

EXAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES

Responses to SAM Option 10, question 4

4. Explain why there were changes in the prison system in the period c1700–c1900.

You may use the following in your answer:

- John Howard
- hard labour

You must also use information of your own.

(12)

Response A

During the 1700s, the Bloody Code had been used to decide how to punish certain crimes. This did not work, as juries were reluctant to find a person guilty as execution was too harsh. Due to this, transportation to Australia was used, but became too expensive and did not deter crime enough, therefore prisons were used. At first, in the late 1700s and early 1800s, prisons were very poorly run. There were no rules or regulations to follow, so people from small communities had to control the prisons themselves. A man named John Howard travelled across England and Europe to investigate the quality of prisons at this time. He found women and children living in conditions of violence and disease. Prisoners were mixed, which was bad as old criminals passed on their experiences of crime to the younger prisoners. There was no health or sanitation and they were not treated well. Howard passed the Gaol Act and published his ideas of how to improve prisons. The Quaker Elizabeth Fry was born in the late 1740s and was influenced by her Christian Faith to help improve prisons. She set up Christian Education and treated every prisoner with respect and kindness. Sir Robert Peel passed the Gaol Act in 1888 which meant Gaolers were paid and his role of Home Secretary helped to get the ideas of Elizabeth Fry and himself heard. A model prison was set up and helped to improve others. There were changes in the prison system in the period c1700-c1900 because prisons started off as being a place where criminals were sent without strict rules or care, therefore it did not deter crime, so the system changed when people realised how useless they were. The changed helped criminals to learn new skills which would be useful when they returned home, as they could get a job and it would decrease the changes of them committing a crime again.

Response B

There were changes in the prison system in the period c1700-c1900 due to changes in ideas. John Howard and Elizabeth Fry wanted to help. They visited multiple prisons and wrote and published their findings. They wanted to use religion to help rehabilitate the prisoners. They taught at the prisons and treated the prisoners with respect but due to a lack of power in society, their work was small-scale. It wasn't until Sir Robert Peel had read their findings that persuaded him to try and do something about the prison system where he used his position of power to bring change in prison systems. Ideas about the aims of prisons developed. Originally prisons were punishment where criminals would have to work hard and do either useful or useful work. However, no matter as to whether the work was useful or pointless, it would be hard work for the criminal to do. The hope here was that it may be a slight deterrent of crime. Originally men and women were kept together but with the 1823 Gaol Act, women and men had to be separated and they had to have appropriate workers. New systems were soon tried such as the silent system and the separate system. This was in attempt to make the criminals think about what they had done wrong and why they were there. This seems to be a first

attempt at rehabilitation. People wanted criminals to reflect on their actions and choices so they can change for the better. The silent system was when the criminals had to completed their hard work in silence and the separate system was when the criminals had to complete their work in separate cells by themselves. It was hoped that these new systems would help to rehabilitate the prisoners however the lack of communication drove prisoners to insanity and made prisoners to commit suicide. It was obvious that these systems weren't working. Prison has grown from being a place of pointless punishment to being a place of rehabilitation and growth however the ideas of those three people didn't always have the effect they wanted.

Response C

Between the 1700 – 1900 there were changes in the prison system because people came in to help the prisons, mostly too change the whole prison as prisons in the 1700 – 1900 were in poor conditions.

Men, women and children were put into the same cells no matter what crime they done.

The women did not look after themselves, they didn't clean themselves.

There were changes between them time periods because the prisons were in poor conditions and they were basically straved. Then they started to look after themselves and they got some more food they started to survive the time they have in prisons because everything started to change.

Responses to 5HBO1 option A June 2015, question 6

*6 'The most important factor in the prevention of illness since 1850 was a scientific understanding of the cause of disease.'

Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer.

- Pasteur's germ theory
- Government vaccination campaigns

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

Response D

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

Chosen Question Number: Question 6 Question 7

I agree with the statement given in question 6 because understanding the cause of disease helps prevent it today.

Pasteur's germ theory was one of the biggest discoveries in medical history. He did an experiment and found that germs carried ~~out~~ disease and so therefore cured them. Due to the fact Pasteur found this out it eventually improved cleanliness of surgeries and ~~in~~ during everyday life. Pasteur's germ theory meant that people would start washing their hands before and after to prevent the carrying of germs from one person to another. It also meant that the surgeons would wear surgical coats to prevent any germs spreading to normal everyday clothes.

