
GCSE HISTORY

Paper 2 Shaping the nation

2A Britain: Health and the people: c1000 to the present day
with British depth studies

Additional Specimen 2018 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA answer booklet.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The examining body for this paper is AQA. The paper reference is 8145/2A.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Answer all questions from Section A.
- Answer all questions on your chosen topic for Section B.
- Only answer the questions for the topic you have studied in Section B.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Extended writing is tested in question 04 in Section A and in questions 08, 12, 16 and 20 in Section B.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) will be assessed in question 04. The marks for SPaG are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

Advice

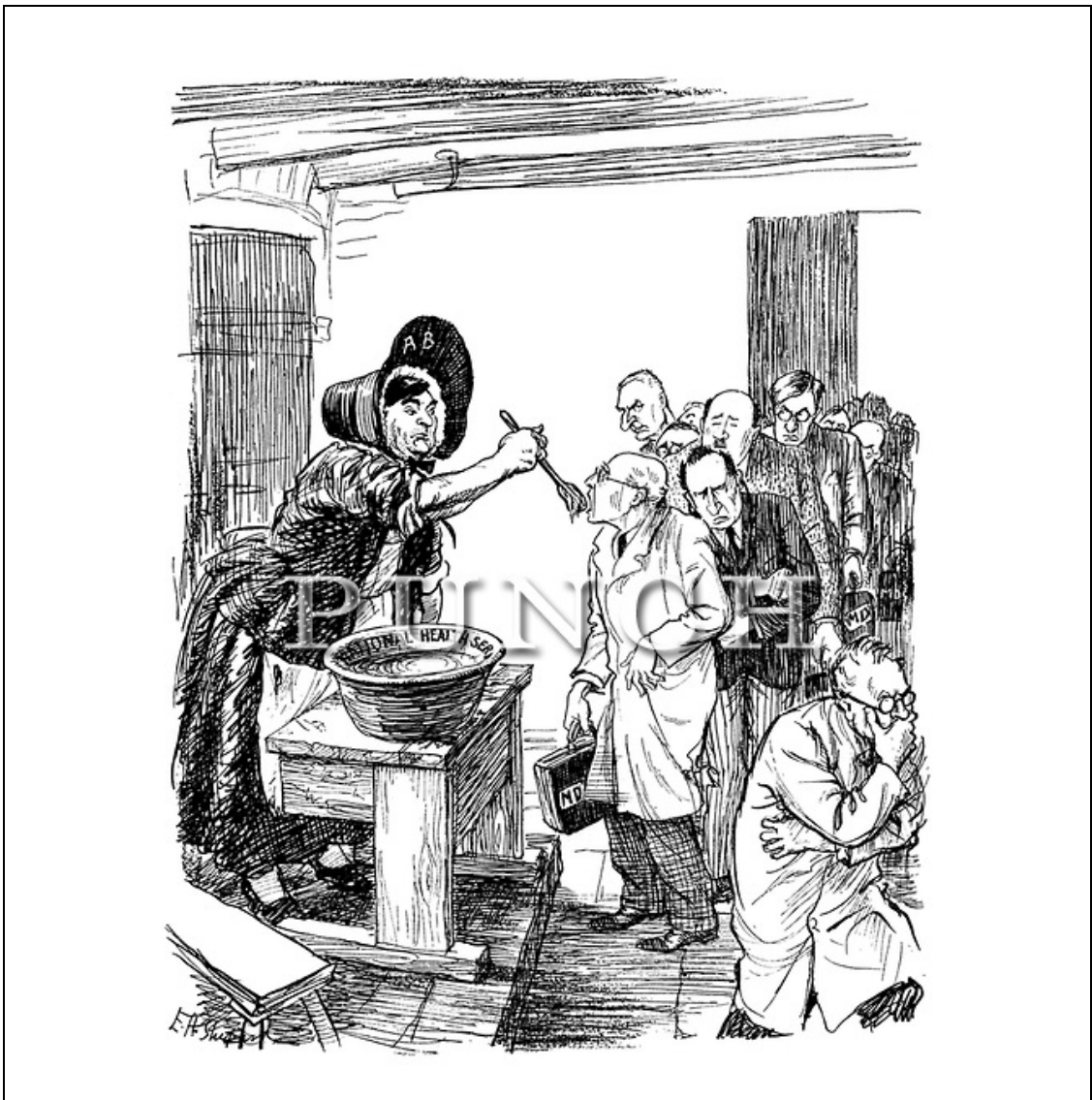
- You are advised to spend 50 minutes on Section A and 50 minutes on Section B.

SECTION A**Britain: Health and the people**

Answer **all four questions** from this section and then turn to page 5 for Section B.

Source A for use in answering question **01** on page 3.

Source A A cartoon from the satirical* magazine 'Punch', 1948. It shows the Minister for Health, Aneurin Bevan giving doctors their NHS medicine. The title of the cartoon was, 'It still tastes awful'.



*Satirical = critical and humorous

Answer questions **01**, **02**, **03** and **04**

0 1

Study **Source A**.

How useful is **Source A** to a historian studying the creation of the NHS?

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

[8 marks]

0 2

Explain the significance of penicillin in the development of medicine.

[8 marks]

0 3

Compare surgery in the Middle Ages with surgery at the time of John Hunter.

In what ways were they similar?

Explain your answer with reference to both times.

[8 marks]

0 4

Has science and technology been the main factor in understanding the causes of disease in Britain?

