

Paper 2 2006

- 1 **Study Source A. How useful is this source to an historian studying nineteenth-century cholera? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.**

[8]

NB MAKE SURE THAT KNOWLEDGE IS USED TO EXPLAIN WHAT IS IN THE SOURCE.

- Level 1 Usefulness based on provenance or date – unexplained [1-2]**
It is very useful because it is written by someone who was around at the time it was all happening (1). Snow was careful to use proper methods of observation, so I believe it (2)
- Level 2 Source has useful information and/or explains what is missing [2-4]**
It is useful because it tells me that the most terrible outbreak of cholera was in Broad Street, London (2). However, it only tells me about the spread of cholera. It does not tell me about how cholera affected people. A historian could not learn about why people died.(4)
One mark for each piece of useful information up to 3 marks
Reserve 4 marks for both useful and not useful
- Level 3 Explains what source tells us about knowledge of causes of cholera [5-6]**
This is not what causes of cholera were but what people knew e.g. they were uncertain, had an idea, were making progress etc
A historian could learn that there was some uncertainty about how cholera spread. In this source Snow is telling us that he thinks it comes from cholera infected sewage mixing with drinking water. But he says that there are other ways which people have been considering. So different people have different ideas (6).
- Level 4 Levels 2 or 3 plus qualification of source as piece of evidence [7-8]**
In terms of **typicality**, (it's only one area, one outbreak, from 1849 etc) or explicitly states that **Snow is reliable** because of cross-reference to another source or specific detail not given on paper.
Allow Snow not only view only if they give other views Do not reward use of caption to prove reliability at this level
It is useful because it tells me that the most terrible outbreak of cholera was in Broad Street, London (Level 2). However, this is only about London, so it might not be like this everywhere (7). We are told that 'one man who understood that cholera spread through drinking contaminated water was John Snow. So I am inclined to believe this source (8).

Evaluation without L2 or L3 should be marked at L2/3 marks

2	Study Sources A and B. How different are these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.	[6]
Level 1	Notes difference or similarity in terms of source type/date/subject etc. <i>They are different because one is from a book by a doctor, whereas the other is an official enquiry. But they do both come from the same year (2)</i> Top of level for both similarity and difference	[1-2]
Level 2	Answers which imply but do not make a direct comparison At this level candidates, mostly commonly copy out each source and then say 'so they are different';	[2]
Level 3	Similarities of causes of cholera null-correspondence They say the same (identified) thing. One says something the other doesn't (identified) <i>e.g. They aren't different because they both think the water pumps have something to do with the spread of cholera (3).</i>	[3-4]
Level 4	Answers which show difference Award 5 marks if support provided from both sides. N.B Water-borne v air gets answer into level, so need more to be rewarded as support <i>e.g. They are different because Source A says cholera is water-borne and is cause by 'sewage mixing with drinking water. But Source B says it was in the air – it was more to do with air than water.</i>	[4-5]
Level 5	Finds similarities and differences	[6]

- 3 Study Sources A, B and C.**
How far does Source C prove that what Source A says about the spread of cholera is correct and what Source B says is incorrect? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[10]

MARK USING A+, B- ETC

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|----------------|--|--------------|
| Level 1 | Generalised does/doesn't support because of (unidentified) content in Source C | [1] |
| Level 2 | Uses detail to show how Source C supports Source A
OR
Does not support Source B | [2-3] |
| Level 3 | Uses detail to show how Source C supports Source B
OR
Does not support Source A | [4-5] |
| Level 4 | Both L2 and L3
<i>e.g. Source C supports Source A because Source A says that the disease was spread from sewage seeping into drinking water. In Source C the place down river from the sewer has more deaths, probably because they are drinking such water. (2). But upstream there are fewer deaths. Source B says that the disease is spread by air. Well air is everywhere, so why is there a difference. Wouldn't lots more have died in Lambeth? (6)</i> | [6-7] |
| Level 5 | L2 or L3 plus answers which consider Source C as evidence
<i>e.g. but, of course the deaths might not be all from cholera (8)
and perhaps richer people lived in Lambeth (9)</i> | (8-9) |
| Level 6 | L2 or L3 plus answers which evaluate the reliability of Source C through cross reference
<i>e.g. and I am sure Source C must give reliable evidence because it is by John Simon, who Source G tells me became Chief Medical Officer of Health. So he must have been a respected and able man.</i>
Level 5 on own award L3/4
Level 6 on own award L3/5 | [10] |