These hygiene rules improving meant that there were a lot fewer infections and so surgeries were deemed as being a lot better and a lot safer to have.



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Turn over ►

The governments campaigns to do vaccinations was mostly successful and people would turn up and get the vaccination which didn't completely prevent diseases but certainly increased the ~~chances~~ chances of not catching any.

This meant that diseases could eventually be prevented or lessened because they now knew what caused the diseases. It also means that they gained a much wider medical knowledge which has been built on today.

The cause of disease now being known and used in vaccinations meant that not so many people were dying at younger ages and the older generation were more immune so the average life expectancy went up and the overall population got healthier.

The overall population getting healthier decreased the gap between the rich and poor so not only did it help the medical side of things it helped the social side of things because the ~~poor~~ ^{rich} ~~poor~~.



~~scient~~ now knew it was germs that created illness and now the poor people knew this they became as hygienic as they could and so the rich saw them differently.



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Response E

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 6 Question 7

Following 1850, there has been a significant number of breakthroughs that have changed the approaches to the prevention of disease. ~~These have been as a result of various factors such as Science, Technology, Government and~~ I agree that the scientific understanding of disease was the main cause for the change in prevention of illness since 1850.

I agree that the ^{increased} scientific understanding of disease is the main cause for the change in the prevention of illness since 1850.

This is due to the development of the Germ Theory by Louis Pasteur and his team in 1861. This is the idea that there are microbes that cause disease. Pasteur used various scientific methods to understand ~~the~~ germs, which allowed him to reach a valid conclusion on the cause of infectious disease. 1861 was a turning point for modern medicine because of Pasteur and the Germ Theory, as it allowed other scientists and the



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public to understand the causes of infectious disease. This understanding would enable people to develop new treatments, including a wide variety of vaccinations such as the MMR vaccine. Without the Germ theory in 1861, many preventions and cures for disease that are in use today would not have been discovered ~~without~~ which is why I think that the increased scientific understanding of disease was the main cause for the improvement in prevention of disease.

On the other hand, ^{The Role of} ~~Government~~ The Government could also be argued as ~~the main~~ ^a cause for the improvement in the prevention of disease. This is because the Government made vaccination compulsory ~~invention~~ in the late 1800s, so people would be forced to accept the idea of vaccination. At first, many people were opposed to Jenner's ideas of ~~the~~ injecting people with ~~the~~ cowpox ~~vaccination~~ to make them immune from small pox, ~~however~~ ^{however}, which he discovered in 1796. However, over time this approach to the prevention of disease was becoming more accepted, due to Government intervention. It was made compulsory, so people were



forced to accept the idea of government
 vaccination, which proves that the
 Government had a significant role in
 the prevention of illness. Likewise, various
 liberal welfare reforms were introduced
 since the 1900s such as ~~the~~ Free School meals
 and the National Insurance Act. This mean't
 the the Government ensured that the public
 was healthy, which helped them prevent
 developing illnesses. This ^{shows} proves that the
 Government had a significant role in the
 prevention of disease.

However, the increasing role of technology
 could be argued as having the biggest
 impact on the prevention of disease. This
 is because in the past, there was
 minimal technological developments,
 which mean't that little could be done
 to prevent illness. However, since 1850,
 new ~~the~~ electron microscopes have been
 developed, as have blood pressure
 monitors, MRI scanners and Ultrasounds.
 This means that it is easier to detect
 faults in the body, ~~and~~ at earlier stages.
 Likewise, Scientists are now able to use



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this technology to develop new treatments
 and way of preventions of illness, ~~that is~~
~~clear~~ such as new Vaccinations ^{caused}. This proves
 that the development of new technology since
 the 1850s has been a significant factor in
 the prevention of illness.

~~agree~~ ^{believe} despite
 In conclusion, I ~~believe~~ ^{believe} that scientific ~~there~~
 being numerous significant factors ^{that} ~~had~~ have
 affected the prevention of illness since 1850,
 I agree that scientific understanding is the
 most important factor, because without the
 work of ~~my~~ Pasteur and the Germ theory, ~~the~~
 Scientists and the Government would be
 unable to prove successful preventions and
 cures for illness and disease.

