

Pearson Edexcel GCSE History

Autumn term 2020 Online network events

Judgement questions

Delegate Booklet

19 November 2020

This pack is for delegates attending the GCSE History network event for the judgement questions. This pack contains the exemplar material that you will need during the meeting, as well as a space to type any notes or comments.

This GCSE History network will allow delegates to:

- Receive a brief update on the qualification and ask questions
- Revisit the judgement question and how it is assessed
- Talk through some marked exemplar student answers
- Network and share teaching ideas and strategies

Are there any updates or new resources that Pearson are offering which you would like to check out after this meeting?

Paper 1 Judgement questions – change and continuity

16-mark question – generic mark scheme

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] <p><i>Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] <p><i>Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>

Judgement question – Medicine

Question	
5	<p>'The main reason why medical care and treatment was ineffective during the medieval period was because medical knowledge was based on Galen's ideas'.</p> <p>How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <div data-bbox="459 434 1265 600" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory of Opposites • hospitals <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: causation/continuity [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].</p>

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

Relevant points that support the statement may include:

- Remedies based on Galen's Theory of Opposites were unlikely to be effective in treating illness since they did not treat the actual cause of the disease, only its symptoms.
- Galen believed in the Four Humours and therefore also favoured bleeding and purging as treatment but such action was unlikely to be effective.
- Medical training was based on Galen's work and any attempt to challenge his theories was discouraged, therefore new treatments were not developed.

Relevant points to counter the statement may include:

- Treatment in hospitals was ineffective because they were mainly run by religious institutions who provided care but often did not attempt to cure illness because they saw it as God's will.
- The staff of hospitals were untrained; care was carried out as a religious duty but the staff had little knowledge of treatment.
- Treatment based on alternative ideas about the cause of disease such as miasma or religion would not be effective since these theories were invalid.
- Most illnesses were treated in the home, using herbal remedies; these could be effective against minor illnesses such as headaches or sickness but not against disease, such as the plague.
- Remedies sometimes included unsuitable ingredients such as theriac or powdered pearls.

Judgement – Response 1

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☐ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☐

8 SecB

3 SecBS

I picked this one!
I do agree with the statement that Galen's ~~theory~~ ideas

~~I don't~~

I do agree with the statement that Galen's ideas did contribute mainly with ^{medicine} ~~medical~~ being ineffective, as most medical knowledge was based on his ideas, ~~because~~ from the years 1250-1500. ^{at this is} ~~because~~ people people back in medieval times did not want to, or even feel that it was right to question Galen's work, for example his theory of the opposites. Where if you had a cold / were cold you would eat, or drink something hot. This in turn then lead to physicians with new ideas being shunned against, which definitely slowed the rate of medicine improving. Because people were not open to new ideas, and always stuck to only Galen's theory of

the opposites, which meant no one else could show their discoveries either. Even if they were right. I also think that because of Galen's theory, ^{people} ~~theory~~ ^{that use people} ~~theory~~ ^{always} of ~~people~~ Galen's theory, leaving people unable to change their already set in ways, ^{this} also held back hospitals. Because people were also ^{set in their ways} ~~set~~ were unwilling to change their beliefs that bringing nuns and monks into hospitals ^{to pray for the sick} would really heal people. ~~rather than~~ ~~Even~~ Even though this still lead to no new improvements, or ^{actually} making people get better and heal. Also leaving people to believe that ~~your~~ God made you sick as a punishment for your sins. Even requiring pregnant, or the disabled into hospitals, these actions were all results from people being set in their ways, mainly due to Galen's theory of the opposites that left people ~~being~~ not being open to new ideas in the first place.

What level did this receive? Use this space to make notes.

Judgement question – Crime

'The Norman Conquest (1066) led to significant changes in law enforcement in medieval England'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Wergild
- tithings

You **must** also use information of your own.

Indicative content guidance

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Relevant points that support the statement may include:

- The Anglo-Saxon custom of Wergild was adapted so that the fine was paid to the king, rather than to the victim.
- The Anglo-Saxon custom of the blood feud was ended.
- There was an increase in the use of execution, which was the specified punishment for poaching in the King's Forest and for murder.
- Under Norman rule, the Church was given a greater role in law enforcement as church courts were given official standing.
- Benefit of Clergy was introduced, giving special treatment to clergy accused of a crime.

Relevant points to counter the statement may include:

- The use of community responsibility in the form of tithings continued from the Anglo-Saxon period into the medieval period.
- The use of the hue and cry continued from the Anglo-Saxon period into the medieval period.
- Trial by ordeal continued to be used where a normal court trial could not be held.

