

**Modified Enlarged 36pt  
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Thursday 6 June 2019 – Afternoon**

**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  
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:  
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet  
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



# **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 Elizabethans, 1580–1603: Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and EITHER question 8 OR question 9.**

**Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**

## **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 (\*).**

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## **SECTION A**

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

**Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.**

- 1 (a) Name ONE way people in towns obtained their water in the period 1250 to 1500. [1]**
  - (b) Give ONE example of what people in the first half of the nineteenth century believed caused cholera. [1]**
  - (c) Give ONE example of how people tried to prevent Spanish Flu in 1918–1919. [1]**
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- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses people's lives in Britain in the period 1750–1900. Support your summary with examples. [9]**

- 3 Why did living conditions in medieval towns have such an important impact on people's health? Explain your answer. [10]**

**Answer EITHER question 4 OR question 5.**

- 4\* How far do you agree that government responses to plague were more effective in the period 1500–1750 than the period 1250–1500? Give reasons for your answer. [18]**
- 5\* 'National government has done more to improve people's health since 1900 than it did during the Industrial Age of 1750–1900.' How far do you agree? 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 illustrator portrays how an Elizabethan noblewoman tried to impress guests. Identify and explain ONE way in which she does this. [3]**
- (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 nature of Elizabethan society. [5]**

**‘Interpretation A – An illustration by Peter Urmston, drawn for the organisation Historic England. It shows Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, entertaining guests in the Great Chamber at Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire in 1590. The room is decorated with ornate panelling and tapestries. There is a coat of arms above the fireplace where there is a huge fire. A long banqueting table is in the room and it is covered with food and servants are carrying more food to it. On the other side of the room musicians are playing.’**



**7 Interpretations B and C both focus on the threat which Mary Queen of Scots posed to Elizabeth. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]**

**Interpretation B – From the website ‘[www.newadvent.org](http://www.newadvent.org)’, which describes itself as a Catholic Encyclopaedia.**

**The frequent plots that Protestant historians so often speak about are empty rumours which will not stand historical investigation.**

**In 1586, Anthony Babington wrote to Mary to inquire whether she would reward loyal supporters who set her free and killed Elizabeth. It is likely that Babington was persuaded to ask this question by Elizabeth’s spies, although proof of this has not yet been found. Mary answered this letter, promising to reward those who aided her escape, but said nothing about the assassination of Elizabeth.**



**At her trial, Mary protested that she had never plotted to hurt Elizabeth, which was perfectly true. During the whole process of her trial and execution, Mary acted with magnificent courage worthy of her noble character and queenly rank. There can be no question that she died as a martyr.**

**Interpretation C – An extract from the history book ‘Elizabeth’s Spy Master: Francis Walsingham and the secret war that saved England’ by Robert Hutchinson, published in 2007.**

R Hutchinson, 'Elizabeth's Spy Master: Francis Walsingham and the secret war that saved England', pp116-133, W&N (Orion Books), 2007. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

**Answer EITHER question 8 OR question 9.**

**8\* According to the book 'Travel: London', Elizabethan theatres 'had the support of everyone from the Queen to the peasants.' How far do you agree with this view of people's attitudes towards theatres between 1580 and 1603? [20]**

**9\* According to the website 'www.elizabethan-era.org.uk', Elizabethan adventurers were motivated by the belief that 'new discoveries could bring untold riches.' How far do you agree with this view of the motives of adventurers between 1580 and 1603? [20]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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