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS

Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges the following sources used in the preparation of this paper:

Source B: A ward at St. Thomas' Hospital, 1908 (b/w photo), English Photographer, (20th century) / Florence Nightingale Museum, London, UK / The Bridgeman Art Library.

Source C: © Courtesy of Historical Collections & Services, Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia.



Response F

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

Chosen Question Number: Question 6 Question 7

I agree with the statement in Q6 because for many reasons however I also do not agree to

In Pasteur's germ theory he had discovered that germs had caused disease instead of disease causing germs. (Spontaneous Generation) within his scientific experimentation with a swan neck flask he was able to prove that germs had caused disease by the proof of dirty ^{liquid} ~~water~~ through the straight swan neck flask. This ~~is~~ I agree with this statement because as Pasteur had a clear ^{scientific} understanding of what the germs were doing to the liquid he could therefore find a prevention for the germs.

However, I do not agree that having a clear understanding of the cause of disease was the most important factor. John Snow and cholera for example; John Snow had found a high death rate throughout one pump on Broad Street. He recorded the amount of deaths in the



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area and had found that a brewery near had no deaths at all inside. From this Snow had concluded that dirty water was the cause of Cholera, removing the pump he found that there were no more deaths in the area. This can show that you don't need a scientific understanding of the cause of disease to prevent it.

Overall, I think that you do not need a clear scientific understanding of the cause of disease to prevent it. Jenner had found that the vaccination of cows and stopped smallpox but he did not understand how it had worked. Even though he did not understand how what he had found had worked he had still managed to find that a way of preventing a deadly disease that killed thousands. Also as the government did not know how the vaccine had worked they had still put a campaign out to get people to take the vaccine. This shows that not having the understanding of the disease does not mean you can't prevent it.

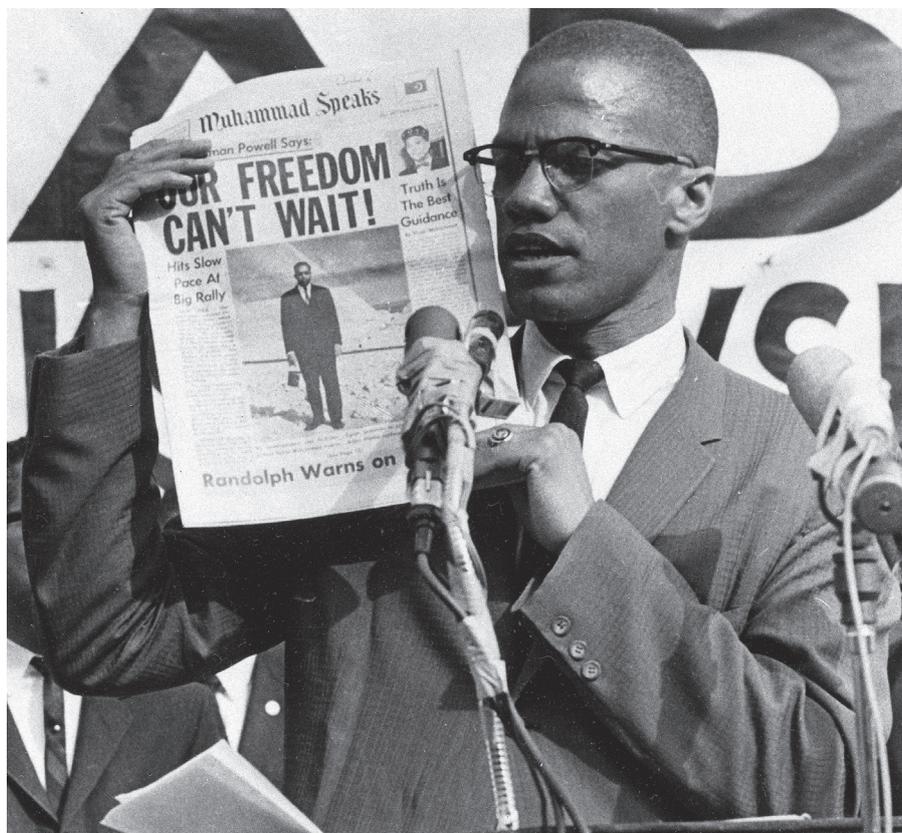


Responses to 5HAO3 option 3C June 2015, question 4

Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How useful are Sources D and E as evidence of the importance of Malcolm X?
Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

Source D: A photograph of Malcolm X published in an American newspaper after his death in 1965. The photograph had been taken during a rally in Harlem, New York, in 1963.



