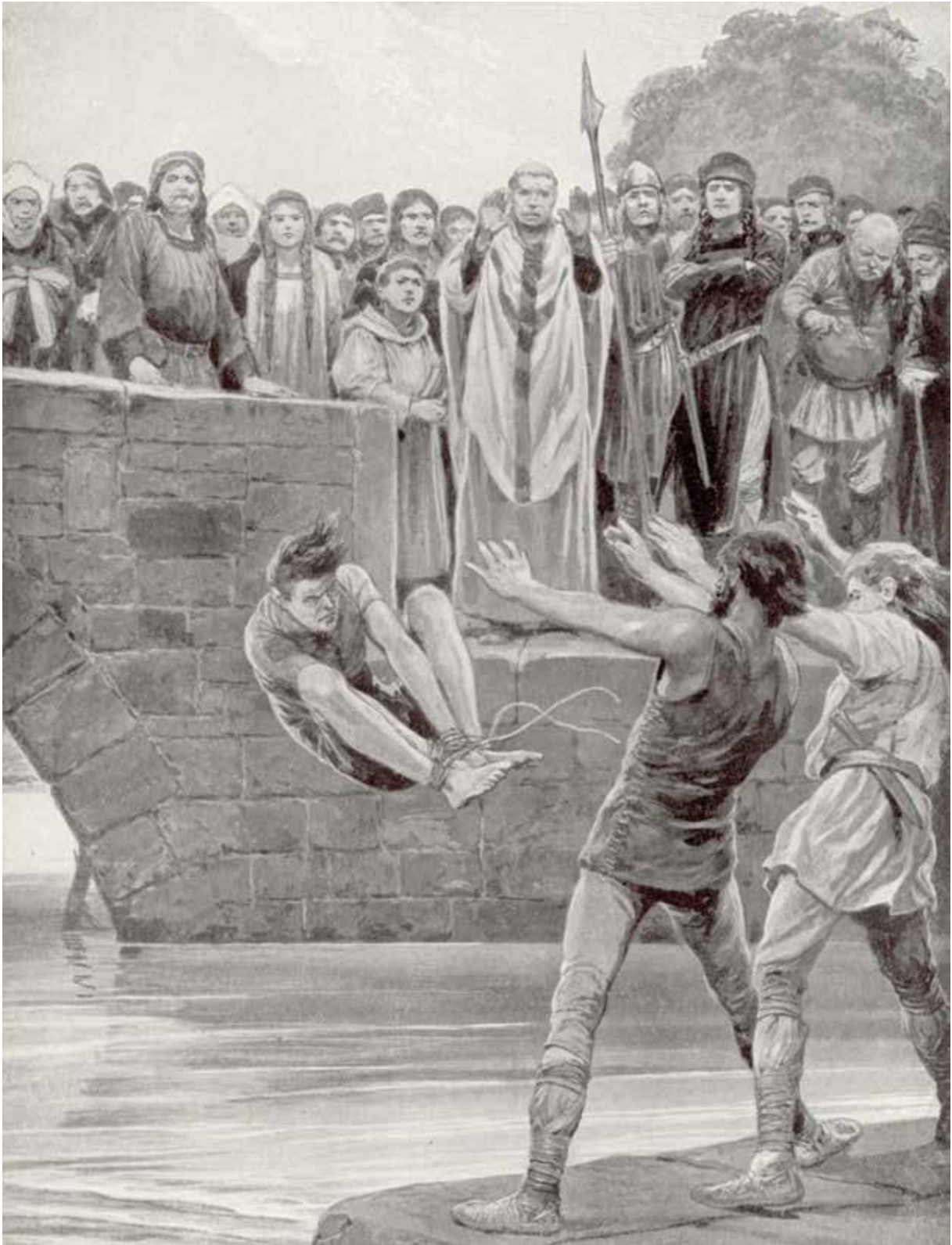
Answer Question 5 and ONE other question.

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

SOURCE A

From a pamphlet about the execution of four witches in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, published in 1655.

SOURCE B



A drawing of medieval trial by water.

SOURCE C



A drawing of Archbishop Cranmer being burned as a heretic in 1556.

5 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this source published at this time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**




(b) Study Sources B and C.

'The importance of religion in crime and punishment did not change in the period 1066 to 1600.' How far do these sources support this interpretation? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

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.

- 6 Problems of law and order changed during the Middle Ages.
- (a) Briefly describe how the Anglo-Saxons punished criminals. [5]
 - (b) Explain how the story of Robin Hood is useful evidence about crime and punishment in the Middle Ages. [7]
 - (c) 'The ways in which governments responded to problems of law and order changed little during the Middle Ages.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
- 7 In the period 1600–1850 new types of crimes and punishments appeared.
- (a) Briefly describe how highwaymen operated. [5]
 - (b) Explain why the authorities found it difficult to end smuggling. [7]
 - (c) 'In the period 1600–1850 the authorities were more concerned about crimes against property than about other types of crime.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
- 8 There were changes to how prisoners were punished in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- (a) Briefly describe prison conditions for women at the beginning of the nineteenth century. [5]
 - (b) Explain why transportation to Australia was feared. [7]
 - (c) 'Prisons improved in the period 1750 to 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
-  Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

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 9 and ONE other question.

9 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

A painting, entitled 'The Family', published in Nazi Germany in the 1930s.

SOURCE B

©Maria McKay, Germany 1919 – 1945
 (Modern Times Sourcebooks), p.75,
 Longman, 1989. Item removed due to third
 party copyright restrictions.

A cartoon by a German cartoonist published in Czechoslovakia in 1935. The woman in the middle is saying 'And now I will introduce Frau Muller, who up to now, has brought 12 children into the world.'

SOURCE C



From a German school book, 1935.

9 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this painting published in Nazi Germany in the 1930s? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source B.

'The lives of German women were worse during the Nazi period than in the time of the Weimar Republic.' Use the source and your knowledge to explain how far you agree with this interpretation. [7]

(c) Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence about education in schools in Nazi Germany? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

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.

10 The Weimar Republic faced many difficult problems.

- (a) Briefly describe the aims and activities of the Spartacists. [5]
- (b) Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was unpopular in Germany. [7]
- (c) 'It was the Great Depression that destroyed the Weimar Republic.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

11 The Nazi regime put a lot of effort into controlling the German people.

- (a) Briefly describe the aims, membership and methods of the SA. [5]
- (b) Explain the different types of opposition to the Nazi regime within Germany. [7]
- (c) 'Propaganda was more important than terror in keeping the Nazis in power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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