

1. Award 1 mark for each valid inference up to a maximum of two inferences. The second mark for each example should be awarded for supporting detail from the source.

They believed in keeping clean. (1) All of the people look clean. (1)

They looked after people who became ill in hospitals. (1) The people are in a hospital building. (1)

They had an understanding of different parts of the body. (1) There are lots of fake/prosthetic body parts on the walls.

Credit any other reasonable response.

2. Describe two ways England was changed by the Romans. (4 marks)

Award 1 mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

Example:

The Romans built roads, before the Romans Britain had no proper Roads. (1) The Romans built over 10,000 miles of roads. (1)

The Romans changed the religion on Britain. (1) Before the Romans Britain was pagan and the Romans brought Christianity. (1)

Other ideas:

- Language
- Numbers
- Towns
- Water supply

Credit any other reasonable response.

3. Describe two features of Greek healthcare and medicine. (4 marks)

Award 1 mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

Greeks believed in the 4 humours. (1) The 4 humours were yellow bile, black bile, blood and phlegm.

They believed in Gods that could heal people. (1) Asklepios was the Greek god of healing. (1)

They came to understand that illness had natural causes. (1) They used natural cures such as garlic, vinegar and honey.

Credit any other reasonable response.

16 mark question – generic mark scheme

0 marks	No rewardable material
1-4 marks	Simple or generalised answer which lacks development or organisation. = 1/2 marks(depending on number of ideas given) + Limited knowledge = 3 marks + Judgement simply stated = 4 marks
5-8 marks	Some explanation with limited development; not clearly linked to the question. Some organisation of the material. + limited supporting information = 5 marks + accurate and general supporting information = 6 marks + good knowledge and understanding of the period = 7 marks + judgement given but weak justification = 8 marks
9-12 marks	Explains well with some analysis i.e. begins to assess how far the ideas they give support/challenge but this may be partial. A line of reasoning is generally sustained but may lack strong coherence/organisation. + accurate and consistently relevant supporting information = 9 marks + good knowledge and understanding of the period in relation to the features of the question = 10 marks + a range of well selected and precise information = 11 marks + justified overall judgement given with some criteria selected; though the criteria may be implicit/inconsistently applied = 12 marks
13-16 marks	Explains well by analysing the ideas given i.e. assessing how far they support the statement. Coherent line of reasoning consistently across the answer. Logically structured around key ideas. + accurate and consistently relevant supporting information = 13 marks + precisely selected range of evidence = 14 marks + precisely selected and wide ranging evidence = 15 marks + use of criteria to justify the overall judgement that have been applied throughout the answer = 16 marks

+ 4 marks for Spelling, punctuation and grammar

0 marks	No rewardable material; material is incomprehensible
1-2 marks	Content can be understood, there are a few errors in SPaG with limited historical terminology
3	Few SPaG errors; some historical terminology
4	Few SPaG errors; good use of historical terminology

Indicative content (credit any/all relevant content):

4. 'There was very little change in England following the Norman Conquest (1066).' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Agree	Disagree
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most people continued to live as peasants and used the same farming techniques e.g. wheat and corn were the main crops of England.• Continued to pay taxes.• Houses continued to be mostly made from wood with a thatched roof.• Continued to have the same ideas about medicine e.g. evil spirits and herbal remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Castles were built across England, it led to England becoming more peaceful.• Peasants were banned from hunting and would be punished by having 2 fingers cut off if they broke this law.• Increase in executions by hanging.• There was an increase in French words used in England e.g. baron, archer, sausage.• Harrying of the north led to devastation across the north.

5. 'The main reason that William was able to win the Battle of Hastings was due to the tiredness of Harold Godwinson's soldiers.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

Agree	Disagree
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harold's men fought Hardraada at Stamford Bridge. Hardraada was a fearsome fighter.• Harold's men had marched 185 miles in 5 days to fight at Stamford Bridge.• Harold relied on a trick to defeat Hardraada (that Hardraada would be given hostages at Stamford Bridge).• Harold's men lacked discipline, which could be due to tiredness, they chased the Bretons down the hill opening up the shield wall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• William prepared well e.g. transporting horses on flat bottomed ships.• William was delayed by the wind on the Channel – Harold gave up waiting and allowed most of the fyrd to go; Hardraada turned up in the north and attacked which weakened Harold's army.• William ordered a group of soldiers to pretend to retreat which opened up the Saxon shield wall.• William had a good mix of troops e.g. archers, cavalry and foot soldiers – Harold had mostly just foot soldiers.