Explain your answer with reference to science and technology and other factors.

Use examples from your study of Health and the People.

[16 marks]

[SPaG: 4 marks]

Now turn to page 5 for Section B

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SECTION B**British depth studies**

Choose **one topic** and answer **four questions** from that topic.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all four questions from your chosen topic.

If you have studied **Norman England, c1066–c1100**, turn to page **6** to answer questions 05, 06, 07 and 08.

If you have studied **Medieval England: the reign of Edward I, 1272–1307**, turn to page **7** to answer questions 09, 10, 11 and 12.

If you have studied **Elizabethan England, c1568–1603**, turn to page **8** to answer questions 13, 14, 15 and 16.

If you have studied **Restoration England, 1660–1685**, turn to page **9** to answer questions 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Norman England, c1066–c1100

Use **Interpretation A** to answer question 05.

Interpretation A An interpretation of the impact of the Normans on English monasteries.

Adapted from an article by Hugh Lawrence, in 'History Today', 1986.

English monasticism after the Conquest was transformed by the aggressive building of new monasteries occupied by monks from France. This was deeply disturbing for English monks, who had to accept new Norman superiors. Tension was heightened by the lack of respect shown for English customs. But the Normans breathed fresh intellectual life into the English monasteries through new learning from the continent along with different customs.

Answer **all four** questions below.

0 | 5 How convincing is **Interpretation A** about the impact of the Normans on English monasteries?

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

[8 marks]

0 | 6 Explain what was important about land holding and lordship in Norman England.

[8 marks]

0 | 7 Write an account of the ways in which the lives of Anglo-Saxon villagers stayed the same under the Normans.

[8 marks]

0 | 8 'Luck was the main reason for the outcome of battles in this period.'

How far does a study of the battle of Stamford Bridge support this statement?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to Stamford Bridge and your contextual knowledge.

[16 marks]

Medieval England: the reign of Edward I, 1272–1307

Use **Interpretation B** to answer question 09.

Interpretation B An interpretation of Edward I's use of castles in Wales.

Adapted from an article by Alan Rogers, in 'History Today', 1969.

The castles of North Wales, with their defensive strength, were strongholds deep in enemy country but they had wider aims than just keeping down a hostile population. Although castles had military importance as permanent footholds, they were also safe places in a country where trouble could break out at any time. They were part of a process of civilisation, of changing the way Wales looked, and the minds of her people.

Answer **all four** questions below.

0 9

How convincing is **Interpretation B** about Edward I's use of castles in Wales?

Explain your answer using **Interpretation B** and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

1 0

Explain what was important about relations between Edward I and the church in England.

[8 marks]

1 1

Write an account of the work of Robert Burnell and the way in which government changed under Edward I.

[8 marks]

1 2

'Trade was the main reason towns grew in Edward I's reign.'

How far does a study of Hull in the reign of Edward I support this statement?

Explain your answer.

You should refer to Hull in the reign of Edward I and your contextual knowledge.

[16 marks]

Elizabethan England, c1568–1603

Use **Interpretation C** to answer question 13.

Interpretation C An interpretation that questions the motives for Drake's round the world voyage.
Adapted from an article by David Cressy, in 'History Today', 1981.

Was the real and secret purpose of Drake's voyage to raid the wealth of Spain as an authorised privateer, or was he sent to discover new lands and set up British colonies in the New World? Was it simply a trading voyage with the aim of finding a new and profitable route to the spices of the East and done in secret to protect any commercial gains? Probably there was a mixture of motives, with much left to chance.

Answer **all four** questions below.

- 1 | 3** How convincing is **Interpretation C** about the motives for Drake's round the world voyage.
Explain your answer using **Interpretation C** and your contextual knowledge.
[8 marks]
- 1 | 4** Explain what was important about the rebellion of the Earl of Essex for Elizabethan England.
[8 marks]
- 1 | 5** Write an account of the ways in which Queen Elizabeth dealt with the challenge of Puritanism.
[8 marks]
- 1 | 6** 'The main reason for building a stately home in Elizabethan times was to demonstrate the successful career of its owner.'
How far does a study of Burghley House support this statement?
Explain your answer.
You should refer to Burghley House and your contextual knowledge.
[16 marks]
-

Restoration England, 1660–1685

Use **Interpretation D** to answer question 17.

Interpretation D An interpretation of the growth in power of the East India Company.

Adapted from an article by Bruce Lenman, in 'History Today', 1987.

Charles II's restoration began a period of growth for the Company, bringing it prosperity, glory and war against the Dutch. It concentrated on India through heavily-fortified ports over which it had complete control. Its decision to keep infantry at its new headquarters at Bombay was an indirect challenge to Moghul authority and the power of local rulers was undermined. With Bombay already fortified, the new flashpoint would be elsewhere.

Answer **all four** questions below.

- 1 7** How convincing is **Interpretation D** about the growth in power of the East India Company?
Explain your answer using **Interpretation D** and your contextual knowledge. **[8 marks]**
- 1 8** Explain what was important about the theatre in Restoration England. **[8 marks]**
- 1 9** Write an account of the ways in which the English Civil War and Commonwealth affected the Restoration of the monarchy. **[8 marks]**
- 2 0** 'The main reason for design of Royal buildings was to demonstrate the new ideas and technology of the period.'
How far does a study of Tilbury Fort, during the Restoration period, support this statement?
Explain your answer.
You should refer to Tilbury Fort, during the Restoration period, and your contextual knowledge. **[16 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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