



Friday 23 May 2014 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

A952/21 Historical Source Investigation
Developments in British Medicine, 1200–1945

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

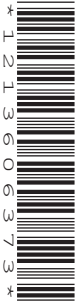
OCR supplied materials:

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

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



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.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- 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 **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- You will be assessed on the quality of written communication in your answer to Question 6. Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

Study the background information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to evaluate specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about the Black Death? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

2 Study Source B.

How useful is this source to an historian studying the Black Death? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Sources C and D.

How similar are these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

5 Study Source F.

Why was this source published at that time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

 'People in the fourteenth century used religion to explain the causes of the plague.'

How far do the sources on this paper support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

Developments in British Medicine 1200–1945**How much understanding did people have of the causes of the Black Death?****Background Information**

The Black Death spread to England in 1348. It was one of the deadliest outbreaks of disease in history. Historians estimate that it killed over 40% of the population. The Black Death faded away towards the end of 1349, leaving many villages deserted and fields unploughed. However, there were further outbreaks of the plague in the 1360s, the 1370s and the 1390s.

People at the time did not understand what caused the plague and many different reasons were suggested.

How far did people depend on religion to explain the causes of the Black Death?

SOURCE A

See how England mourns drenched in tears. The people, stained by sin, quake with grief. Plague is killing men and beasts. Why? Because evil habits go unchallenged.

Idle shepherds leave the flocks straying. Honest people are tricked by cunning traders. Fraud and greed go hand in hand. The poor suffer at the hands of the rich.

Rulers are not wise. The mercy of kings is given only to favourites.

The priests of God should be teaching and giving out the sacraments, but they behave in ways inappropriate to their church.

A poem about the plague written in the second half of the fourteenth century.

SOURCE B



A medieval illustration of a man dying from the plague in the fourteenth century. The picture appeared in a collection put together by a monk in the fifteenth century. God at the top is saying, 'Though it be late ere thou mercie crave, yet mercie thou shalt have.' The priest is saying, 'Commit thy body to the grave. Pray Christ thy soul to save.' Death on the right is saying, 'I have sought thee many a day for to have thee to my prey.'

SOURCE C

The disease stripped villages, cities, castles and towns of people, so that scarcely anyone would be able to live in them. The plague was so contagious that those touching the dead or even the sick were immediately infected and died. Both the sick and the priest hearing their confession were together led to the grave. Many died from ulcers that could be seen on shins and under the armpits. Some died, as if in a frenzy, from pain of the head, others from spitting blood. There was scarcely a house in which only one died, but commonly, man and wife with their children going the same way; namely, to death.

A monk describes the effects of the plague in August 1348.

SOURCE D

In the summer of 1379, the weather was so hot that the plague raged strongly in England and elsewhere. Due to the hostile position of the planets, plague spread on a scale never seen before. There were so many deaths that almost the whole country lost its best men. Among the middle classes it was said that nearly every house was deprived of its residents and left standing empty. Even large families were wiped out by the plague, with not one person left alive. The hand of God was so heavy on us that villages and towns were emptied of their inhabitants and left deserted and abandoned. The people believed that every disaster, every death, indeed every misfortune had been brought about by God because of their sins.

From 'History of England, 1272–1422' by Thomas Walsingham, who died in 1422.

SOURCE E

The cause of the plague is not only the poisoning of the air, but also the imbalance of the humours in those who die of disease. First you should avoid too much eating or drinking and also avoid baths which open the pores, for the pores are the doorways through which poisonous air can enter the body. In cold or rainy weather, you should light fires in your room, and in foggy or windy weather you should inhale perfumes every morning before leaving home. If, however, the plague occurs during hot weather, you must eat cold things rather than hot and also drink more than you eat. Make little use of hot substances such as pepper, garlic and onions.

Written by a doctor in 1365. He had treated people in several outbreaks of the plague.

SOURCE F

Edward by the Grace of God to the Mayor and sheriffs of London, greeting. The air in the city has lately been greatly poisoned and infected by the slaughtering of animals. The rotting blood running in the streets and the dumping of the guts in the River Thames has led to the filthiest stinks. I previously ordered that all slaughtering must take place outside the city and any butcher failing to do this should be imprisoned by you for a year. I ordered you to make these instructions public. Since then, I have been informed that my orders have been ignored.

A letter from King Edward III to the Mayor and sheriffs of London in 1371.

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