4	Study Source D. Why do you think this cartoon was published in 1866? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.	[8]
Level 1	Describes source E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show cholera is a bad thing • To save lives 	[1]
Level 2	Because there was a cholera epidemic at the time	[2]
Level 3	Answers based on undeveloped purpose or message i.e. things that could apply to any period. E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show cholera is a bad thing • To save lives • To show poor are down-trodden • Govt not doing job properly 	[3-4]
Level 4	Message developed. What the cartoonist thought. These answers place the message clearly in the 19th century context i.e. Despite what they know because of Snow etc, it's still happening <i>In Source D death is shown giving water out to the poor from a pump.</i> <i>This is representing the cholera epidemics and how, even though the govt now knows that cholera is spread through water and they know about germs, they are still failing to do anything about it.(5)</i>	[5-6]
Level 5	Developed purpose. What the cartoonist wants to make happen This is more political purpose. i.e. Make the government do something <i>The purpose was to shock the people and government into doing something about the awful public health conditions.</i>	[7-8]

- 5 Study Sources E and F.**
Are you surprised by what these sources say? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

NB These sources are pre-Pasteur and Snow

Candidates must say if they are surprised or not (or even both!)

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|----------------|--|--------------|
| Level 1 | Answers which describe the sources or the messages in them | [1-2] |
| Level 2 | No- They would do under these circumstances
No – People were religious in those days
Yes – I thought we'd moved on from religious explanations (undeveloped)
No – they didn't know what caused it (undeveloped)

<i>e.g. 'you would go to church when death threatened'</i> | [3-4] |
| Level 3 | Use of contextual knowledge/cross-reference to explain EITHER
Surprise: They had other ideas e.g. cleanliness, bad air
OR
Not surprised: No Pasteur or Snow yet, church has been influential throughout time | [5-6] |
| Level 4 | Use of contextual knowledge or cross-reference to explain surprise and lack of surprise
<i>I am surprised that they blamed it all on God, because even the Romans knew that cleanliness was linked to disease so I would have thought they would have thought differently. Mind you, religion has always been important in the history of medicine. Look at the way that flagellants behaved during the Middle Ages. (8)</i> | [7-8] |

- 6 Study all the sources. 'In the nineteenth century people accepted that cholera was spread by drinking contaminated water.' How far do the sources on this paper support that view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use.

[10]

NB Accept answers addressing 'Was it caused by drinking contaminated water?' or whether it agrees with Source A.

Level 1	Answers on cholera – no valid source use	[1-2]
Level 2	Non specific source use i.e. no supporting detail (answers must say more than the source agrees/doesn't agree), no reference to source by letter or quote	[3]
Level 3	Uses source(s) to support OR oppose hypothesis One mark in level per source validly used Answers must provide detail to support statement that source does or does agree with the hypothesis.	[4-7]
Level 4	Uses source(s) to support AND oppose interpretation One mark per pair of supported 'Yes' and 'No' Score a yes and no from the same source as a double pair (i.e. two marks)	(6-10)

Allow up to two bonus marks (+1 twice) at any level for valid source evaluation, but total mark must not exceed 10.

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|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| A | Yes (might be no) | B | No | C | Yes (might be no) |
| D | Yes | E | No (might be yes) | F | No (might be yes) |
| G | Yes (might be no) | | | | |

When marking indicate each valid source use by ringring the source letter and putting 'Y' for showing acceptance and 'N' for not

Do not reward answers which say a source doesn't address the issue

Make sure that point is made (don't do the candidate's work for them)

Where candidates group sources, to be rewarded comment must apply to all the sources in the group. However, still credit as only one 'Y' or 'N' unless separate supporting evidence is given.