

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	J411
Candidate No :	Component Code :	12
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Question Part

1.	a.	Sin / God Punishment
1.	b.	Gini laws.
1.	c.	Princess Diana
2.		<p>Peoples life styles since the 1900 has changed throughout the years. Due to a further understanding within the science and technology factor, beliefs and attitudes changed throughout the period, affecting the way people viewed illness and disease, and how their lifestyles were changed. Throughout the early 1900 the peoples lifestyles were active and hardworking, and men would be working in mines, to working 50 plus hours a week, leaving Saturday afternoons and Sundays for activities such as football, or attending church.</p> <p>In the late 1900s, people had more access to luxuries, obesity numbers rose due to more public transport, as well as television and other electrical devices that people spend their time on instead of being outside, this shows a huge change compared to the early 1900s, showing the factor of wealth and poverty, how what used to be luxuries were now necessities in everyday life in the lifestyle of the 1900s.</p>



Question Part

3. Authorities were slow during 1750 to 1900 in Industrial Britain due to a number of factors. The Great Stink is a huge example of lack of understanding and lack of government intervention. Waste was still being disposed in the Thames as it had been in the Early modern period, this shows continuity through a lack of change through the periods. During the Great Stink, as well as the cholera epidemic, parliament met many times to discuss the issue. At first parliament washed the curtains with lime to attempt to disguise the smell, unfortunately that did not work, parliament then contemplated moving parliament completely out of London. It wasn't until Bazzelgette had come up with the sewage system that anything was done about waste. Bazzelgette sewer system is still in London and still in use today.

A lack of science and technology and beliefs and attitudes were the main reasons authorities were slow in reforming public health, despite John Snow making the connection between water and cholera, the government and



Question Part

authorities did little to make people aware of this. The first public health act didn't come in till the mid 1800s. The reason reforming public health was slow & was due to a lack of understanding the public's needs.

5*

I partially agree with this statement, during the Early Modern period, government intervention started to become a factor in the lives of the people compared to the previous period of the Middle Ages.

During Throughout the Middle Ages, attitudes and beliefs were the reason ~~was~~ main focus of public health. Through the period the people witnessed the Black Death ~~to~~ which consisted of the Bubonic plague, Pneumonic plague, and Septicemic plague. The Black Death occurred to a number of reasons, towns had taken a step back from all the work the Romans had done in England. People no longer used the sewage system, cesspits and middens were used to dispose of waste, as well as throwing it in to the streets where people would be



Question Part

walking below. Peasents would sleep with their animals in small living spaces, the connection to germs had not been noticed. Little was done by the government to help the Black death, God was blamed for bring disease due to peoples sin, flagillance was a dying Craze, not many english followed this extream act of repenance. Towns were Crammed with people making it easy for the plauge to Spread. ~~Big~~ Living conditions were not taken in to account and peasents carryed on living in filth.

During the Early Modern period, government intervention started to make an impact on living conditions, when another plauge epidemic hit, more was done to stop the disease spreading. Even though attitudes and beliefs had not changed, there was more access to clean water from monestrys and infermarys. The government employed watchmen who would keep towns in order, as well as locking people with plauge in their house and painting a red cross on the door. Miasmas were still thought to be another cause for disease so middens were moved outside the town walls as well, rakers were employed to get rid of waste off the streets. Plauge Doctors played a large part in



Question Part

the Early Modern period too, ~~are~~ coming up with ways to ease pain and popping bubble.

I partially agree with the statement as waste was still being disposed in the same ways as the Middle Ages, as well as living with their animals and transfer of bodily ~~front~~ excretions to food to mouth.

However, government intervention changed the way disease was spread within towns and employing rakers to clean up waste from the streets shows a change in living conditions ~~then~~ when comparing the two periods.

Section B

6. a. Puritans were extreme versions of puritans, puritans in Elizabethan England consisted as a small percentage. Interpretation A tells us that the attitudes and values of the people were not affected by puritan views. Pennis-Bascerville shows Elizabethans not sharing the same views by the use of the quote 'high born and low, urban and rural, young and old' this tells us that ~~everyone~~ all could enjoy and did enjoy Elizabethan pastimes.



Question Part

6 b. When researching Elizabethan popular culture and pastimes, I would look in to different calendar pastimes such as May Day and Christmas. This would give historians a further depth and understanding in to how Elizabethans spent their time and how popular these were throughout the period in comparison to previous periods. As well as researching in to if it did affect social and economic problems as the puritans claimed.

7. Interpretation B and C differ in many ways.

Interpretation B tells the reader about Sir Walter Raleigh who was an explorer in Elizabethan times. Interpretation B tells the reader about an honour given to Raleigh to mark a 12-year campaign for his achievements of bringing back tobacco. Raleigh was seen as a hero through the eyes of the Elizabethans and was knighted by Elizabeth I in 1587. Interpretation B shows a very proud and



Question Part

and honoured moment with the use of the quote 'Local MP Hugo Swire said: "I am delighted that we have a lasting memorial to one of our local heroes." This shows Raleigh in a positive light.

Interpretation C has a very different view on Sir Walter Raleigh, interpretation C sheds light on the negative side of Raleigh's adventure to America, as well as using Sir Francis Drake as a comparison throughout the source. The interpretation attempts to link modern day England and the Elizabethans with a quote from ~~David~~ ^{however.} Cameron, ~~however~~ interpretation C shows a clear opposite view from interpretation B, with the use of the quote 'went around the globe, pillaging far-flung, newly discovered lands and colonising every tribe, town and civilisation they came across'. As well as shedding light on the negatives of Raleigh's "trip" to America to colonise what he called Virginia, how this ended with 'violence against the natives', interpretation C overall is written with a feel of a sarcastic tone, claiming that ~~the~~ people shouldn't be proud of English history.



Question Part

Overall interpretation B and C differ due to difference of opinion.

9* I partially ~~agree~~ agree with child's argument.

Throughout Elizabeth I reign, the country followed the protestant faith. However due to a number of factors, Catholicism was still alive throughout the Elizabethan period. Mary Queen of Scots, a direct descendant of Henry VII, and Elizabeth I cousin, was a devout Catholic. She was seen as a figure held to all Catholics living in England. Despite Mary never directly causing Elizabeth problems, Catholics believed Mary could overthrow her cousin Elizabeth, and reunite the country as Catholic again. Mary Queen of Scots had many supporters such as the pope who excommunicated Elizabeth, and claimed that it wasn't a sin to kill the queen. As well as the pope having Mary's support, there were



Question Part

Many plots to attempt to overthrow Elizabeth such as the Throckmorton plot and Babington plot. It is unsure ~~who~~ if Mary Queen of Scots actually knew about these plots. Elizabeth's spy network played a huge part within breaking coads sent to Mary. Cecil and Walsingham wanted anyone who plotted against the queen dead. Mary was beheaded when found guilty of plotting against the queen. // As well as Elizabeth's spy network, she employed JPs who would search people's homes for priest holes ~~where~~ where Catholic families would hide priests that had been sent over from Spain to try and convert protestants to Catholics, these were called Jesuit priests. It was illegal to ~~try~~ try and convert protestants ~~to~~ to Catholics.

However, Elizabeth I made it clear that as long as Catholics attended protestant churches ^{and services} and didn't convert or openly talk about their faith, Catholicism was fine within the realm. In fact Elizabeth had Catholics within her privy council as she liked different views and opinions on topics that had to be discussed.



Question Part

Elizabeth did not try to kill off Catholicism in her country, but felt people should follow the set faith of the country, which is why I partially agree with Childs ~~argg~~ argument with the evidence showed.