Judgement – Response 2

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

The Norman Conquest of 1066 led to William, the Conqueror taking the throne of England, to maintain his power as King he made changes to the law but also maintained some continuities to appease the locals.

For example, the concept of tithings, groups of 10 men, being responsible for each other and reporting each other's crimes, was kept in place as William saw it as effective due to the population living in small farming communities where people felt responsible for each other. Keeping this law by, some also introduced some familiarity with the new Norman system making Resistance much less likely.

One change however was that the Wergild, a compensation fee, ~~payed~~ to paid to the victim's family by the guilty party ~~for~~ the slaying of ~~a~~ the victim, was abolished by William and instead, people were either fined for the murder with the money going to the King's officials, or

a different punishment such as mutilation ~~or~~ execution was used. The ~~intro~~ introduction of fines paid directly to the King helped William centralise his power, giving him greater control over England.

Another change William made was the introduction of a new law which stated that the killing of any Norman would be punished by ~~giving~~ ^{fining} of the entire area. This made rebellions much less likely, as the people feared the ~~consequences~~ ^{consequences} should they fail and be punished for killing a Norman.

In conclusion, I mostly agree with the statement as William made some significant changes to the ~~law after~~ law after the Norman Invasion of 1066 which allowed him to consolidate his ~~power~~ power, however, he also maintained ~~some~~ some continuities which means I cannot fully agree with the statement.

What level did this receive? Use this space to make notes.

Paper 2 Judgement questions – selected second-order concepts

Judgement question – Anglo Saxons and Normans

Question	
1 (c) (i)	<p>'The late arrival of the Danes was the main reason for the failure of the Revolt of the Earls (1075).' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danish fleet • Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.</p>
Level	Mark
Descriptor	

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited. The grouping of points below does not imply that this is how candidates are expected to structure their answers.

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- The Danish fleet carrying an armed force in support of the rebels arrived later than expected, which meant that the rebel Earls had insufficient strength to challenge William from the start.
- By the time the Danish fleet arrived, the position of the rebel Earls was so weak that the Danes refused to participate in the actual rebellion, making the failure of the revolt almost a certainty.
- The late arrival of the Danes allowed sufficient time for William's supporters, e.g. the Bishop of Worcester and the Abbot of Evesham, to organise a defence.
- News of William's return to England, shortly before the arrival of the delayed Danish fleet, resulted in the reluctance of Danish leaders to fight against William himself.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- William was able to respond to the planned revolt because Waltheof, one of the original rebels, had decided not to participate in the revolt and informed on the other participants.
- William was able to maintain the loyalty of most of his tenants-in-chief who, under the direction of Archbishop Lanfranc, organised a co-ordinated response to isolate the rebel Earls.
- The rebels did not gain as much support as expected either from other lords or ordinary Englishmen; Anglo-Saxons and Normans joined together to prevent Earl Ralph breaking out of East Anglia.
- The rebel Earls failed to provide effective leadership; military setbacks forced Ralph to leave England and Roger's excommunication by Archbishop Lanfranc undermined his ability to maintain loyalty.

Judgement question – Response 3

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☐ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1(c)(i) ☒ Question 1(c)(ii) ☐

I ~~partly~~ disagree that the main reason for the revolt of the ~~the~~ Earls ~~was~~ in 1075 was due to the late arrival of the Danes.

The revolt of the Earls ~~was~~ failed partially because of the late arrival of the Danes, because the rebellion did not have enough support. The Danes often were going to be the main strength of the rebellions in Norman England, because they promised a fleet of ships to aid them. However they often ~~was~~ appeared late or did not appear at all. This left ~~to~~ the revolt of the Earls with limited strength due to the ^{smaller} ~~smaller~~ ~~less~~ amount of soldiers they ~~received~~ had than they were expecting. This deeply affected the effectiveness of the revolt and would lead to ~~the~~ its defeat by the royal army. The lack of Danish support would have also greatly demoralised rebel soldiers and would have caused them to be much less effective fighting due to the lack of hope. This would have led to the failure of revolt, because of how little support was actually given to the ~~the~~

rebel army.

