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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE HISTORY

Paper 2A/A: Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day

Specimen Material

Session

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- You **must** ensure you have the other optional question paper/answer booklet for the **Paper 2 Section B** topic you are entered for. You will have 1 hour 45 minutes to complete **both** papers.
- a Sources Booklet (enclosed).

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all four** questions.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 44.
- The marks for the questions are shown in brackets.
- Extended writing is tested in Question 04.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) will be assessed in Question 04. The marks for SPaG are shown below the mark allocation for Question 04.

Advice

- You are advised to spend 50 minutes on **Paper 2 Section A** and 50 minutes on **Paper 2 Section B**.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
01	
02	
03	
04	
TOTAL	

Answer **all four** questions.

~~0 1~~

Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful is **Source A** to an historian studying vaccination?

Explain your answer using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

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Extra space

Extra space

Turn over ►

8

Extra space _____

8

Turn over ►

Turn over ►

There are no questions printed on this page

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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GCSE HISTORY

Paper 2A/A: Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day

Sources Booklet

Source A for use in answering Question 01

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Source A

A cartoon drawn in 1802 by James Gillray.

It is generally thought to show Edward Jenner giving his patients 'the new inoculation' at St Pancras Hospital in London. However, historians have suggested that the patients are Dr William Woodville's, who ran the hospital. He was in dispute with Jenner after some of his patients died from Smallpox when he used Jenner's technique.



END OF SOURCES



GCSE HISTORY 8145/2A/A

Paper 2A/A Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day

Mark scheme
Specimen Material
Version E1

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

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Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

Step 3 Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in question 04.

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The learner writes nothing• The learner's response does not relate to the question• The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning	0 marks

Question 04 is an extended response question. They give students the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

0	1
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How useful is **Source A** to an historian studying vaccination?

Explain your answer using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)**
Evaluate sources and make substantiated judgements (AO3b)

In analysing and evaluating sources, students will draw on their contextual knowledge to question critically the content and provenance of the source (for example, the context of the time in which source was created, place, author's situation, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience).

Level 4: **Complex evaluation of source with sustained judgement based on content and provenance** **7–8**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of the source by sustained, balanced judgements of the source supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the enquiry point and the broader context of the thematic study.

For example, challenging its usefulness as we now know Woodville's patients died because of contaminated equipment and vaccination went on to become widely accepted and was a major cause of the fall in mortality in the late nineteenth century; but before vaccination became accepted it was treated with fear and deep mistrust.

Level 3: **Developed evaluation of source based on content and/or provenance** **5–6**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the enquiry point and the broader context of the thematic. This may evaluate utility either on the basis of content and/or provenance.

For example, it is useful because at the time it shows that Gillray is playing on people's fear of a new treatment. Gillray may know that Woodville's patients died and wants to discredit vaccination in favour of the inoculators.

Level 2: Simple evaluation of source based on content and/or provenance 3–4

Students may progress from a basic analysis of the source by reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, it is useful because it shows that at this point in time people were frightened because they did not understand that vaccination was based on scientific observation and therefore could be trusted.

Level 1: Basic analysis of source 1–2

Answers may show understanding/support for the source, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference

Students identify basic features which are valid about the source related to the enquiry point, for example, it is useful because it shows at the time they thought cows would grow out of you if you were vaccinated.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

0	2	Explain the significance of anaesthetics in the development of medicine.	[8 marks]
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The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:6)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:2)

Level 4: **Complex explanation of aspects of significance** **7–8**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of significance by explaining the relationship between aspects of significance, for example over time, supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, anaesthetics were significant in the 19th century as it meant that patients no longer suffered pain and died of shock. This enabled surgeons to begin to develop more complicated procedures. Today modern anaesthesia is significant as it uses a mixture of chemicals to produce gradual loss of pain and consciousness, thus modern anaesthetics allow brain surgery with consciousness, which in turn enables doctors to gain knowledge about the body.

Level 3: **Developed explanation of aspects of significance** **5–6**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of significance with developed reasoning considering **two or more** aspects of significance, supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

In addition to a Level 2 response, students make additional developed point(s).

For example, anaesthetics were also significant because they enabled more complex surgery such as operations on the eye to be carried out because the surgeons had more time to develop and perform more complicated surgery because the patients were unconscious.

For example, anaesthetics such as chloroform were easy for surgeons to handle and less explosive and inflammable than ether so they could be used during difficult labours, which meant that women did not have to suffer pain when giving birth.

