

Monday 16 November 2020 – Morning GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

J411/12 The People’s Health, c.1250 to present with The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Section A – The People’s Health, c.1250 to present: Answer Questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.
- Section B – The Elizabethans, 1580–1603: Answer Questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and **either** Question 8 **or** Question 9.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

The People's Health, c.1250 to present

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Give **one** example of an approach to public health in monasteries during the period 1250–1500. [1]
- (b) Name **one** way in which people in towns dealt with the waste they produced in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Name **one** individual whose work led to government action to improve the people's health in the twentieth century. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic since 1980. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why were there attempts to improve public health in towns in the nineteenth century (1800–1900)? Support your answer with examples. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'Little was done to improve public health in Medieval Britain (1250–1500)'. How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that the problems of public health were the same in both the Early Modern Period (1500–1750) and the twentieth century (1900–2000)? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

SECTION B

The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

- 6 (a) In Interpretation A, the film makers portray Elizabeth as a powerful queen. Identify and explain **one** way in which they do this. [3]

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- (b) If you were asked to do further research on one aspect of Interpretation A, what would you choose to investigate? Explain how this would help us to analyse and understand the power of Queen Elizabeth. [5]

- 7 Interpretations B and C both focus on Elizabethan adventurers. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]

Interpretation B – An extract from the *Life in the UK Test Handbook*. This was published by the UK government in 2018 for people taking the UK Citizenship test.

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Interpretation C – An extract from a recent blog by the writer Tim Vicary.

When I was a boy, growing up in Devon, I loved reading historical novels about men like Sir Francis Drake. They were great Elizabethan heroes. Drake was the first Englishman to sail around the world, to return with untold riches and be knighted by Queen Elizabeth on the deck of his ship, the Golden Hind. These men were pioneers, adventurers, founders of the British Empire.

I'm sure today's history is taught differently to the way I learned it; and to an extent, quite right too. For Francis Drake was a pirate, licensed by the Queen to steal, burn and destroy Spanish ships and colonies in the New World. For the Spanish, he was as much of a menace as the Vikings once were to English monks, or Somali pirates are today. He sailed with his cousin John Hawkins, too, on the third of his three slaving voyages.

Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

- 8* In her book *Elizabeth I and Religion 1558–1603*, published in 1993, historian Susan Doran argued that 'the danger from English Catholics was exaggerated'. How far do you agree with this view of the nature and extent of the Catholic threat in England between 1580 and 1603? [20]
- 9* According to the website *www.enotes.com*, 'it was a good time to be English during the Elizabethan era'. How far do you agree with this view of people's daily lives between 1580 and 1603? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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