

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	Medieval people thought miasma caused the Black Death.
1	b	The Gin Act in 1751 meant everyone had to have a license to buy and sell gin.
1	c	Louis Pasteur
2		<p>Since 1900 many people have made different lifestyle choices, which would determine their outcome in the future. Whether they would be healthy or unhealthy. Many people during this time period had a sedentary lifestyle, which could consist of staying at home, eating unhealthily and having a vast part of a balanced diet and also not taking part in any physical activities when going outside. Many of these lifestyle choices could result in having a medical condition such as diabetes. After the outbreak of the Spanish flu, Dr James Niven wrote a report on Spanish influenza in 1919. This consisted of shutting down or closing the the facilities of public places such as schools, libraries and cinemas. Therefore this would encourage encourage a further sedentary</p>



Question Part

lifestyle as it was dangerous to be around other people in close areas if they had the Spanish flu.

However, since 1900 numerous acts have taken place such as introducing trained midwives, midwives, for sewer, baths and introducing the NHS which meant that health care for everyone could be accessed for free.

3 Within industrial Britain the authorities were slow in reforming public health due a number of key events. During industrial Britain ~~things~~ like housing was not great as builders would rush the process to make quick and easy money instead of building a practical and reliable house with quality. The houses that were initially built were called "back to back" houses. These houses were often damp and moist and it would be healthy to breathe within those types of environments. These houses were so poorly constructed that they cause diseases such as tuberculosis.

Throughout industrial Britain numerous public health acts were introduced,



Question Part

The first public health act was in 1848 which included the demand for every town to have their own health inspector. Another public health act in 1875 helped improve food quality and made previous public health acts compulsory as they were not before. Another key event that happened during industrial Britain which slowed down reforming public health was because the had a laissez faire attitude which meant the government didn't put any effort into improving public health.

However, this changed in ~~1865~~ the summer of 1865 was the 'Great Stink' as temperatures and humidity was so high that combined with the poor sewage system of London so therefore the government appointed Joseph Bazalgette to design the new sewage system that would help London contain its waste effectively and efficiently.

4 I agree that the creation of the NHS was the most significant improvement in public health to a certain extent. The introduction of the NHS meant that everyone would be able to access effective medical



Question Part

and health care. This would be beneficial for many people, as we know places like America do not have the NHS and they have to pay for their medical bills. So therefore anybody that is wealthy without the NHS would be able to afford ~~and~~ medical health care. Many people may not of been able to afford health care due to, ~~if~~ being a single parent or being unable to work due to an injury.

However, the NHS hasit been the only significant factor that has helped to improve public health in the twentieth century. During this time in the 20th century a number of acts were passed such as, Working Mothers to ensure that safer parties take place. The first official old age pension was introduced that meant people who were at an age where they physically cannot work anymore meant that every month they would get a set balance put into their bank account and bank balance. In result of this, this also means that elderly people could take care of themselves including ~~by~~ buying their weekly



Question Part

Shopping, also resulting in other people not having to buy things for them.

Another factor that was significant in improving public health would be the numerous 'awareness' campaigns that were used. One of the first ones in the 20th century was in 1919 by Dr James Wilson who wrote about 'what caused the spread of the Spanish influenza'. He advised to shut down public places, such as schools, libraries and cinemas. Another campaign that was used is 'Don't risk AIDS'. This helped spread awareness for how AIDS was spread through an exchange of body fluids and that not just gay people could get it, helped prevent ignorance from a lot of a majority of the nation. A more recent campaign organisation that has been set up is called 'Change for Life'. This programme helps you change your sedentary lifestyle into an active one with various activities.

In conclusion, the NHS was one of the most significant factors in improving public health. The factors such as



Question Part

Midwives and助産師 campaigns were the starting point for introducing the NHS, so therefore the NHS would not have occurred if the other factors did not develop.

6 a Within interpretation A, the historian argues that Puritans do not share the same views about dancing. The historian does this by describing that Elizabethan England were 'gripped by a dance mania' showing they enjoy the feeling of dance. However the historian states an opposite view of the Puritans, as in the source it says 'Puritans criticised dance for the way it caused' showing that Puritans have negative views on dance.

6 b If I was asked to do further research on one aspect of interpretation A it would be what other aspects apart from dance do the Puritans disagree with that the Elizabethan England enjoy taking part in. This would help us analyse the popular culture within this era as we would find out if the true majority of what Elizabethans do to enjoy themselves are also disagreed with by



Question Part

the Puritans, we would also eventually find out the the Puritans do enjoy themselves in terms of popular culture. Shown by the source the Puritans do not like popular culture and the frown upon it.

7 Within interpretation B it describes a ceremony to celebrate the famous explorer who is Sir Walter Raleigh. This event was sponsored by ~~the~~ tobacco to reintroduce when Raleigh brought it back to America. This interpretation shows that people are proud of the Elizabethan adventures that have taken happened in the past.

Whereas interpretation C also describes a celebratory moment to the proud of the explorers of the past. However this source could be seen as less reliable as source B as it is from a newspaper. Whereas interpretation B is from an official BBC website which is known to be very reliable.



Question Part

9	<p>I agree with the statement 'Elizabeth I was determined to kill off Catholicism in her country' to a certain extent. This could be seen as a very valid statement as Elizabeth I was Protestant, so therefore she would not want any opposing sub-Christian denominations with different views to and trying to spread those to other people.</p>
	<p>However this view is contradicted by two acts called the act of uniformity and the act of supremacy. The act of supremacy meant the Queen Elizabeth would be in charge and the head of the church meaning that the church would teach Protestant beliefs. However the act of uniformity meant that you could be a Catholic but you would still have to attend a Protestant church as long as you did that Queen Elizabeth was not too strict about it. The Queen's Mother was not so literally hell someone who was religious but at least try and convert them to the religious views.</p>



Question Part

In conclusion, I ~~disagree~~ agree with the statement only to a certain extent as she had nothing against Catholics as long as they attended her Church which fought for views Elizabeth would only kill off Catholics if they did something extreme. For example, if they tried to assassinate and overthrow the right to be there.