Level 2: Simple explanation of one aspect of significance **3–4**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students may progress from a basic explanation of significance by simple reasoning of **one** of the identified aspects, supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, anaesthetics were significant because they meant that since James Simpson started using chloroform in 1847, patients no longer were conscious during the operation, so they weren't at risk of dying from shock of the pain.

Level 1: Basic explanation of aspect(s) of significance **1–2**
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students identify aspect(s) of significance, which are relevant to the question. Explanation at this level is likely to be implicit or by assertion.

For example, patients under chloroform no longer suffered pain during operations.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

0	3
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Compare the Black Death in the Middle Ages with the cholera epidemics in the 19th century.

In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to **both** epidemics.

[8 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)

Level 4: **Complex explanation of similarities** **7–8**

Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of similarity by the explanation of the complexities of similarities arising from the broader historical context supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, both Black Death and Cholera had consequences for society and those in power. In the late medieval period the landowning classes had to concede to the labouring class, wages and more freedom because their manual work was in demand. In the nineteenth century the aristocracy and middle classes had to improve conditions for the working class.

Level 3: **Developed explanation of similarities** **5–6**

Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of similarity with developed reasoning considering **two or more** identified similarities, supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

In addition to a Level 2 response, students make additional developed point(s).

For example, both the Black Death and Cholera led to changes in the lives of those people who survived it. Cholera drew attention to the conditions in which many lived and contributed to better sanitation through legislation, whereas the wages of labourers in Medieval times increased in the following decades after

the Black Death.

For example, in both times and epidemics people did not know the real cause of the disease and had many theories. The Black Death was thought to be a punishment from God or the result of Jewish poisoning, Cholera was either caused by poison in the air – miasma or contagion – spread by touch. None of these theories was right.

Level 2: Simple explanation of one similarity **3–4**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students may progress from a basic explanation of similarity by reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding which might be related to, for example, **one** of the identified similarities.

For example, no one knew at the time what really caused either epidemic. In Medieval times people thought the Black Death was a punishment from God, in the 19th century people thought that Cholera was caused by miasma.

Level 1: Basic explanation of similarity/similarities **1–2**
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students identify similarity/similarities, which are relevant to the question. Explanation at this level is likely to be implicit or by assertion.

For example, both the Black Death and Cholera killed large numbers of people.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

Question 04 requires students to produce an extended response. Students should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

0	4
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Has religion been the main factor in the development of medicine in Britain since Medieval times?

Explain your answer with reference to religion and other factors.

Use a range of examples from across your study of Britain: Health and the People: c1000 to the present day.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:8)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:8)

Level 4: **Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement** **13–16**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question
Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance.

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of factors by analysis of the relationship between factors supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, in Medieval times, religious belief was a powerful factor determining medical treatments and understanding of illness, but over time the influence has diminished and scientific discoveries and the state have become more important. The role of the state has changed from one of changing public health infrastructure to communication and providing individuals with information about their health.

Level 3: Developed explanation of the stated factor and other factor(s) 9–12
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance.

Extends Level 2.

Answers may suggest that one factor has greater merit.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of factors with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to the identified consequences.

For example, religion was an important factor because it helped people explain illness. Medieval Christians believed that God caused illness and prayer would make them better. The early hospitals were religious foundations and became centres for expertise. Religion has also hindered progress as science became more widely understood.

Governments have also brought in major changes that have changed a nation's health. The Liberal social reforms (1906–1911) and the NHS from 1948 improved the health of millions. This was done through legislation: governments have money from taxation so they can make changes.

Level 2: Simple explanation of the stated factor or other factor(s) 5–8
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant.

Students may progress from a basic explanation of factors by reasoning supported with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, over time different factors have been more important. In the Medieval period religion explained illness and suggested treatments based on faith. Later on science explained and could prove the causes of illness based on observable evidence. Another factor has been changes in communication for example in the 16th century printing allowed new ideas to spread, such as 'The Fabric of the Human Body' in 1543.

Level 1:	<p>Basic explanation of one or more factors</p> <p>Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question</p> <p>Answer demonstrates a basic line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.</p> <p>Students recognise and provide a basic explanation which is relevant to one or more factors.</p> <p>For example, students may offer a basic explanation stating that religion was important because in Medieval monasteries monks were herbalists who could heal the sick.</p> <p>Students may offer a basic explanation of another factor, such as the government was important because it could pass laws that improved the public's health.</p>	1–4
	<p>Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question</p>	0

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
<p>High performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate 	4 marks
<p>Intermediate performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate 	2–3 marks
<p>Threshold performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate 	1 mark
<p>No marks awarded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner writes nothing • The learner's response does not relate to the question • The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning 	0 marks