(Source: © Press Association Images)

Source E: From a message sent by Martin Luther King to the wife of Malcolm X. It was sent just after the assassination of Malcolm X.

I always had a deep affection for Malcolm. It is true that we did not always agree about methods to solve civil rights problems. We especially disagreed about his views on self-defence. However, I felt that he had a great ability to identify the existence and the root of the problem. He was a very clear spokesman for his point of view. No one can honestly doubt that Malcolm had a great concern for civil rights problems.

Response G

4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How useful are Sources D and E as evidence of the importance of Malcolm X?
Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)

Source D and E can be seen to be useful as evidence of the importance of Malcolm X. Source D is useful as it shows Malcolm X in a photograph published in an American newspaper ~~and~~ in 1963 during a rally. This shows his importance as ~~to~~ it depicts him making key progress during the civil rights movement in obtaining freedom, as the headline states that 'Our freedom cannot wait!', with 'Our' referring to African American obtaining equal civil rights, emphasising the importance of Malcolm X. However, source D does have its limitations, as ~~as~~ although it is relatively contemporary being produced in 1963, and is a photograph hence is very valid that it is indeed Malcolm X, the photograph ~~was~~ may have been produced to highlight his prominent promises of obtaining freedom but not directly contributing to obtaining equal rights as much as Martin Luther King, who directly paved for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ~~to~~ through his 'I have a dream' speech in Washington, August 63.



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Source E can also be seen as useful as evidence of Malcolm X's importance. Source E is of a personal message sent by Martin Luther King to Malcolm X's wife after his assassination in '65. As Martin Luther King was a direct opponent to Malcolm X, with conflicting viewpoints on to how equal civil rights should be obtained, the fact that such a leading figure 'had a deep affection for Malcolm' emphasises his importance. Also, his 'great concern for civil rights problem' emphasises his desire to obtain equal civil rights, making Malcolm X such a big figure in the civil rights movement. Since it was sent as a personal letter just after Malcolm X's assassination, this source clearly is valuable due to it being contemporary as well as it being a personal account. However, the limitation is that this would've been part of a small extract of a larger letter, and hence may not represent the true purpose of what the letter actually conveyed.

Overall, though analysing the slugs and ~~water~~ waterholes of source D and E as evidence of the importance of Malcolm X, source E is a lot more useful.



as evidence of ~~his~~ his importance due to its
 origin and nature being that of a personal letter
 from his main ^{critic} competitor Martin Luther
 King, emphasising its reliability and hence how
 it is stronger as evidence, as King complements
 Malcolm and his strong desire & concern for
 civil rights problems.

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



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Response H

4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How useful are Sources D and E as evidence of the importance of Malcolm X?
Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)

Both Sources D and E show the importance of Malcolm X, and how people respected him.

Source D shows a man holding up a newspaper that has been published with Malcolm X on the front. The fact that Malcolm X is on the front page of the newspaper shows he got a lot of attention from the media for his actions. Many people looked up to Malcolm X especially during the 50s and 60s when times got exceedingly rough. They looked to him when the peaceful protests weren't going to plan. If looked at closely, you can see there are three microphones, which must mean there is a huge ~~crowd~~^{crowd} of people gathered to listen about Malcolm X and his death.

Source E is extremely useful as we get to read about the relationship between Malcolm X and Martin Luther King (who was a leader of the ~~MLA~~ ^{MLA}). From this letter, we gather information about how they 'did not always agree about methods to solve civil rights problems,' but how they had similar ideas. In this letter Martin wrote about how he respected Malcolm and how he admired his passion for 'concern for civil rights problems'.



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These sources are useful for the information they portray, source E does look at both sides more than source D does, however you need to think about their reliability. Both of these sources could be propoganda. It seems more likely that source E could have been forged, Martin may not have written that letter.



Response I

4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How useful are Sources D and E as evidence of the importance of Malcolm X?
Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)

Source D shows that Malcolm X was a relatively important figure as he was assassinated. Most people ~~are~~ are not important, if they don't get assassinated. He was also important as he practically made the use of violence against violence approach. It also tells us he is important as he is in national newspapers.

Source E also shows Malcolm X was important as after his assassination his wife received a letter from Martin Luther King, who was one of the most important figures of the peace movement and civil rights movements.



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Turn over ►