However, the main reason why the Revolt of the Earls failed was due to Waltheof who was the Earl of Northumbria. Waltheof was the only Saxon ~~ear~~ Earl to take part in the revolt as ~~the other two~~ Rodger and Ralph were both Norman Earls. Waltheof betrayed the ~~plot~~ ~~of~~ plan of the revolt to Lanfranc, who was the regent of England at the time, because William was away in Normandy. This caused Lanfranc to know exactly what the ~~revolt~~ revolt was, and how to prevent it from occurring. Lanfranc sent ~~to~~ the king's royal armies North to intercept the Earls before their armies could join. This would have caused Lanfranc to ~~ease~~ limit the ~~revolt's~~ threat of the revolt, because he could fight the two smaller armies and have a greater chance to defeat them. The armies were defeated and the ~~revolt~~ revolt of the Earls was a failure, due to Waltheof's betrayal of the plot to Lanfranc.

The Revolt of the Earls was also a failure because of ~~Lanfranc's leadership~~ the lack

of a clear plan the Earls decided to follow. The plan was very vague and involved Ralph's and ~~Red Rodg~~ ~~Rodger~~ Rodger's armies combining in the North. This allowed Lanfranc to easily intercept them before they could join together, which led to a swifter defeat and failure of the revolt. Lanfranc even sent a letter to the Earls stating that they should stop the revolt and ask for forgiveness from the king to prevent any death from occurring. The Norman Earls ~~was~~ had fathers who aided William in the Battle of Hastings, and could have been forgiven due to the family connections. ~~But they could not~~ However the Earls refused and continued with their plan, which could have been ~~changed~~ changed so that they were able to strengthen their armies before they were intercepted, but they did not. This poor plan and decisions ~~with~~ about the revolt led to its ~~own~~ quick ~~failure~~ failure. ~~and~~

In conclusion, I disagree with the statement that the late arrival of the Danes was the main reason for the failure of the revolt of the Earls. This ~~is~~ is because I believe that Waltheof's betrayal of the ~~revolt~~ plot ~~caused~~ to Lanfranc

caused the Earls armies to be intercepted ~~as~~
before they became a larger threat. This caused
the Revolt of the ~~Earls~~ to ~~quickly~~ Earls to
quickly fail due to Waltheof.

What level did this receive? Use this space to make notes.

Judgement question – Early Elizabethan England

Question	
1 (c) (ii)	<p>'Drake's most significant achievement, in the years 1558-88, was the raid on Cadiz.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <div data-bbox="523 353 1329 481" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'singeing the King of Spain's beard' • privateering <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.</p>

Indicative content guidance

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Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- During the raid on Cadiz, Drake destroyed or captured over 100 Spanish ships, many laden with provisions for the invasion of England, with very few English losses.
- Drake's destruction of staves intended to make barrels for storing food and water delayed the Spanish Armada.
- Drake raided forts and supply ships off the Spanish coast, capturing supplies intended for the Spanish fleet.
- By 'singeing the King of Spain's beard', Drake delayed the launch of the Spanish Armada by a year, enabling the English to be better prepared to meet the challenge.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- Drake spent his early career privateering in the New World, raiding Spanish ships and colonies, which created profitable revenue for the English crown.
- Drake was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe, opening up new trading routes for English exploration.
- Drake claimed land in what is now California for the English crown, encouraging other people to settle there.
- Drake helped to lead the English fleet to victory against the Spanish Armada when it did attack England, marking the last significant Spanish challenge to Elizabeth's monarchy.

Judgement question – Response 4

I agree that Drake's attack on ~~Cadiz~~ Cadiz was his most significant achievement because he delayed the Armada and stole lots of money for England.

One reason that this is Drake's biggest achievement is because he delayed the Spanish Armada. I know that Drake damaged thirty Spanish ships in his attack which slowed the Armada to a later date. This was his best achievement as he could have prevented the success of Spain invading England as they had more time to make defenses and plans or tactics on how to defend against Spain.

Another reason that this is Drake's biggest achievement is because he stole lots of money from Spain. I know that, Drake stole one-hundred and fourteen thousands pounds from his attack on Cadiz. This

is his best achievement because he managed to escape Spain and give England much more funding towards the war with Spain. The fact that Drake had mapped the globe is significant as it was easy for him to escape Spain and return to England with lots of money for his country. Also, Drake had then learnt much more about the sea and gave Elizabeth a much greater chance at defending England from Spain, when the war was not on land.

Some might say that his mapping of the whole was more significant as it helped many people discover new places and helped us today. Overall, I think that his attack on Cadiz was his biggest achievement as he slowed down the Spanish Armada and potentially saved Elizabeth and his country.

What level did this receive? Use this space to make notes.



Feedback link:

<http://bit.ly/PearsonAutumn2020>