

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

J411/11 The People's Health, c.1250 to present with The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

OCR supplied materials:

- the OCR12-page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- 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 Norman Conquest, 1065–1087: Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and **either** question 8 **or** question 9.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 consists of **8** pages.

Section A**The People's Health, c.1250 to present**

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1.
- (a) Give **one** example of the way in which medieval people reacted to the Black Death. [1]
- (b) Name **one** way in which people in towns obtained their water during the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Name **one** of the 'big killer' diseases in the period 1750–1900. [1]
2. Write a clear and organised summary that analyses people's living conditions in the Middle Ages. Support your summary with examples. [9]
3. Why did people's attempts to stop the spread of plague in the period 1500–1750 have limited impact? Support your answer with examples. [10]

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

- 4.* How far do you agree that the most important changes in public health in Britain took place in the twentieth century? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5.* 'New technology has been the most important factor in improvements to public health in Britain'. How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Section B**The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087**

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

6. (a) In Interpretation A the historian Robert Bartlett argues that the ‘Harrying of the North’ had a powerful impact on northern England. Identify and explain **one** way in which he does this.

[3]

Interpretation A – An extract from the script of *The Normans*, a BBC television series, 2010.

In 1069, William marched on York and crushed the rebellion. The Normans devastated the North of England. They sacked every village and farmstead as they went. Then William divided his troops into smaller bands who destroyed any crops and livestock they could find ...

A huge area across northern and central England was laid waste by this ‘scorched earth’ on the northern rebels. Plotting the settlements destroyed by the Normans shows the scar that was carved across the country by William’s army. Sixteen years later, these areas were still desolate wasteland.

- (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 Harrying of the North.

[5]

7. Interpretations B and C are both illustrations of Norman motte-and-bailey castles. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences?

[12]

Interpretation B – An illustration of the Norman castle at Pickering in Yorkshire by the reconstruction artist Simon Hayfield. The illustration is in the book *Picturing the Past*. The book was published in 1997 and was aimed at adults.



Interpretation C – An illustration of a typical Norman castle in *Living in the Past: The Middle Ages* a history textbook written for primary school children in 1983.



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

8.* In an article for the *BBC History Magazine* in 2012, the historian Ryan Lavelle argued that late Anglo–Saxon England was ‘by no means a ‘golden age’’. How far do you agree with this view?

[20]

9.* According to a children’s history website, *www.MedievalEurope.MrDonn.org*, following his victory at Hastings, William ‘soon had conquered all of England’. How far do you agree with this view?

[20]

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Interpretation A: Transcribed from BBC Two series *The Normans*, presented by Robert Bartlett, 2010. © BBC Publishing Worldwide.

Interpretation B: Reproduced by kind permission of Simon Hayfield, Hayfield Studio, Shustoke UK, www.hayfieldstudio.co.uk

Interpretation C: An illustration of a Norman castle in *Living in the Past: The Middle Ages* a history textbook written for primary school children in 1983. OCR is aware that third party material appeared in this sample question paper but it has not been possible to fully identify and acknowledge the source.

Question 8: Quote from Ryan Lavelle, 'The dark side of the Anglo-Saxons', in *BBC History Magazine*, Vol 13 No. 13, pg 27, 2012. © BBC Publishing.

Question 9: Quote from Lin and Don Donn, *The Middle Ages for Kids*, www.medievaleurope.mrdonn.org. Accessed January 2015.

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